

**A History of the State  
of Oklahoma, Volume  
2**



LUTHER B. HILL









## A History of the State of Oklahoma, Volume 2

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A HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

BY

JOHN R. HILL, LL.D.

VOLUME II

ILLUSTRATED

THE LAWYER, FARMER, AND  
GROVER



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A HISTORY  
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BY  
LUTHER B. HILL, A. B.

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STATE OF OKLAHOMA

CHAPTER 11

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VOLUME II

EXHIBIT

THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA  
COUNTY OF

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11







*C. B. Jones*

# HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

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CHARLES G. JONES. The financial panic of 1893 affected every section of the United States, though some localities were in much better condition to endure such a stress than others. At that time Oklahoma City was four years old. It had an energetic and enthusiastic population, and was progressing rapidly. But the people had expended all their resources as fast as accumulated, for, like a growing boy, Oklahoma City required as much to sustain it as it could produce. Without reserve capital, and the necessities of the case demanding constant progress along all lines, Oklahoma City met what was probably the greatest crisis of its career in the hard times of the nineties. Stagnation meant destruction. Older localities, after a period of retrenchment and sacrifice, might begin again where they had left off; but this aspiring little city of a new territory had to keep up the advance, or else quickly revert to its original condition, "under the guardianship of the coyote and jack rabbit."

It was a railroad that came to the rescue. That is, people generally speak of a railroad as preserving the present metropolis from oblivion, though the railroad represented and was the exact effect of the foresight, planning and persistent energy of one man. Nowadays it is common to attribute to railroads a major share of the industrial progress of the nation; it is also quite generally understood at what a cost of money and concentrated energy the railroads of the country have been built. But people fail, as a rule, to look behind the material institution of a railroad for the personality that created it and bestowed its benefits on the world.

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At that time, when it looked as though every business in Oklahoma City would go bankrupt, a successful mill-owner, who had lived in the town since the second year of its existence and had become well known through his flour-mill interests, was studying the map of Oklahoma and devising plans not only to save his city from the effects of the panic but to make its prosperity permanent and unassailable. The railroads that had been built through this section of the territory up to that time, while of unmistakable benefit, did not concentrate in such a manner that Oklahoma City's position was conspicuous, and hardly the faintest promise of the present railroad center could then be conceived. To the enterprising miller it seemed that a direct line of railroad to the northeast would result most advantageously for the city. The Frisco, running southwest from St. Louis, was at that time completed to Sapulpa, Indian Territory, but with no prospects of building further toward Oklahoma City. It can be imagined how seemingly impossible it was to raise money for building western railroads in that period of unprecedented financial stress. But the difficulties of the undertaking seemed to fascinate rather than daunt the chief promoter of the enterprise and his associates, for, having organized the St. Louis and Oklahoma City Railroad Company, they raised money and promises of money, procured franchises and right of way, and, working for progress while others were striving to prevent failure, actually brought about the completion of a first class line of railroad from Oklahoma City to Sapulpa, connecting with the Frisco. Later, it was purchased by the

Frisco System and now forms one of the leading trunk lines out of Oklahoma City.

It is generally conceded by well informed men of Oklahoma that the era of modern prosperity and growth to metropolitan greatness dawned with the completion of this railroad. The city, which in 1895 had about five thousand people, began to grow rapidly, overcoming the handicap of hard times more quickly than its neighbors, and soon distancing them in the race to become the principal center of this commonwealth.

The credit for bringing about these results through the building of the railroad above described is universally given to Hon. C. G. Jones, who at this writing has a reputation as business man, manufacturer, capitalist, railroad builder, landowner and farmer, one of the chief promoters of Oklahoma City's greatness, its honored ex-mayor, and one of Oklahoma's most distinguished citizens.

Mr. Jones' part in railroad building in Oklahoma did not stop with the completion of the St. Louis and Oklahoma City line. In fact, the story of his career includes a large portion of the history of railroads in this part of the country. Southwest of the city there still remained a large area of country undeveloped by railroad lines. Accordingly he organized a company known as the Oklahoma City and Southwestern Railroad Company, which built a railroad from Oklahoma City southwesterly to Quanah, Texas, passing through Chickasha, Lawton and Snyder and giving railroad facilities to some of the finest agricultural and stock-raising land in the territory. The completion of this road (in 1900) furthermore served to accelerate the already booming prosperity of his city. This line also became a part of the Frisco System by purchase, and when Mr. Jones built a belt line around Oklahoma City this too was soon absorbed in that great system. Before he had completed the Belt line he had commenced and later completed the building of another railroad, running from Red Fork, I. T., westward through Pawnee, Perry, Enid, to Avar; this is now a part of the Frisco lines. Mr. Jones has built altogether four railroads, and organized the company which built a fifth—a line of seventy miles running from Chandler to Okmulgee.

Hon. Charles Gresham Jones, who, unlike many railroad builders, has been closely and personally identified with the country which he has benefited by his undertakings, was

born at Greenup, Cumberland county, Illinois, November 3, 1856. His parents, H. and Rebecca (Wall) Jones, were early settlers of Cumberland county, where his mother died in 1860, his father afterwards moving to Vernon county, Missouri, where he died in 1890. Mr. Jones was brought up on a farm, trained in farming pursuits, is in the first instance a farmer, and at the present time, notwithstanding the miles of railroad he has constructed and the large business and public affairs with which he has been connected, takes great pride and gives much of his attention to his fine farm and stock. With such an education as the common schools about Greenup afforded, he early began farming on his own account near that town, and also had a flour mill in Greenup. Until he became a railroad builder, Mr. Jones was best known in Oklahoma City as a successful miller.

Arriving in this city on January 31, 1890, only a few months after the great "rush," he established the first flouring mill in the territory, building it at a well known location in the southern part of the city. At that time there was no other flour mill within 120 miles. The business was conducted as the Jones Milling Company, and Oklahomans remember with pride that the flour of this mill took first prize over all competitors at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893.

It was in appreciation of Mr. Jones' usefulness and activity as a citizen that he was twice chosen for mayor of Oklahoma City, holding that office in 1896-7 and 1901-3. The progress of the city can be measured by a comparison between these two terms, and, also, many of the municipal improvements which are the pride of the citizens originated during one or other of these terms. At his first election, in April, 1896, the city had between five and six thousand inhabitants, and the influence of the depressing times through which the country had been was still felt. His term of mayor was for one year, the legislature passing an act reducing the terms of all mayors in the territory to that period. During that time the council became organized on a basis which placed citizenship above partisanship, and much was done for the permanent welfare of the city. On Mr. Jones' second election to mayoralty, in 1901, the city had 10,000 population, but still lacked many important municipal conveniences; had very few brick or cement walks, no paved streets and



no street railway system. During his term, from 1901 to 1903, the city hall was built; the water works were improved to a capacity adequate to furnish wholesome water for the population of that time; also a number of storm and sanitary sewers were constructed.

In April, 1907, Mr. Jones was strongly urged by leading elements of the Republican party to become a candidate for governor of the new state, it being recognized that he was as strong a man as could possibly be found to make the race and would be an able governor if elected. It was recalled that he had done more perhaps than any man in private life to secure an enabling act, giving weeks of time and hundreds of dollars to bring about united action of the two territories in asking for statehood. Mr. Jones, however, after considering the matter carefully, decided that his business interests were such that he could not spare the time for a season of campaigning, hence was compelled to decline the honor.

A member of the first Oklahoma legislature, he was a leader in its work, and in the session of 1891 became speaker of the house. The civil records of the territory credit him with four years in the legislature, and most important of all the things he did was his activity in behalf of statehood during the early stages of that movement. He was elected a member of the first Oklahoma state legislature in 1907.

Mr. Jones' principal active business now is farming. He owns several fine farms in the rich valleys adjacent to Oklahoma City and devotes much of his time to these. He is a man of indomitable will and energy, of ceaseless activity; he is essentially a builder and developer, pioneering the way for new enterprises, and making business where none existed before. The results of his enterprise are shown in the new railroads, the new towns, and new agricultural lands opened for settlement by farmers and new avenues of prosperity opened to all.

Mr. Jones was married in Cumberland county, Illinois, to Miss Tina Stafford, who was born and reared in that county. She died in Oklahoma City, May 3, 1901. Mr. Jones has one son, Luther Jones, 11 years old.

SELWYN DOUGLAS, who became formally identified with Oklahoma City as a resident and practicing lawyer on July 4, 1890, is an authority on the judicial history of Oklahoma, and he himself has made a record in the profession

that includes him among the distinguished lawyers of Oklahoma bar. He is a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan, class of 1868. Soon after he came to Kansas, locating in Linn county, on the eastern border of the state, and as a lawyer he quickly gained recognition and a large practice, being located for a long number of years at Mound City and Paola, and serving as county attorney for eight years. Since locating in Oklahoma, in the year following the opening, he has come to be regarded as one of the cleanest, ablest and most successful lawyers of the territorial bar; "a man of the finest character and standing and scrupulously observant of the high ethical standards of his profession," to quote a current opinion. In politics he has always been ranged in the Republican ranks. While a friend of the statehood movement and a contender for its principal objects, he was outspoken of his convictions during the constitutional convention of 1907 and was willing to go on record as vigorously opposing certain measures that were included in the instrument of government framed by that convention.

Judge Douglas was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1841, son of George and Alma (McGregor) Douglas. The family is historically prominent in many branches and in various parts of the world. The ancestry has the history of the Douglas clan of Scotland, which has always distinguished itself, especially in military life, a recent proof of their valor being that one hundred and eighty soldiers of the name of Douglas, members of the famous "Black Watch," fell in one battle in the Boer war in South Africa. George Douglas, the father, who was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, came to America in the early twenties, and after spending a few years in New York in the newspaper work in association with such men as George P. Morris and Horace Greeley, became one of the Michigan pioneers, locating at Ann Arbor in 1826 or 1827.

Judge Douglas was a soldier before he was a lawyer, his military service being the first important experience of his life. He enlisted at Ann Arbor on the breaking out of the war, in the First Michigan Cavalry, Custer's brigade, and three of his brothers were also soldiers. His service in the army was divided almost equally between the cavalry and infantry arms. Up till about the close of the war he was mostly with the Army of the Potomac in Maryland and Virginia, but after the

close of the war he continued in the army as a member of the First Michigan Cavalry, in the western Indian service, which took him to Fort Benton on the upper Missouri river and to other northwestern posts and for a short time he was encamped at Fort Douglas, Utah. He remained with the army until March 10, 1866, and returning home he walked most of the way across the plains.

Having received his early education in the public schools of Ann Arbor and the University of Michigan, he resumed his college work and was graduated from the law department in 1868, so that he has been an active member of the legal profession about forty years. In Masonry he is one of the most prominent members of the craft in the two territories, being a past grand master of Oklahoma Territory and ex-past grand high priest of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Judge Douglas is president of the board of the Carnegie Library in Oklahoma City. His wife, now deceased, was the originator and one of the founders of this institution, the memorial fountain in front of the library bearing her name. An account of Mrs. Douglas' connection with the library will be found in another portion of this history. She was also the founder of the Federation of Woman's Clubs of Oklahoma, and in many other ways was distinguished for her acts of public beneficence, in educational, religious and social life. Mrs. Douglas died in Oklahoma City, August 8, 1902. Born Sophia J. Coleman, at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county, New York, she was reared partly at Boone, Iowa, where the family moved, and where she and Judge Douglas were married in 1869. She received most of her education at Ypsilanti, Michigan, and at Vassar College. She had one son, McGregor Douglas, of Oklahoma City.

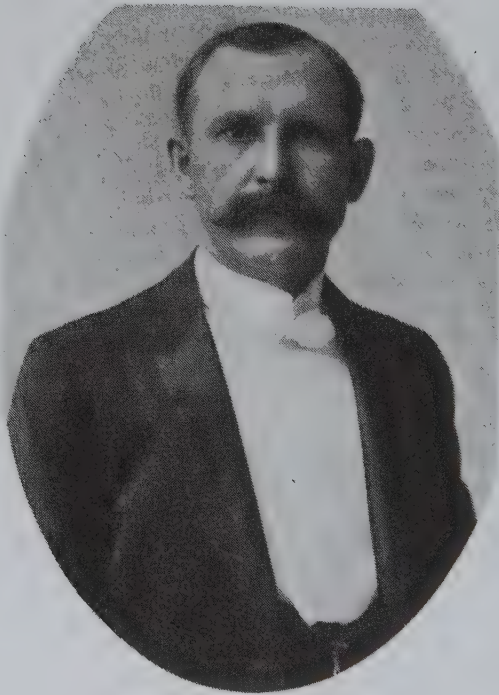
HENRY OVERHOLSER. With the first rush to Oklahoma in April, 1889, there came to Oklahoma City a man whose subsequent business activities form an important chapter in the city's history. During the first months, while a city was taking shape on what had been an uninhabited waste, Henry Overholser directed his capital and efforts into channels that can now, as then, be estimated of direct benefit to the growing town. From April to July he erected the first two-story buildings of Oklahoma City—six frame buildings on Grand avenue between Robinson and Harvey that stood until 1907, when they were torn down to make room for costly improvements in that

block in keeping with the metropolis of the new state. He also constructed the Grand Avenue Hotel and other buildings on that avenue. Throughout the hard-times period of 1893-96, when so many citizens became discouraged and left the city, he vigorously pushed his building enterprises, and that part of Grand avenue where he centered his building operations has been a monument to his pioneer work. One of his most notable achievements during this period was the promotion, in association with C. G. Jones and others, of the railroad from Oklahoma City to Sapulpa (mentioned elsewhere), connecting and now a part of the Frisco System. In face of the gloom of financial depression the money was raised and the road built, and its coming to Oklahoma City proved its turning point into the high road of prosperity.

Mr. Overholser's connection with the public amusements of Oklahoma City is deserving of special and warm commendation. In 1890 he built the pioneer play house of the city, and for years it remained the most pretentious theater in the territory. The drop curtain was covered with advertisements, the seats were wooden chairs, and other arrangements were in keeping. John Dillon opened the house. A few landscapes were afterwards painted on the curtain, and the plays subsequently produced were really standard. In 1903 he erected the magnificent Overholser Opera House on Grand avenue, at a cost of \$108,000, which is pre-eminently the finest theater in the new state, and is one of the most imposing structures of any kind in the southwest.

If a man never knows when he is beaten, then he is never conquered. The faculty of rebounding from adverse circumstances, revising the campaign of life and passing hopefully on to new accomplishments is the saving grace among humanity; is the element which is at the bottom of all progress. This is perhaps the leading trait in the strong character of Henry Overholser—the persistent bravery which, while it takes account of retarding conditions, refuses to be crushed, or even dragged down by them. Had it not been for the display of this heroic spirit in the gloomy period of depression commencing with 1893, when so many were deserting Oklahoma in panic and disgust, the city itself might have been injured beyond recovery. Today he has his reward not only in the general gratitude and admiration of its citizens, but in the increased prosperity which has come to him as a capital-

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FOR THE  
RECORDS OF THE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



*Jim Owen*



ist, a property owner and a public benefactor. Mr. Overholser is a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, where he was reared and schooled. Removing to Sullivan, Indiana, he there engaged in the mercantile business for thirteen years, going afterward to Colorado and to Ashland, Wisconsin, where he conducted various real estate and building enterprises. He has made his home continuously at Oklahoma City since the date of the town's founding. His large business and property interests have absorbed the bulk of his time, although for six years he served with ability as county commissioner of Oklahoma county. Although he is still active and indispensable in the furtherance of both private and public enterprises of meritorious prominence, his enterprising son, Ed Overholser, has largely succeeded him in the management of the opera house and his other extensive city interests.

JAMES MCKEE OWEN, who is one of the only two men who have been continuously engaged in the real estate business at Oklahoma City from the date of the founding of the town until the present, was one of a party of six that drove to this site on April 22, 1889, from a point on the east line of Oklahoma in the Kickapoo Indian reservation, having come to this point previous to the opening from Arkansas City; all six rode in a spring wagon, theirs being more comfortable if possible than most of the other vehicles that were driven at hot pace into the territory on that day. Immediately on his arrival Mr. Owen staked off some lots in the new town and began real estate dealing, having outlasted all others who began that business with him except one.

In one branch of business, Mr. Owen has the distinction of being the very oldest. It will be recalled that, owing to the fact that Oklahoma had no laws or regular government until the territorial organic act went into effect May 14, 1890, it had not been possible previous to that time to record legal transfers of land. The very day the act went into effect, however, Mr. Owen was ready to go into the abstract business, and actually took off the first instrument recorded in Oklahoma county before the county itself had made a record of it. So Mr. Owen is the oldest abstracter in the territory, and having been a branch of his business ever since, abstracting has become a very large business with him. During the first year, however, owing to the fact that the instruments were so brief, usually record-

ing the first transfer, his abstract fees amounted to only \$24.50.

This pioneer business man of Oklahoma City, whose interests and activities have broadened and increased in importance with the growth of the city itself, was born in Red Bud, Randolph county, Illinois, in 1865. Randolph county had Owens among its pioneers, Grandfather Owen having come there from Kentucky, in 1818, and Mr. Owen's father having been born there. Reared on a farm and educated in the schools of Randolph county, Mr. Owen spent the first nineteen years of his life in his native county and then came west to identify himself with the new country in 1884. During the memorable boom days of southwestern Kansas, he located there and was engaged in the real estate business at Ness City, being at Clifton most of the time. From there he transferred his business to Oklahoma, and has come to rank among the most successful men of the city and state. His real estate operations have become more extended with each year, and his interests include some of the best known business and capitalistic enterprises in the state. He organized and is president of the Owen and Welsh Company, Incorporated, the business of which is devoted exclusively to abstracting and city real estate. He has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce since its organization and with the exception of a short period, has been a director therein continuously, since. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Security Office Building. He is president of and principal stockholder in the Rectigraph Company. Then he has owned and promoted the sale and upbuilding of some of Oklahoma City's most valuable and attractive properties, having assisted in carrying out some of the largest deals that have been made. He is a director of the American National Bank, is vice-president of the Oklahoma City Building and Loan Association, is a director in the Oklahoma City Street Railway Company, and is interested financially in other enterprises. Being one of the city's public spirited citizens he has given his time to public affairs, having served as a member of the city school board two terms, and was also elected and served one term as register of deeds of Oklahoma county, an office in which he was obviously fitted to give most efficient service. Mr. Owen's wife is Mrs. Maud (Calhoun) Owen, a native of Iowa. They have four children, Myrtle E., Earl R., Fay E. and Gertrude E.

FREDERICK A. GROSS. The Auditorium, at the corner of California and Walker streets, which was completed early in 1907, is probably the most useful of the recent additions to the public and business architecture of Oklahoma City, and has already brought the city fame as a gathering place for large conventions and public meetings. This building is doing more even than the hotels toward making Oklahoma City the "Convention city" of the new state. Besides being an institution of great public value to the city, the Auditorium has a personal interest in that it is a monument to the public spirit and skill of its builder, Frederick A. Gross, whose ability as an architect is known through numerous other large structures.

As in other cities, the subject of building a convention hall had for a long time been agitated in Oklahoma City, and several attempts had been made to raise the money by public subscription. The movement was unsuccessful until Mr. Gross undertook the building entirely on his own responsibility, and expended \$43,000 in erecting the building, of which he is the sole owner. The origin of the building is a matter of interest. A few years ago, while the Rev. Sam Jones was holding one of his meetings in a down-town building, Mr. Gross was present and was especially impressed by the incapacity of the hall to contain the vast numbers that desired admittance, and he then and there resolved that when Mr. Jones returned to Oklahoma City he should find a hall large enough so that the work of the great evangelist might not be limited to those fortunate enough to gain entrance to the insufficient quarters then provided. Mr. Jones died soon afterward, but the work of building was already under way, and the completed structure has been put to splendid use in numerous other ways. Besides having great utility for the purposes intended, the hall is also built along good architectural lines, and is an ornament and source of pride to the growing city. With its numerous exits, the hall can be emptied of a large audience within a few minutes.

The builder and owner of the Auditorium has been identified with this city since 1903. Coming here at a time when the modern city was at the beginning of its growth, he entered at once into the spirit and activities of the period, and has contributed largely to the modern metropolitan features of the city. Visitors to Oklahoma City are especially impressed

with the size, permanence and architectural excellence of the buildings in the business district. This is the exterior of the city, and that which first catches the attention of strangers, and often forms the principal basis of their judgment. Certainly, no small part of Oklahoma City's standing in the outside world is due to the architectural qualities displayed in its principal buildings. It is often stated that the magnificent new Oklahoma county courthouse, which was completed in 1906, marked the era of artistic improvement in the architecture and appearance of public buildings in the city.

In addition to the reputation achieved through building the courthouse and the Auditorium, Mr. Gross has also been the contractor and builder of nearly all the large modern structures erected in Oklahoma City in the past five years. Among them may be mentioned, the Gross, Gloyd and Hale building on West Main street near the Santa Fe Railroad, the new Bass and Harbour building, the Ziegler building, the new seven-story fireproof building of the Pioneer Telephone Company at the corner of Third and Broadway, the first fireproof structure in the state.

Mr. Gross is a native of Berlin, Germany, born in 1864. His education in German schools was followed by an apprenticeship in the trade of carpenter, which he learned in the thorough manner of German artisans. In 1882, when eighteen, he came alone to America, and for the following three years was a journeyman carpenter in LaCrosse, Wisconsin. He afterward began the contracting business in that city on his own account, and conducted a successful business there until his removal to Oklahoma City in 1903. His business is conducted under the name, F. A. Gross Construction Company, of which he is president. This firm does the largest business of its kind in the new state. Mr. Gross is a director in the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, and actively interested in promoting the welfare of his city. Mr. Gross married, at LaCrosse, Miss Mary Gruber, who was a native of Milwaukee. They have three children, Alma, William and Orlando.

ASA JONES. Concerning the character and intentions of the Oklahoma "boomers" or "sooners," emphatic testimony in their behalf is offered by Mr. Asa Jones, now a wealthy property owner and business man of Oklahoma City, but who at the time of the opening was a deputy United States marshal, in service

preceding and during the opening and organization of the territory. Although all of Indian Territory was then infested by villainous cut-throats and desperadoes of all classes whose presence was a constant menace to all property, and law-abiding citizens, Mr. Jones is positive in his statement that the lawlessness was confined to this class, and that it is absolutely false to impute such a character to the boomers as a class—meaning by them the homeseekers who, under the leadership of Captains Payne, Couch and others, had repeatedly tried to establish themselves on lands in the territory, in the honest belief that these lands were public lands and under the laws were properly subject to homesteading and settlement.

Mr. Jones was appointed deputy marshal in January, 1889, under W. C. Jones, of Iola, Kansas. On coming into country which was soon to be opened to settlement, he found these boomers, under Captain Couch and other leaders, scattered all up and down the two forks of the Canadian rivers and along the Cimarron, hundreds of them camped out. From reports that had been sent broadcast Mr. Jones says he expected to find these boomers a lawless set, but only a short acquaintance revealed them to be, in the great majority, sober, honest, industrious and law-abiding, who earnestly and hopefully looked forward to receiving homes in the new territory and sincerely believed in their right to get homesteads here under the federal laws governing the taking up of homesteads on all public lands. Convinced of their honesty, Mr. Jones was one of the few federal officials who did not molest the boomers but instead extended them his aid and sympathy. A cruel injustice and irreparable wrong was committed, in his opinion, by the federal court decision that subsequently deprived these people of their expected rights as homesteaders and blasted their cherished hopes for homes for themselves and children. The spirit of the law at least, they had not violated, and it is a severe example of the irony of fate, working overtime in this the most democratic of commonwealths, that these pioneers to whom is due the credit for the final openings of Oklahoma to settlement, have themselves been left homeless. With great sincerity and earnestness Mr. Jones portrays the conditions existing before the opening—the machinations of congressional cliques in collusion with the cattle barons to prevent

the opening of Oklahoma, and the cruelties and hardships inflicted upon the boomers by the soldiers at the instigation of those interests. It is a cause dear to his heart that some substantial reward should be given the few remaining pioneer boomers, most of whom are poor, or if that is impracticable, to see that they receive from this and future generations the proper credit for their honesty of purpose and their deserving efforts to open the country whose resources have been exploited and enjoyed by those who followed in the wake of the "sooners."

Mr. Jones, whose personal testimony on a very interesting and complex question of Oklahoma history is given above, was born in Grundy county, Illinois, December 10, 1852, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Fuller) Jones. His paternal ancestors were Virginians, his father being one of the early settlers of Illinois. Thomas Jones' mother was a Farnam, descended from Captain Farnam of the Revolutionary war. The mother of Asa Jones was from Ontario county, New York, being the daughter of Captain R. J. Fuller of the war of 1812. His parents moving to Ford county, Illinois, Asa Jones was reared on a farm there from the age of six, and received excellent educational advantages, at the Grand Prairie Seminary in Onarga, Illinois, and at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in law with the class of 1877. Beginning practice at Piper City, Illinois, in 1878, he remained there about a year, then lived about the same time in Graham county, Kansas, and moved to Bonanza, Colorado, where in addition to practicing law he acquired mining interests and did mining surveying and engineering. For a time he was government surveyor at Fort Pierre, Dakota, and from there returned to Piper City and was married in 1884 to Miss Flora J. Assay of that city. After this happy event he returned to Kansas and began the practice of law at Iola, where he was living at the time of his appointment as deputy marshal. In June, 1889, when the excitement of the opening had died down and settled conditions were beginning to prevail, he resigned his position and entered the practice of law at Oklahoma City, where he is now one of the oldest members of the local bar. At the opening he had made homestead entry No. 8 in the city, where the Emerson School now stands, which claim he subsequently lost by reason of being in the county at the time of the opening. In later years he bought a



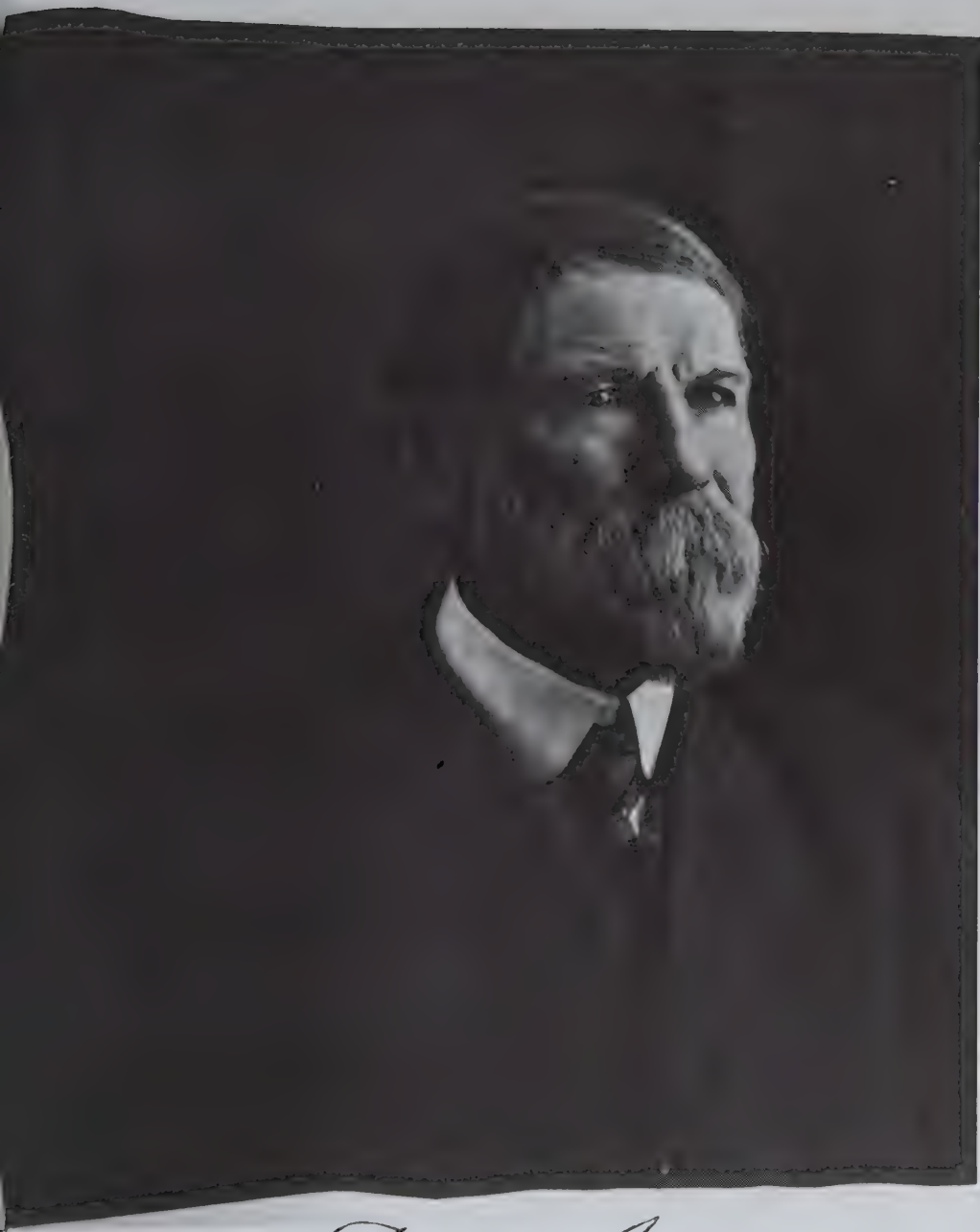
home place on West Fifth street, his present home, which, with the Emerson school and other valuable residence property, forms a part of his original claim, now almost in the heart of the city. In 1896 Mr. Jones was elected judge of the probate court of Oklahoma county, and continued in the office, a successful administrator, by re-election until 1901. He is now retired from the active practice of law devoting his attention to his extensive property interests in Oklahoma City. He is to be mentioned among the men who have been foremost in the upbuilding of this city. Besides the ownership of much residence property, he owns business property valued at a hundred thousand dollars. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have three children, Nellie, Joseph and Stella. Nellie married Luther Jenkins of Oklahoma City.

**DELOS WALKER.** It is not surprising, when the varied and cosmopolitan character of the Oklahoma pioneers is considered, that among those who made the run on April 22, 1889, and by night had pitched camp on the site of the present metropolis, should be numbered some professional men, lawyers, doctors, dentists, and even ministers. If the history of the medical profession is to begin with that opening day, one of the first names to be mentioned must be that of Dr. Delos Walker, of Oklahoma City. He took part in the rush because of the novelty and excitement of the thing rather than with an intention to settle, but something in the enthusiasm and excitement and the promise of future opportunities that marked those first days was a lure that he could not resist, and his decision to remain made him one of the first citizens of Oklahoma City and one of its first physicians. He has lived here ever since, and if an exact classification of his activities were made his name and services would be recorded not alone in the history of medicine but also in the record of all the movements—ethical, educational and reformatory—inaugurated for the improvement of public and private morals and the advancement of civilization and enlightenment within the sphere of his influence. His practical efforts for public education in Oklahoma City must not be forgotten. He helped organize the first public school and became the first president of the school board of Oklahoma City. For five years he was health superintendent of Oklahoma county, and was the first president of the Board of Health of Oklahoma City, holding that office

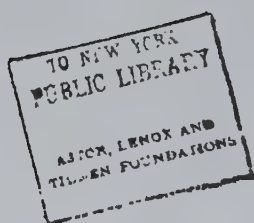
five years. He was also one of the organizers and the first president of the Oklahoma Medical Society. At the present writing Dr. Walker is president of the association of Oklahoma pioneers known as the "89'ers."

Dr. Walker was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1837, and was reared and educated in that locality, his literary training being received mainly at Conneautville Academy. His parents were William and Sally (Fisher) Walker, the former a native of Washington county, who brought his family to Anderson county, Kansas, in 1866. The grandfather, also a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, served in the early Indian wars in Ohio and Indiana under General St. Clair.

Dr. Walker's early years were spent on a farm, but in 1858 he took up the study of medicine at Conneautville with Dr. James L. Dunn. Three years later his studies conflicted with his patriotism, and on April 22, 1861, he enlisted at Conneautville as orderly sergeant in Company B, McLean's regiment. In 1862, after his first muster out, he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. But again, soon after, he left his studies to join the army, this time as captain of Company B, 137th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and led his company at the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, and others in Maryland and Virginia. In 1863 he was commissioned major of his regiment. Returning to the University of Michigan, he was graduated from the medical department with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1864. For a short time he practiced at Medina, Michigan, and then, the war not having ended, he returned to Pennsylvania to become surgeon for the 20th provost district. At Harrisburg he co-operated with Adjutant General Russell and organized eight companies which he took to Roanoke Island and there formed the 103d Pennsylvania Infantry. He served as lieutenant colonel of this regiment during the spring and early summer of 1865, until after the close of the war. During the years immediately following the war he practiced at Conneautville and also at Union City in his native state, being surgeon for the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at the latter place. In 1867 he joined his parents in Anderson county, Kansas, and was engaged in a successful practice at Greeley, that county, until the opening of Oklahoma, when, almost by chance, he became a permanent and highly



*Delos Walker*





esteemed citizen of the territory. While in Pennsylvania Dr. Walker married Miss Emeret Greenfield, and they had two children. Miss Maud Walker died at the age of nineteen, and the son, Dr. Harry Walker, graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1884, and after practicing several years with his father, is now located at Pawhuska, Osage county, Oklahoma.

GEORGE W. STEPHENSON is one of the city's pioneers who speak with vivid recollection of the incidents and historical facts of the early days, and he has many interesting anecdotes to relate of the early years. While he has been identified with business here since the inception of the town, he has also made what may be regarded as a unique record in local politics. In April, 1892, he was elected justice of the peace, and continued in that office by re-election until November 15, 1904. Oklahoma political life has heretofore not been characterized by long tenure of office, and Mr. Stephenson's term is unusually long. During two years of this time he served as police judge. He is one of the prominent Democrats of the city.

Mr. Stephenson was born at Marshall, Searcy county, Arkansas, in 1858, a son of James W. and Margaret (Leslie) Stephenson. Grandfather Andrew Stephenson was a cousin of George Stephenson, the perfecter of the locomotive. The grandfather made his first settlement in South Carolina, thence removed to Tennessee, and thence to Arkansas, where he established his family in pioneer times. Tennessee was the home of the mother's family. Reared on a farm in Searcy county, and educated in the common schools there, George W. Stephenson left home at the age of twenty-two, and for a short while sojourned in some of the old Indian Territory towns, such as Tahlequah, Muskogee and Okmulgee, but finally engaged in the grocery business at Montague, Montague county, in northern Texas. During the eighties he was often employed on the various railroads then being constructed through Indian Territory, and was living at Ardmore when Oklahoma was opened. The date of his arrival in Oklahoma City is April 25, 1889, and he permanently located his family here on the first of May following. For seventeen years his residence was in what was formerly called South Town, at 426 West Chickasaw street. He sold this place in 1907. He is owner of some valuable property in the city, and carries on an exten-

sive business in loans and insurance. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellow and Eagles fraternal organizations. While living in Texas Mr. Stephenson married Miss Martha Anderson. They have three children: Ellis, Kem, and Jack, and their niece, Pearl Treadwell, also is a member of the home circle.

JAMES B. WHEELER. Wheeler Park has become one of the most valuable and attractive metropolitan features of Oklahoma City. The development of a park system has come to be considered a municipal necessity in every city that has attained or expects to attain to greatness as a commercial center. In many older cities parks have been made only at a late period in civic growth, but more modern and advanced ideas of municipal improvement contemplate the setting aside of park areas almost at the beginning. Beautiful Wheeler Park, in the southern part of the city on the north bank of the Canadian river, contains about forty acres, and since the donation of the land it has been gradually improved until it is now the city's chief pleasure and recreation place.

The donor of the park was the late James B. Wheeler, one of the city's distinguished pioneers, a prominent banker and public-spirited citizen. He gave the land to the city in 1903, and though it was provided in the deed of gift that the city should expend five thousand dollars a year on improvement and maintenance, Mr. Wheeler himself made many of the improvements that brought the park up to its present standard. For some years he was a member of the board of park commissioners, and thus had an official as well as private interest in beautifying his city.

Wheeler Park is a part of the original Wheeler homestead, containing about 98 acres, which Mr. Wheeler obtained from the original claimants of the tract, buying their right to the location and receiving a deed from the government, which has never been transferred except to the city. The Wheeler homestead which the late banker built on this place at 903 South Walker street is now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Nettie Chapell. The Wheeler estate has become very valuable with the growth of Oklahoma City, and is one of the handsomest large properties in the city.

The death of Mr. Wheeler on December 12, 1906, removed one of the strongest and most influential personalities from the life of this city. Eighty years of life had given him

time in which to accomplish much more than usually comes within the scope of an individual's efforts, and to those who knew him and who understood the influence of his career there are many other monuments to his life and character than the one with which the general public associate his name. Besides being a pioneer of Oklahoma he belonged to a family of pioneers who had advanced to the front of settlement at an earlier period of national history. He was born in West Winfield, Herkimer county, New York, in 1826, and at the age of eight years accompanied his parents to the then territory of Michigan, locating first at Detroit, then at Clarks-ton, and later taking up land and becoming actual pioneer settlers of Shiawasee county. In the latter county James B. Wheeler was reared and began his business career in banking. At the time of his death he was probably the oldest banker in length of service in the territory of Oklahoma, having experienced all the various phases of finance during half a century. For a long number of years he was a banker at Corunna, the county seat of Shiawasee county, besides being interested in other enterprises of that vicinity. At Corunna he married Miss Celia Hawkins, also a native of New York, whose father had laid out the townsite and was one of the founders of Corunna. Mrs. Wheeler's death occurred in 1901.

When Oklahoma was thrown open to settlement Mr. Wheeler came in on the opening day, not with the intention of becoming a permanent resident, but merely for purposes of inspection. He, like many others, was so favorably impressed that he decided to make his home here, and was almost at once identified with the banking affairs of the new country. He helped to organize one of the first banks, the Bank of Oklahoma City, which was later merged with the Bank of Commerce, and that in turn with the present American National Bank, of which he became president, and on his retirement was succeeded by his son, James H. Wheeler. Since its establishment the American National Bank has been one of the strongest financial institutions of Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were the parents of three children who are still living. They were all born at Corunna. James H. Wheeler, formerly president of the American National Bank, is now a resident of Kansas City; W. E. Wheeler's home is in Telluride, Colorado; and Mrs. Chapell is the

only representative of the family in Oklahoma City.

THOMAS M. RICHARDSON. Of that little group of financiers who, immediately on arriving at the Oklahoma City site, April 22, 1889, organized the Bank of Oklahoma City, the best known and remembered is Thomas M. Richardson, whose career as a banker and lumberman has identified him very closely and prominently with the city since it was founded on that eventful day. Mr. Richardson was elected vice-president of the new bank, and a complete set of officers were chosen and organization completed before a building had been started for the accommodation of this important institution. It is recalled that while his partners were struggling to get the lumber unloaded for the building, Mr. Richardson accepted at least one check for deposit in the bank. As soon as the charter could be secured under the national banking act, the Bank of Oklahoma City became the First National Bank, of which Mr. Richardson later became president. Among others who were associated in the founding of this concern was Mr. George T. Reynolds, one of the noted cattle men of Texas and now a prominent banker and business man of Fort Worth.

The first National Bank building, which still stands as one of the most substantial business edifices in Oklahoma City, was the pioneer of its kind, being erected in 1890-91. The lot originally purchased by Mr. Richardson for the bank building was the one now occupied by the Bump jewelry store, on Broadway, near Main. It cost him \$300. A few days later, on May 1, 1889, when he bought the adjoining lot (now occupied by the Baker pharmacy), the same number of front feet cost \$1,800. A few more days passed, and when he bought the next lot, at the corner of Main street, which was decided upon as the site for the new building, he paid the then fancy price of \$2500. That fall and winter the bank building was erected, and when Mr. Richardson sold this property in 1900 he obtained \$34,000 for it. In erecting this building at that early day Mr. Richardson displayed unusual judgment and good faith in the future of the city. It is three stories in height, fronting 85 feet on Broadway and 135 feet on Main street, built of brick and stone, having a handsome and substantial appearance, and for many years has been a credit to the city and a monument to Mr. Richardson's early enterprise and public spirit.



*J. M. Richardson*

TO NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS



The same remarks apply to the beautiful residence erected by Mr. Richardson in those early days, at the corner of Sixth and Robinson streets, which has ever since remained his home; it was erected in 1890. For a number of years, or until the city reached metropolitan proportions, it was the finest residence property in Oklahoma, and is yet numbered among the best. It was built by Mr. Richardson with the best possible material and without stint of expense, and for a long time was one of the show places of the city. Its architecture combines the French renaissance and the Queen Anne styles; it is three stories high, surmounted by a Roman tower, from which in the earlier years, before the city was built up and spread out, the town of Edmond to the north could be seen, as well as a majestic view of all the surrounding country. In this residence are twenty-three rooms finished variously in cherry, cypress and oak, and its entire construction and artistic appearance, both exterior and interior, are a fine tribute to Mr. Richardson's generosity and thoughtful care of the comfort and pleasure of his family.

As in its earliest period of development, Mr. Richardson has also in the city's more recent growth and marvelous development taken an active part, and among other notable enterprises he was one of the promoters of and is now the owner of the splendid Baltimore office building on the corner of Grand avenue and Harvey street.

Before Mr. Richardson came to Oklahoma he had been a resident of Texas for many years, a large part of the time engaged in the lumber business on an extensive scale. He was born at Okolona, Chickasaw county, Mississippi, in 1848, and was reared and educated there and in the schools of Aberdeen. In 1874 he removed to Texas, locating at Ennis, where he became engaged successfully in business enterprises. Later he removed to Albany, in the same state, where he went into the lumber business and became one of the founders and incorporators of the M. T. Jones Lumber Company, one of the largest in the southwest and a concern of national reputation.

On coming to Oklahoma, and after getting his banking enterprise started here, he began establishing lumber yards throughout the territory, and with this industry he is still actively identified. He is the president and the principle owner of the Western Lumber Company, with a line of lumber yards throughout Oklahoma and Texas. A business man of

large affairs, Mr. Richardson is also a citizen of influence in the public and political life of the new state. During the Cleveland administration he was the national Democratic committeeman from Oklahoma, and at that time was prominently mentioned for appointment as governor of the territory. His career as a banker during the hard times following the panic of 1893 was of the strictest rectitude; his bank easily withstood the drain of the panic days, offering money freely and in plenty to its depositors, while other financial institutions were compelled to restrict payment or close up entirely.

With the present great prosperity of Oklahoma, its remarkable growth and widespread activities in every field of useful endeavor, Oklahoma takes a much higher position upon becoming a state than any other territory heretofore admitted; and for these things the present generation owes more than it can realize to the indomitable spirit and courage of such city builders as Mr. Richardson, who, sticking to it through the darker years of its early struggling for a foothold, should now be given the chief credit for one of the most splendid achievements of modern history.

Mr. Richardson's wife was before her marriage Miss Helen M. Brown, who, like himself, was born and reared in Okolona, Mississippi. They have eight children, as follows: D. C. Richardson, a prominent lumberman of Shreveport, Louisiana, being at the head of a two-million dollar corporation; Thomas M. Richardson, Jr., of Stamford, Texas; D. B. Richardson, a miller of Sayre, in western Oklahoma and mayor of that town; Will C. Richardson, vice-president and general manager of the Western Lumber Company at Elk City, Oklahoma; Paul Richardson. The daughters are: Mrs. R. B. Young of Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. Geo. E. Woodward of McLean, Texas; Mrs. John E. DuMars of Oklahoma City.

GEORGE W. CARRICO. A good many examples may be found in Oklahoma today of men, now prosperous and influential in business and affairs, who came to the territory practically penniless. For the most part these successful men had sufficient foresight to secure a firm situation in the country before it had begun to develop and when it required little capital to become landowners, and then, with the rapid development of the country and the phenomenal increase in values, they have benefited and prospered out of all pro-

portion to the original investment. The rewards of the pioneer in America have justly been great, and few can be found to begrudge the affluence that succeeds a period of self-denial and toil and hardship, such as the first settlers in every land have had to experience.

It is an interesting story that describes the career of George W. Carrico, now one of Oklahoma City's prominent property owners, and is an historical illustration of the statements just made. When he came to Oklahoma City a few days after the opening in 1889 he had only enough money for current expenses, and yet such was his confidence in the country and his desire to become identified with its future progress, that he borrowed four hundred dollars and bought from the original owner the claim to the northwest quarter of section 14, town 11, range 3. This piece of land now adjoins Oklahoma City on the southeast, and it is sufficient proof of the sure and conservative business ability of Mr. Carrico to mention that in the spring of 1907 he sold a part of this tract for \$20,000, and still retains a part that is worth at least that much more. The tract lies about one mile east of Capitol Hill, and is being developed as a subdivision.

Between the day when he borrowed a few hundred dollars to buy this land and the day when he could sell part of it for a small fortune, lies a period of remarkable productivity and improvement. On the land still stands a one-room house, 12 by 16. Mr. Carrico built this as his first home, and in this house his only child was born, so that much sentiment attaches to the place for him and is a reminder of humble yet honest beginnings. During the first year of his residence here he plowed up the sod on his land. Even to accomplish this he had to resort to an unusual expedient. He borrowed yoke cattle to do the plowing, and to pay for the rental of the animals he worked them in the fields of their owner one day and then plowed his own land the next. Five years of farming, with such energy and enterprise as this incident indicates, gave him a sufficient start to engage modestly in other enterprises. He had already formed some business relations with C. G. Jones, having helped the latter in the construction of the first flour mill in Oklahoma City, and also helped prepare the flour that took the first prize at the Chicago World's Fair. Another step upward in his early career in Oklahoma was his appointment, in 1890, as enrolling

clerk for the first territorial legislature, an honor that came to him unsolicited and as a tribute to his ability to do the work satisfactorily. Through Mr. Jones he becomes connected with some of the companies that were organized to build the various new railroads in Oklahoma and which after their completion were absorbed by the Frisco System. He served as auditor of the Oklahoma City and Western Railroad Company, which built the line from Oklahoma City to Quanah, Texas, and was secretary of the Arkansas Valley and Western Railroad, built from Red Fork, Indian Territory to Avard, Oklahoma, which was completed in 1903. He was also secretary of the Arkansas Valley Townsite Company, which owned the townsites along the latter line. In recent years Mr. Carrico has devoted his time mainly to the management of his properties and to the general real estate business. His career may be taken as one point in proof that strict honesty and the conscientious performance of duties are not without generous reward. In December, 1906, he was appointed a county commissioner.

Before coming to Oklahoma, Mr. Carrico had spent his active life mainly in Illinois and Kansas. He was born in Vermillion county, Illinois, near Danville, in 1851, his father having located in that county in 1835. The paternal ancestry is French, members of the family having come from France to Maryland to help Lafayette during the Revolution. From their first abode near Harper's Ferry, one branch of the name went south and the other to the west. Mr. Carrico was reared in Vermillion county and lived there until he was thirty years old, being a school teacher for several years of that time. About 1881 he moved to Marysville, Kansas, and likewise taught school there, living in that state until the Oklahoma opening. Mr. Carrico's wife is Mrs. Hattie (Trosper) Carrico. Their daughter, Miss Mabel, is an accomplished violinist, and well known in the musical circles of the city.

J. Q. ADAMSON. The Citizens Bank of Edmond, which has a state charter, was incorporated in 1900, by some influential citizens of Edmond and vicinity. It is a flourishing and successful institution, and is thoroughly identified with the growth and development of the town and surrounding country. Its capital stock is \$25,000 and it does a general banking business.

The vice-president of the Citizens Bank and



one of the original incorporators is J. Q. Adamson, a pioneer of Oklahoma and one of the successful stockmen and business men of Oklahoma county. On coming to the county and territory in 1889, he first located in Seward township, Logan county, and was president of the first school board in that township but later took up a homestead that he still owns, at Waterloo, in Edmond township, Oklahoma county. Farming and stock-raising, to which was later added fruit-growing, were the productive lines of industry on this farm. Mr. Adamson has known Oklahoma both during the thin and the fat years, and as a farmer he bore the hardships common to other Oklahomans during the drouths and the hard times of the early nineties. He persisted when many gave up, and as a result had a substantial basis of success by the time prosperity reached this part of the country. From farming and stock-raising he extended his business interests to the town of Edmond, and several years ago established his home here, mainly for the purpose of giving his children the advantage of the splendid educational facilities of the town. Besides raising stock he does an extensive business in buying and shipping, and twenty-two years' active connection with the live-stock industry makes him one of the leaders in the business. He is a member of the Live Stock Breeders Association. He has taken premiums both in 1907 and 1908 at the Fort Worth, Texas, Fat Stock Exhibit in the swine department. He was the first to ship high-grade cattle in to Oklahoma. Eight head were shipped October 1889, and this proved to be a success. In 1886, registered cattle were purchased in Iowa and with later additions from Kansas the breeding of registered cattle continued till April 2, 1906, when the entire herd was disposed of.

Mr. Adamson was born in Henry county, Indiana, in 1848. Both he and his wife belong to pioneer families of Indiana. His father, of Scotch descent, came to eastern Indiana from North Carolina in 1828, being part of the large migration from that and neighboring states into Indiana during the early decades of the nineteenth century. The father's integrity and honesty of character are well proved in a monument of his early industry which still stands at his old home in Richmond, Indiana,—a bridge across the Whitewater which he helped construct in 1835 and which at last accounts was still in service.

For the first sixteen years of his life, Mr. Adamson lived on the home farm in Henry county, and then became one of the boy soldiers of the Union. In 1864 he enlisted in Wayne county, Indiana, in the One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Indiana Infantry, and served throughout the campaign in the Shendoah Valley in the Army of the Middle West. In 1870 he married Miss Sarah J. Mills, a native of Randolph county, Indiana, where her parents settled from North Carolina. Two years after their marriage they moved west, to Cass county, Iowa, where they bought land for fifteen dollars an acre, and began farming and stock-raising. In his town and township of Edmond, Mr. Adamson has been an active citizen as well as business man, having served as township trustee six years and a member of the town council. During this time much of the new roads were opened up and bridged. He is an Odd Fellow, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He was a member of the building committee to build the Presbyterian church at Waterloo in 1894 and also a member of the building committee to erect the new Presbyterian church of Edmond during 1897. They are parents of the following children: Larrean A., Mrs. Nora Whistler, Loring D., Mrs. Lizzie Denton, Jesse, Goldie B., Harry.

JOHN F. WARREN. The development of institutions and interests in a comparatively new country constitutes a more conclusive test of individual strength of character and personal initiative than participation in the progress of settled communities. In the latter numerous opportunities are already created and it only requires intelligence and clear perception to seize them and turn them into the channels of personal profit. In the newer country the opportunities are not only few, but often have to be created; so that there is a constant demand upon originality, enterprise, self-sacrifice and acumen in all its forms. Thus it is that such characters as John F. Warren, of Oklahoma City, should be given generous and high credit for their successful participation in the furtherance of the development of the western country with which they have cast their lot.

Mr. Warren stands now as one of the leading factors in the business, financial and agricultural development of Oklahoma, the center of his broad operations and large interests being the city. He is in the most useful period of a strong man's life, having been born near

Rensselaer, Jasper county, Indiana, in the year 1859. He was reared and educated in that county and attended school for a brief period at the State University, Bloomington. Engaged in farming until he was twenty-five years of age, he taught six years in his native county, making such a record that he was elected county superintendent and served for ten years in that capacity. He was also deputy county auditor for three years, also served as treasurer of the school board, and has been connected in some capacity with public life ever since he has been of age.

In 1901, Mr. Warren located in Oklahoma City as one of the founders of the Atkinson, Warren & Henley Company, farm loans. The firm is composed of Indiana people throughout, and its marked success in business is therefore somewhat a matter of state pride. The business proved to be the basis of the Farmers' State Bank, of Oklahoma City, established in 1903, with Mr. Warren as one of its organizers and its vice president. He has since become president of the institution. With a capital stock of \$50,000, its business has been conducted along conservative lines and, without undue exploitation, its scope has been expanded and its prestige raised to a high plane. Through its farm loan department, especially, has the Atkinson, Warren & Henley Company been one of the most potent forces in this section in the opening of large bodies of rich new lands in Oklahoma, and in the consequent growth and development of the country. Mr. Warren has had especial charge of farm loans, and his experience and efficiency in this capacity have been large influences in the growth of a business which has bestowed such important public benefits.

Upon locating in Oklahoma City, Mr. Warren became actively interested in its public affairs, giving earnest and effective assistance to all movements and enterprises which have redounded to the marvelous growth of the city for the past six years. He is alderman from the fifth ward and president of the city council, and as such has given largely of his time and influence in the interest of wise municipal improvements. He is a typical man of modern affairs, giving his best strength of mind and body to the progress and uplifting of one of the most promising sections of the southwest.

Mr. Warren married Miss Amanda W. Osborne in 1885, and they have two children:

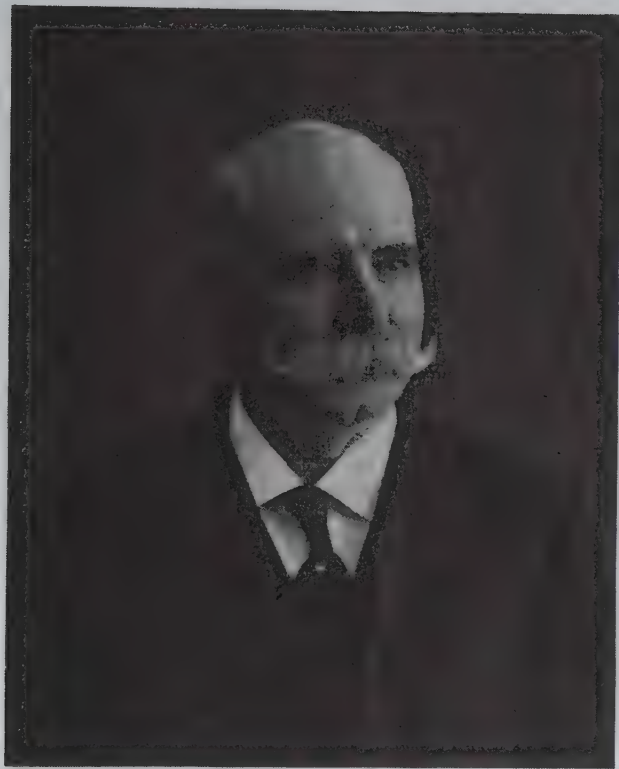
Bernice, who married L. M. Farnam; and Carrie, who married C. H. Phelps.

JOHN HOLZAPFEL has lived in Oklahoma City from that memorable day in 1889. Between the time when it was a city of tents and the present when it is a city of brick and stone, he has experienced both the prosperous and the hard times, but his loyalty to his adopted town has never wavered and he has come out successfully. He has participated in other openings of reservations since coming to the territory, notably the one at Lawton, where he drew Claim No. 97, which he proved up and still owns. In the real estate business and as a citizen he has continually been one of the most prominent and public-spirited in promoting the growth and development of Oklahoma City. To honor him properly in a history of Oklahoma City, it is necessary to include him among that group of men who have been most active in the movement which within a few years has made this one of the most prosperous cities in the country and a remarkable example of city building.

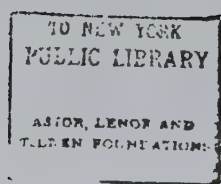
Mr. Holzapfel was born at Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, in 1856, his parents, Nicholas and Sabina (Noll) Holzapfel, both being natives of Germany and locating in Cuyahoga county soon after coming to America. In 1858 the family moved to Kansas, and belong among the pioneers of that state, which was still in the throes of contention and factious strife over the slavery question. From Baldwin, their first location, they moved to Anderson county in 1875; where the father, who had followed farming most of his life, died in 1891, and where the mother is still living. At Baldwin, Kansas, John Holzapfel was reared and received most of his education. For fifteen years before coming to Oklahoma he lived in Anderson county. Since reaching young manhood he has followed no other business than real estate and enterprises connected with that business.

He was married at Neodesha, Wilson county, Kansas, to Miss Luella Curnutt. They have one daughter, Ruth A.

JAMES H. MCCARTNEY. The party from Anderson county, Kansas, who entered the territory on April 22, 1889, from the south line, consisted of about fifty prominent citizens, some of them from counties adjoining Anderson. This party was well organized for carrying out the definite plan they had decided upon. Among those mainly concern-



*John Holzappel*





ed in perfecting and achieving the success of their plans were James H. McCartney, now a prominent real estate man of Oklahoma City, C. P. Walker and brother, Dr. Delos Walker, John Holzapfel, and others. Preliminary to the opening day rush two of these drove through the territory from north to south, starting from Arkansas City, and following the line of the Santa Fe Railroad as far as Purcell, Indian Territory, which was just south of the border of the proposed territory. On this trip they picked out the spot that is now Oklahoma City as the probable location of the best town in the new land, basing their judgment on its central location and its position in a rich valley, surrounded by the best agricultural land in the territory. Their plans were accordingly laid with the excellence of this site in mind.

On the morning of the day of the opening, which was to take place at high noon on Monday, Mr. McCartney and his associates (some of the original members had joined other parties to make the rush from different locations) chose as their starting place Jennings' Ford, twelve miles southwest of the proposed Oklahoma City. As a result of their previous reconnoitering this place had been selected as the nearest available point for starting, which it proved to be, being much nearer than Barrow's Ford and other places from which hundreds made the start. Without any undue haste, therefore, this party rode to the site of Oklahoma City, arriving at exactly one o'clock and nineteen minutes. With this as a fixed date in history, it may be accurately said that Mr. McCartney and his half dozen associates were the first settlers of Oklahoma City, which, at the time of their arrival, consisted of a little wooden station set in the midst of a vast expanse of tall grass in a virgin and unoccupied country. But before nightfall at least seven thousand persons had congregated in that locality, forming the "pioneer" population of the metropolis, heavily loaded trains on the Santa Fe having brought in the greater number.

Referring now to some particular facts in Mr. McCartney's experience here, it may be said that he was one of the original founders of the city, for it was his intention to take up a lot in the proposed new town rather than a quarter section of farm land. Accordingly he staked out the lot on Grand avenue, on which Canadian Block is built. This spot is now exceedingly valuable ground in the

heart of the business district. When he looks about the flourishing city which has grown up in half a generation, it is very natural that he often falls into a reminiscent mood and tells of many of the stirring events which made the founding of the city an occasion notable and unique in the world's history. He has been identified with the real estate business, as owner, buyer and seller, and his success has fluctuated with the ups and downs that mark the city's history, and at the present time can justly take great pride in being one of the pioneer citizens in one of the best cities in the country. For four years he served in the city council as alderman from the first ward, and he was also honored with the position of chairman of the townsite board under the Cleveland administration. Mr. McCartney is a native of Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was reared and educated. Moving to Kansas in 1870, he soon afterwards made a more extensive western trip, to Colorado and California, in which latter state he remained a year. In 1876, after his return to Anderson county, Kansas, he engaged in the sheep business near the town of Colony, and for thirteen years was a successful sheep rancher and one of the representative citizens of Anderson county until the Oklahoma opening. Mr. McCartney, in 1893, married Mrs. M. J. Sherman, formerly of Wichita, Kansas.

ALBERT L. WELSH, now the junior partner of the prominent real estate firm of Owen and Welsh, was assistant cashier of the old Citizens Bank when it was organized shortly after the founding of Oklahoma City. He arrived in the new town in May, only a few days after the opening of the territory to settlement, and with the late James Geary, who was president, and Lawson Gilbert, who became cashier, and others, he helped to organize the bank, which opened for business about May 15 in a hastily constructed frame building on the corner of Main and Broadway, where the American National Bank, in the Lee Hotel block, is now located. The country being new and everybody practically a stranger, banking required unusual care and discrimination, and for many months not much business could be transacted with safety except to receive deposits and issue exchange.

Before coming to Oklahoma City, Mr. Welsh was assistant postmaster and money order clerk at Newton, Kansas, having lived in that state for six years. He was born in

Geauga county, Ohio, in 1866, his parents, who were of English and Irish ancestry, having been old settlers of that county, the paternal grandfather settling there after spending part of his life as sea captain. Mr. Welsh was reared on a farm, and had come west to Newton, Kansas, in 1883, being first employed in the bridge and building department of the Santa Fe Railroad, then in the postoffice until he moved to Oklahoma. After remaining with the Citizens Bank nearly two years, which was followed by a brief sojourn in Texas, he engaged in the real estate business in Oklahoma City. In December, 1893, the firm of Owen and Welsh was organized, and on the subsequent incorporation of this firm as the Owen and Welsh Company, Mr. Welsh became and has continued as vice-president. This is the oldest abstracting firm in the city (as told in a sketch of Mr. Owen), and as a general loan and financial agency it has become a very important factor in the financial affairs of Oklahoma City. Some of the largest deals in city property in recent years have been effected through the medium of this firm's efforts. Mr. Welsh is an ex-alderman of the second ward, and also served one term on the city school board. He was married in Oklahoma City to Miss Annie L. Robertson, a native of Kentucky. They have a son, Francis R. Welsh.

GEORGE W. R. CHINN. Some of the largest business enterprises that the city now boasts had their origin in a humble beginning during the first days of the town's existence. The story of several banks and other institutions have already shown this. But a more picturesque history could hardly be imagined than that of the beginning of the O. K. Transfer Company, now a prosperous business and one of the largest of the kind in Oklahoma.

On April 22, 1889, there arrived on the site of Oklahoma City, about the middle of the afternoon, a party of settlers who had made the run from the east line, from a point about two miles northeast of where Choctaw City now stands. At the beginning there were about 125 men in this party, and they had chosen as their captain, George W. R. Chinn. Mr. Chinn brought a wagon and team, and within an hour after his arrival in the seething chaos of the new town had recognized and seized a business opportunity that promised quick reward and was a means of valuable service to other settlers. On the side of his wagon he painted the letters

"O. K." and at once soliciting patronage as a drayman, in the course of the same afternoon he drove his wagon to the Santa Fe depot and hauled a load of goods out into town. This was the first transfer business formally established in Oklahoma City, and out of this modest start has grown the business of today, still known under the original title of O. K. Transfer Company. The company was incorporated by Mr. J. H. Chinn, a son of the Mr. Chinn of this review, in 1898, since which time Mr. Chinn devoted his attention to property interests.

Besides being an 89'er and one of the first business men and the first auctioneer in Oklahoma City, which calling he followed for a brief period only, Mr. Chinn has been identified with public affairs and other interests of the city. The lots which he staked off in the course of his first day's residence here, he still owns, having received his title from the government, and on one of them is located his home, 420 West Frisco avenue. Before the consolidation of the town of South Oklahoma City with the city proper, he was twice elected an alderman of the former, and has since served as alderman from the third ward. Twice, by appointment, he has been chief of police of Oklahoma City.

This well known pioneer citizen was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, March 19, 1843. He was reared on a farm and attended school in Adams county, Illinois, where his parents located when he was a child. The family were living in Knox county, Missouri, at the time the war broke out, and Mr. Chinn, then eighteen years of age, enlisted (at Sulphur Springs) on Governor Jackson's first call for state troops for the Confederate service, and later was mustered into Company F, Second Missouri, of the Confederate troops. His service during the war was mostly in Missouri, and largely under General Price, being with that noted Confederate leader at the battle of Lexington. In scouting duty, which was the larger part of his service, he made a record for efficiency that received high praise from his commanding officers. From the close of the war until the opening of Oklahoma in 1889, Mr. Chinn lived in Platte county, Missouri.

His service during the war has brought him prominence among the United Confederate Veterans in Oklahoma. He holds the commission as brigadier general of the First Brigade, Oklahoma Division, and is second



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ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATION



J. M. Putnam

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W. H. P. H. H. H.

in command of the Department of Oklahoma. Mr. Chinn's wife is Hattie M. (Davis) Chinn. Their oldest son, John Lewis, born in Platte county, is now deceased. Their five living children are: Mrs. Hattie Lee Barkis, George, Mrs. Lillie M. Pelcher, James H. (of the firm of Snodgrass and Chinn, Oklahoma City), and Miss Ollie H.

I. M. PUTNAM. In a city where development and growth have been so rapid as in Oklahoma City during the last decade, it is natural that some individuals should keep pace with the general progress, and make some remarkable success in business. Hardly a citizen could be found who had not in some way been benefited by the prosperity of Oklahoma City, but it is here desired to cite the example of a young man whose rapid rise in the business world is considered remarkable even among a multitude of successes.

When Israel Mercer Putnam came to Oklahoma City in 1901, having just graduated from the law department of the University of Georgia, he had as little capital as the new lawyer is usually said to possess, and he looked forward to only the average success of a lawyer in a western town. But while he was getting his first cases during the summer of 1901, he was also learning to appreciate the potential greatness of this city. Some far-sighted visions must have convinced him that Oklahoma City was on the eve of great growth. His conviction was sufficiently strong to cause him to invest his first fees in town lots. He followed the familiar method of "turning over" his investments and re-investing as quickly as possible, and being successful from the start, it was a matter of only a few years until I. M. Putnam became the leading individual real estate operator in Oklahoma City, and succeeded in acquiring a fortune while really in the beginning of his career. The plan on which he has conducted his operations consisted in buying acreage property, subdividing it into lots, and promoting the sale of this subdivision by making it one of the most attractive residence tracts in the city. He has done this repeatedly, and the lands platted and sold by him are now considered among the choicest parts of Oklahoma City. The widest, longest, most popular and most beautiful boulevard in the city or state has been laid out by him through his properties. Putnam Heights, Military Park, Epworth View, part of the University Place additions, Lakeside addition, and other valu-

able residence property, all lying in the northwest section of the city, have been put on sale and built up by the agency of Mr. Putnam's company, known as Putnam Company, through which the real estate business is conducted.

Mr. Putnam has accomplished his rapid rise to affluence through his own initiative and business enterprise, unaided by outside help or influence. He seems to be a natural leader in business, and had he followed his original intention of practicing law, the business world would have lost a very valuable factor. His individual success has not been accomplished without corresponding benefit to his home city, to the up-building of which he is public-spiritedly devoted. He has been especially interested in education and has made several large donations for the establishment and location of schools and colleges. He is prominent in the activities of the Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Exchange and is one of the directors of the 150,000 Club. For two years he was a director of the Chamber of Commerce. In addition to his other interests he has acquired a large amount of Oklahoma agricultural lands. He has utilized his early training on the farm and developed this land with a modern farmer's enthusiasm, and is ranked among the most extensive farmers of his section of the state. His farm interests have naturally evolved his active support in another important movement connected with rural development, and that is, the good roads movement. The statistical proofs published from time to time are hardly necessary to show the intimate connection between good roads and farmers' prosperity, and it is now a question of devising practical means to build roads by which the country can be brought into convenient communication with the city markets. Mr. Putnam has taken up the solution of this problem in the State Legislature and in its local application, with enthusiasm, and is one of the strongest advocates of improved roads.

I. M. Putnam is much younger than the extent of his achievements would indicate. He was born on a farm in Early county, Georgia, December 29, 1873, son of Jesse Mercer and Zenia (Lofton) Putnam, and descended on his father's side from the Putnams of Revolutionary War fame. His great-grandfather, Israel Henry Putnam, moved from Massachusetts to Georgia about 1800, where he established a plantation. His grandfather,



James Madison Putnam, was born on this plantation in Putnam county, Georgia, in 1810. Until he was fifteen, I. M. Putnam lived on a farm in his native county, and in Pike and Coweta counties of the same state, and while a boy enjoyed only meagre educational advantages, confined to a one-room country school. His parents both died in his eleventh year and he was left without the means to pay for an education. At the age of fifteen he went to work in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in the insurance office of his cousin, Mr. L. D. Drewry. After one year he quit this position to become a news agent on the trains. He worked at this and other vocations for near two years and then again took a position with his cousin at Chattanooga. To this relative he owes much encouragement and assistance and feels greatly indebted. Determined to have an education he worked with this in view and finally succeeded, but it was by many sacrifices, hard work in summer vacations and the years when in as well out of school. In 1899 he graduated from Vanderbilt University at Nashville. The next year was spent at newspaper work out of school and then he took up the study of law at the University of Georgia, where he was graduated prepared to practice law, with the class of 1901. He came immediately to Oklahoma City.

In 1906 Mr. Putnam married, at Shawnee, Miss Harriet Cockrell, a native of Nevada, Missouri, and later of Springfield, that state. In September, 1907, Mr. Putnam was elected, on the Democratic ticket, a representative to the first state legislature of Oklahoma and was one of the most energetic and hard working members.

JOSEPH HUCKINS. Enterprise and progression are strong elements in prosperity, and they were found strongly blended in the life so recently ended. During fifty years of his life time Joseph Huckins was identified with hotel life, and in that time was connected with the old Parker House of Boston, the Green's of Philadelphia and the Ballard of Richmond. About 1860 he went to the old Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, later was associated with the Southern of that city, and for some years was Potter Palmer's right hand man in the Palmer House, Chicago.

It was about twenty-five years ago that Mr. Huckins opened the old Marquand Hotel, at Texarkana, Arkansas, which was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1886, and in

March, 1887, the present Huckins House was opened, and through his identification with this well known house he became one of the most widely known hotel men in the southwest. In April of 1906 he purchased from Oscar G. Lee the Lee Hotel in Oklahoma City and thus began a career of usefulness in this city which ended with his death before the completion of the Annex. The Lee was the first large and modern hotel in Oklahoma, and for many years has remained the most noted hostelry in the state, continuing on its way to fame and prominence as the Lee-Huckins Hotel. Late in the year of 1907, Mr. Huckins began the erection of a handsome seven-story fire proof annex to the hotel, which was completed under his son's management in 1908, making the Lee-Huckins the largest hotel in the new state. This house is intimately identified with the growth and progress of Oklahoma City particularly as the favorite headquarters of numerous conventions and public gatherings of note.

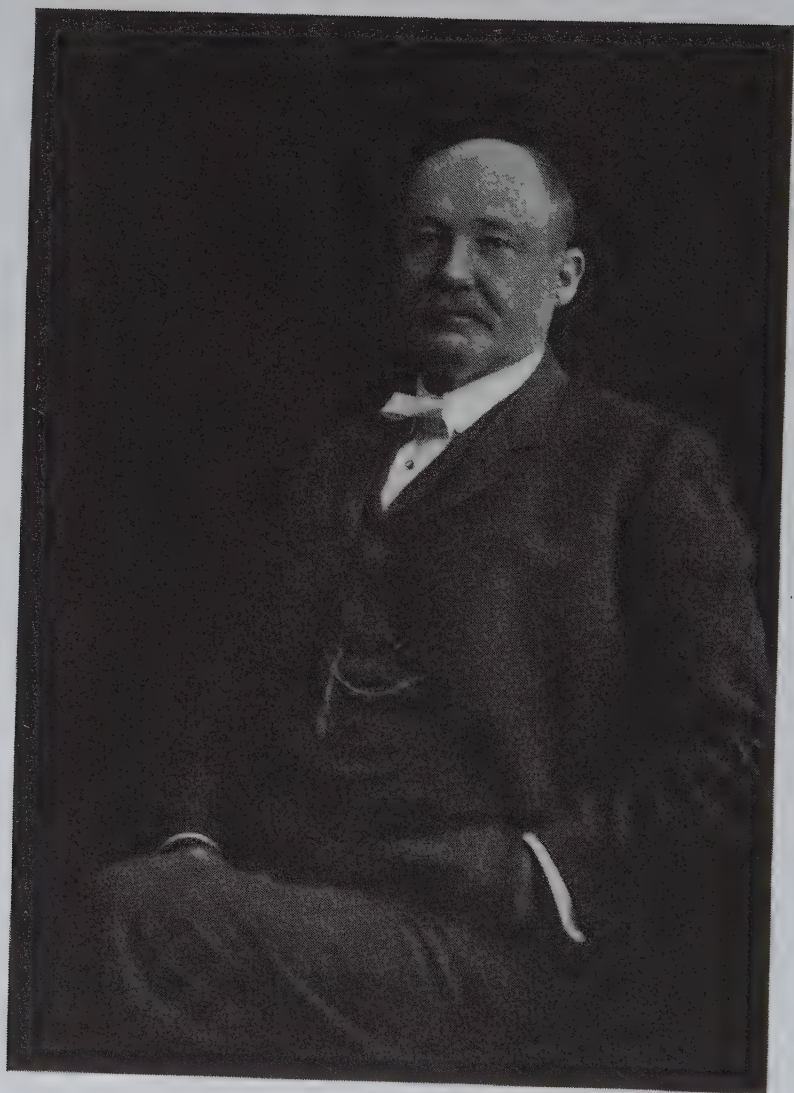
The old five-story portion of the hotel was burned the night of August 15, 1908, and while no lives were lost the building was a total loss. It was the most spectacular and most disastrous fire, in property lost, during the history of Oklahoma City.

The late Joseph Huckins was born at Effingham Falls, New Hampshire, August 17, 1836, and as above stated during fifty years of his life time was identified with the hotel business, but on Saturday of March the 14th, 1908, his beneficent and useful life was ended in death, dying at the North Louisiana Sanitarium at Shreveport, Louisiana, following an operation for peritonitis, and the funeral services were held at Texarkana, Arkansas, on the following Sunday. He is survived by his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Augusta Stock of St. Louis, and several children. His sons have followed his worthy example and are rapidly winning for themselves names and places in the front rank of the business men of the southwest as hotel men and proprietors. The Hotel Caddo of Shreveport, Louisiana, is managed by Leon W. Huckins, and Paul G. Huckins is the manager of the Huckins House, Texarkana, both hostelries of fame and prominence.

His son and namesake, Joseph Huckins, Jr., is the manager of the Lee-Huckins Hotel at Oklahoma City. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1870, and has been continuously in the hotel business, principally asso-



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*J. M. Threadgill.*

ciated with his father, for twenty-two years. He established his residence in Oklahoma City in 1906 as the manager of the Lee-Huck-ins, in association with his father, and since the latter's death he has had entire charge of the family's interest in this city. He was married at Texarkana, Arkansas, to Miss Olive Mills, of that city, and their two children are Joseph 3d and Glory.

**JOHN THREADGILL.** The class of men who rule the business and civic activities of Oklahoma is well typified in the person of John Threadgill of Oklahoma City. He has been identified with the territory and state since 1895, and in half a dozen departments of affairs his connection has been of sufficient importance to cause his name to receive prominent mention. Mr. Threadgill was formerly a practicing physician, followed his profession for many years in the state of Texas, and on coming to the Oklahoma country came into prominence as the organizer of the incorporated company that obtained the contract from the territorial government for the care of the insane. June 15, 1895, he formally opened the asylum at Norman, in Cleveland county, and continued as its proprietor until June 1, 1901, when he sold his interests and transferred his activities to Oklahoma City. Here he gave his attention to the promotion and control of some enterprises that are considered among the substantial interests of the commercial metropolis of the state. Real estate investment has been a field of particular interest to him, and along with his professional activities he has promoted the upbuilding of the city in some notable ways. As owner of the splendid hotel property that bears his name, and which is probably the best known hotel in the state, and as organizer and incorporator of the Commercial National Bank, his name deserves special consideration in the history of the city's business affairs.

In public life, Dr. Threadgill has taken an active part wherever he has long been a resident. A veteran of the Civil War on the Confederate side, he is now commander of the Oklahoma Division of the Confederate Veterans Association. In politics a Republican, he served during the territorial regime as a member of the board of regents of the normal schools, and his interest in education is extended to the city schools, having been a member of the Oklahoma City board of education four years, and for two years its president. In 1903 he was sent to the lower

house as representative of his district, and in 1905 became a member of the territorial council. He was author of the bill, which became a law, providing measures for the prevention of bribery of public officials. Under the new state government he is a member of the non-partisan board of seven members, one of which is the governor, created by the legislature, having for its object the promotion of the election of United States senators by the popular vote of the people. A public-spirited citizen, a man of substantial means, and of recognized influence in his city and state, Dr. Threadgill is one of the men with whom resides the responsibility for the direction and development of the affairs of the state of Oklahoma.

Dr. Threadgill is a southerner, having been born at Wadesboro, North Carolina, September 28, 1847. The Threadgill family is of English stock, founded in America during colonial times by three brothers of the name, who made settlement in what is now known as Anson county, North Carolina. The doctor's parents were James and Eliza (Paul) Threadgill, his father being a planter at Wadesboro. John Threadgill was educated for a professional career, receiving his schooling at the common schools of his native state. Dr. Threadgill married, in 1892, Miss Frances F. Falwell, daughter of Samuel Falwell, of Memphis, Tennessee. There are three children: Jennie E. is the wife of Dr. W. P. Salmon, of Oklahoma City; Frances is a student of Hardin College, Missouri; and John Falwell is the son. Mrs. Threadgill besides being of social prominence in the city, has twice been elected president of the Oklahoma Federation of Women's Clubs. She is a member of the Presbyterian church.

**THOMAS PEABODY MELLON** was truly a merchant prince of Oklahoma, and within less than ten years had established and built up a business in Oklahoma City that was a monument of commercial enterprise. The Mellon Company which succeeds to the business direction of the concern can do no more than continue the successful career of the business that was founded by Mr. Mellon. With a small fund of capital accumulated while in business at Temple, Texas, Mr. Mellon came to Oklahoma City in 1898, and opened a store with an assorted stock of novelties. He had the capacity for developing and expanding business, and in keeping with the rapid progress of the city he gradually extended his trade

and his store accommodations until the Mellon dry goods house has attained a reputation with shoppers in all the country tributary to this city. Mr. Mellon's death occurred December 27, 1907, and was lamented as the passing of a strong and influential figure in the commercial affairs of Oklahoma City.

At the time of his death, Mr. Mellon had little more than begun to enjoy his success, being one of the younger business men of the city. He was born September 16, 1869, a son of Samuel and Angeline (Maund) Mellon. He comes of a family of merchants, his father having been a prominent business man at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, New Orleans, and at Beaumont, Texas.

Mr. Mellon married, June 28, 1902, Miss Mary E. Phelps. They had one daughter, Mary E. Mrs. Mellon was born at St. Louis, Missouri, April 15, 1878, daughter of Thomas H. and Alice (Lilly) Phelps. Her father for thirty years was connected with the Frisco Railroad. Mrs. Mellon was educated at the Brantford Young Ladies Seminary, at Brantford, Ontario, graduating with the class of 1898. Since her husband's death she has continued an active interest in his business, and is one of the incorporators and an officer and a director in the new company formed to carry on the store. Mrs. Mellon formerly resided at Springfield, Missouri, and since coming to Oklahoma City has identified herself actively with its social affairs. She is a member of the Five O'Clock Tea Club, and San Souci Literary Club, and the Chafing Dish Club.

**WILLIAM C. BRISSEY.** In Oklahoma City may be found numerous instances of what can be accomplished by enterprising real estate men in connection with a city that is rapidly expanding under the influences of natural growth. By the judicious exploitation of adjoining lands, the encouragement of transportation lines, the extension of business and residence districts, and by lively advertising at home and in distant states, the real estate men of Oklahoma City have taken a foremost part in the upbuilding which is so marked a feature of the city's history during the last decade and which is a subject for constant pride to the citizens.

Reference has been made to the choice residence sub-division known as Central Park, lying north of and adjoining the Guernsey addition. One of the syndicate of twelve men who have developed and sold this addition to

home-builders was William C. Brissey, who during the past five years has established and built up one of the most profitable individual real estate businesses in the city. Besides the Central Park addition, he has promoted a number of the important real estate transactions of the city. Central Park was originally a tract of eighty acres of unimproved land, but is now divided into sixteen blocks and 720 lots, and is quickly being brought to the plane of improvement that characterizes the older portions of the city.

Mr. Brissey was born near Owenton, in Owen county, Kentucky, in 1863, and was reared and educated there. While a youth he located in Kansas, in business pursuits, but some time later he moved to Chicago and for four years was in the office of the Carey-Lombard Lumber Company of that city. In 1893 this firm sent him to Edmond, in Oklahoma county, to represent the house at that place, where they had a branch lumber yard. For six years he had a successful business experience in Edmond in the lumber and hardware trade. He was twice elected town treasurer of Edmond. He came to Oklahoma City in 1902, and has taken an energetic part in the development of his city and state. At Edmond, Mr. Brissey married Miss Ora Trotter, who was a student of the normal school there. Her native state is Missouri. They have one son, Leland C.

**KERFOOT BROTHERS.** The marvelous development of the southwest is due to such men as the Kerfoot Brothers, whose indomitable energy and progressive spirit have overcome all obstacles and reached the goal of success. They allied their interests with those of the city of Oklahoma in 1901, they having in that year decided to enter the wholesale dry goods field, and for that purpose chose this city as their permanent location. John S. and M. M. Kerfoot, with Eugene Miller, organized the firm of Kerfoot, Miller & Company, dealers in wholesale dry goods, notions and furnishing goods, and the new home of this enterprise, a large four-story brick business block on Main street between Broadway and the Santa Fe Railroad, owned by the firm, is a splendid monument to their enterprise and public spirit, while their business has been one of the potent factors in making Oklahoma City the commercial and jobbing center of the new state of Oklahoma. They employ several traveling salesmen who thoroughly



cover the field of the state and also northwest Texas and New Mexico.

About the time this business was established at Oklahoma City in 1901, George H. Kerfoot, while still retaining a financial interest in the business here, went to Shawnee and individually established the Mammoth Department Store, which has grown into one of the largest and most notable mercantile establishments in the southwest. It is one of the show places of Shawnee, and is one of the principal factors in furthering the interests of the city. The Kerfoot Brothers are also large owners besides their immediate mercantile interests of valuable improved real estate in Oklahoma City and Shawnee. They are enterprising and generous in supporting all public-spirited movements.

Born in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, they were reared to mercantile pursuits and have always been engaged in this line of trade. After spending about four years in the northwest, beginning in 1885, they came into the new territory of Oklahoma on its opening day, April 22, 1889, and opened the first stores at Kingfisher and El Reno. The first of these to begin selling goods was the Kingfisher store, which was opened in a tent. They had bought "knock-down" material for store buildings, and these were erected at the two towns as soon as the brothers had time to do the work. They were practically the founders of the now flourishing city of El Reno, and in addition to building the first store there they also built the well remembered Kerfoot Hotel, which remained for some years the leading hostelry in the entire state of Oklahoma. The three brothers also built up a large and successful retail business at Kingfisher, but finally consolidated their mercantile interests at El Reno, where they remained until removing to Oklahoma City in 1901, and entering the wholesale field. The lives of the Kerfoot Brothers have been characterized by energy, perseverance and hard work, and to these principles they owe their success in life, while as citizens of the great state of Oklahoma they command the respect of all and enjoy the high honor of being conceded the acknowledged peers of wholesale mercantile dealers in the southwest.

**PIONEER TELEPHONE COMPANY.** Naturally, Oklahoma City has been a center for telephone development, especially since this city gradually gained pre-eminence as the commercial center of the territory and later of the new state.

It is said that within the corporate limits over 8,000 miles of telephone wires are now operated, and that fifty toll circuits connect the city with every part of the state. The city alone has nearly four thousand telephones in service. Both in its capacity as a great public utility and as a business institution, the Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Company is one of the most important in the state. The new office building of the company in Oklahoma City is one of the largest and most modern in the new business district, and is in harmony with the importance of the institution for whose use it was built.

The Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Company is associated with the Bell interests, but originated as an independent company. The first exchange in Oklahoma City was operated in 1895, and the growth and extension of this means of communication in Oklahoma makes a record that is not less remarkable than the economic and business development of Oklahoma itself. By the close of the century only about three hundred telephones, so it is said, were in use in Oklahoma City, and only three toll lines reached the city. The man who has been most active as an organizer and developer of the telephone interests of Oklahoma is John M. Noble, at present vice-president and general manager of the Pioneer Company. A specialist in telephone construction and promotion, equipped by technical training and business experience in telephone and electrical engineering, he came to Oklahoma in 1898 and began the organization of independent telephone lines. He was the organizer of the Pioneer Telephone Company, which was the immediate predecessor of the present company, and which was later affiliated with the Bell interests.

The rapid development of the country and the remarkable increased use of telephones, together, have made necessary several complete reorganizations of telephonic service and facilities, and even the present splendid equipment would soon become antiquated without constant improvement in keeping pace with the general growth of the country. As the present time the company maintains over 27,000 miles of telephone toll lines, and operates about a hundred exchanges in the principal towns and cities of Oklahoma. Many of the exchanges located in the different parts of the state have recently been rebuilt and re-equipped. Southwestern Oklahoma, in particular, has benefited from these changes, new ex-



changes and increased service having been furnished a number of towns in Caddo, Custer, Kiowa, Comanche and other counties of this section.

The principal officials of the Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Company, all well known business men, are: E. D. Nims, president; John M. Noble, vice-president and general manager; E. E. Westervelt, secretary and treasurer; Arthur Wharton, auditor; and Henry E. Asp, general solicitor.

John M. Noble, whose executive abilities have become so well known in Oklahoma through his work as a telephone organizer, was born in Pana, Illinois, and is younger in years than his achievements in business would seem to indicate. He was reared in Kansas, to which state the family removed while he was a boy, and he was educated at the University at Lawrence, where he studied from 1887 to 1891, making a specialty of the technical courses which fitted him for his career in telephone engineering. He began telephone construction work as soon as he left college, and his interests have increased, been increasing each year until he now ranks as one of the leading telephone promoters and capitalists of the west.

DENNIS T. FLYNN. During eight of the seventeen years while Oklahoma existed as a territory, its chosen representative at the federal capital was Dennis T. Flynn. In the important relations of Congress and the territory in the period when Oklahoma's chief interests were under the guardianship of the national administration, Delegate Flynn was so persistently active and was so long the official spokesman for the territory that the record of his career contains in epitome the larger events and movements of Oklahoma's political history.

To the pioneers of Oklahoma probably the most vital problem pressing for solution during the nineties was that of "free homes." With the solution of this in a manner satisfactory to the settlers of Oklahoma, Mr. Flynn accomplished what may be regarded as his greatest public service for his territory. All citizens of the present generation also remember his efforts for the cause of statehood.

Actively identified with the Republican party from the organization of Oklahoma Territory, Mr. Flynn was first signally honored when he was chosen in 1892 as delegate to Congress. Almost with the beginning of his term, the "free homes" is-

sue led in importance, and it is a part of the history of Oklahoma to recite the circumstances and principal steps in the solution of the problem.

Under the old homestead law in effect at the time Oklahoma was opened in 1889, the domain was subject to settlement by homesteaders with the privilege of receiving free titles to quarter sections after a residence thereon for five years. Soon after the opening of old Oklahoma, treaties between the government and the Indian tribes who owned the land provided that twelve million acres, which were in reservations, should be subject to homestead entry with the proviso that the homesteader should live five years on his quarter section and in addition should pay one dollar to two and a half an acre for his land—one-half of this amount being payable two years after the entry was made, and the other half at the expiration of five years.

The first payments from the homesteaders of 1890, according to the treaty above referred to, were due in 1892, while Dennis Flynn was campaigning for election as delegate. Drouths and crop failures had borne heavily on the Oklahoma farmers. Obligations that now, in the era of industrial prosperity for the southwest, would hardly be noticed, at that time made a burden on the people, individually and collectively, so heavy that relief from it assumed first importance as a political issue. During his campaign Mr. Flynn promised to do his best to get the time of payment extended. He also stated his conviction that the settlers had been discriminated against and that they ought to have their lands without money payment. His attitude on this question had much to do with his election, and true to his promises, during the special session of Congress, called by President Cleveland in August, 1893, he introduced a bill for the extension of the time of payment on the Oklahoma lands. The secretary of interior, Mr. Hoke Smith, when the bills were referred to him, reported adversely on the extension of payments, nevertheless Congress passed it and the first efforts of Mr. Flynn for the relief of his fellow citizens succeeded. About the same time he introduced the "Free Homes" bill with which his name was so long associated—the first measure of the kind introduced in the American Congress since the passage of the original homestead measure of Galusha A. Grow. The bill received un-

merited neglect, and was never reported out from the committee on public lands.

In the meantime, September 16, 1893, the six million acres comprising the Cherokee Strip were opened to settlement. The lands were disposed of under three classifications, geographically termed the eastern, middle and western. The settlers in the eastern division were to live five years on the land and in addition pay for the same two dollars and a half per acre; those in the middle division were to pay one dollar and a half an acre in addition to five years' residence, and those in the western section one dollar an acre. Being re-elected to the Fifty-Fourth Congress, which was Republican and presided over by Thomas B. Reed, Mr. Flynn again introduced his free homes bill and for the first time was appointed a member of the committee on public lands. This committee reported favorably on the bill, and having been allowed to come up for consideration before the house on March 17, 1896, the bill was passed under a suspension of rules. During the debate in the house on this bill, within the very hour of its passage, a decision was rendered by the Supreme Court which gave Greer county to Oklahoma, and the free homes bill was amended so as to include Greer county in its provisions. Congress adjourned its session for the summer without further action on the bill except that the senate committee on Indian affairs had given a favorable report, it being impossible to get a report from the senate public lands committee. In the meantime overzealous action on the part of the citizens of Greer county almost spoiled the chances of the free homes bill. Representatives from this former Texas county proposed to the administration at Washington and the committee on public lands that if their settlers were permitted to enter the 160 acres on which they had resided they would gladly pay the government one dollar per acre. During his absence this was accepted by a bill reported favorable by the committee on public lands. Mr. Flynn threw all his energy into opposition of such a measure, and finally succeeded in amending the bill in the house so that the settlers in Greer county who were already occupants of homesteads could have their original quarter sections free at the expiration of five years and also an adjoining 160 acres at one dollar per acre, without interest, payments to be made in five annual installments.

In 1896, being renominated by the Republicans for the third time delegate to the Fifty-Fifth Congress, Mr. Flynn failed of election through the fusion of the Democratic and Populist forces in the territory. His opponent, J. Y. Callahan, not only promised to carry out the free homes program, but to legislate for free silver as well, and on this basis was chosen in the election of November, 1896. At the short session of 1896-97 Mr. Flynn was unable to secure decisive action on his bill, and his successor, Mr. Callahan, was equally unsuccessful in his efforts to get favorable action on the bill.

In 1898, six years after he had begun his campaign on the issue of free homes for the settlers, Mr. Flynn was returned to the Fifty-Sixth Congress, and in the face of opposition from three-fourths of his colleagues in the public lands committee, re-introduced the free homes bill. In the meantime public opinion in various western states had been directed to the matter of free homes, with the result that instead of being a lone advocate for a measure of local importance in one territory, Mr. Flynn found himself reinforced by active aid from such states as Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Minnesota, and particularly North and South Dakota. The bill that had been drawn in the particular interests of Oklahoma was extended and made to embrace the public domain in general. At this point, after having led the fight alone for so long, Mr. Flynn placed the good of his constituents above personal pride, and at a caucus of the senators and representatives from the states whose settlers were being compelled to pay for Indian lands, he generously dropped the advocacy of his own bill and on his motion Frank Eddy of Minnesota was instructed to introduce a general free homes bill which would apply to all the Indian lands in the United States. The bill, under this authorship, passed the house, and finally the senate, and on May 17, 1900, was signed by President McKinley in the presence of all the senators and congressmen from the states interested. The bill involved a saving to settlers, in the states affected, a total of about sixty-five millions, in Oklahoma alone between sixteen and twenty million dollars being released for homesteaders. The president presented to Mr. Flynn the pen with which the bill was signed and Mr. Flynn in turn gave it to the Oklahoma Historical Society, in whose archives it is now a treasured relic. He introduced the first

Statehood bill favorably reported in 1902, passed the lower house favorably, reported in Senate, but was filibustered against during the entire short session of 1903.

Dennis T. Flynn has been identified with Oklahoma from the date of its opening until the present, and has always held a position of leadership, in public life, in business and in his profession. He was born at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, in 1862, was reared in Buffalo, New York, where he began the study of law, and in 1882 moved to Iowa and a little later to Kiowa, in southwestern Kansas, where he continued his law studies and was admitted to the bar in 1885. At the time of the Oklahoma opening, he was well equipped with a knowledge of the law, was familiar with real estate values, was interested in public affairs, and was eager to identify himself actively with the new territory. Accordingly he well merited the distinction that came to him in his appointment as the first postmaster of Guthrie, the appointment being made April 4, 1889, before Guthrie or any other town in Oklahoma had a real substantial existence. He arrived in Guthrie on the first train from the north, April 22, and on April 26, received telegraphic order (his commission not having arrived) to take possession of the office at once. Securing a tent, ten by fourteen, he began his work under this shelter, and was the executive upon whom devolved the difficult task of organizing a postal system in the capital city. A few months later a post-office building was erected, and the regular routine has continued uninterrupted from that time to this. The Commercial block was completed in the fall of 1889, and the postoffice was given quarters in that building. He was the first member of the first National Committee from Oklahoma, and served until the fall of 1892.

Mr. Flynn lived at Guthrie from 1889 until the fall of 1903, when he moved to Oklahoma City, forming a partnership with Mr. C. B. Ames in the practice of law, under the firm name of Flynn and Ames. Their practice has grown to large proportions and is one of the most profitable in the new state. As corporation lawyers, they represent the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, for which company they are general solicitors for Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Mr. Flynn, assisted by Mr. Ames, has also become largely interested in extensive industrial enterprises in Oklahoma, particularly in the development

of oil and gas properties. They reorganized the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company from a capitalization of \$300,000 to two million dollars, and more recently again reorganized it on a three million dollar basis. Mr. Flynn and associates were until recently the owners of the Shawnee Electric Light Company, which owned the lighting plant in that city. They are also part owners of the Fort Smith Traction, Light and Power Company, and of the Arkansas and Territorial Oil and Gas Company, which latter company supplies gas to Fort Smith. Early in 1907 they incorporated the Oklahoma Natural Gas Company, of which Mr. Flynn is president. This company is engaged in the task of laying four hundred miles of pipe mains from the natural gas fields of old Indian Territory to twenty-one towns in Oklahoma, including Oklahoma City. Mr. Flynn is also president of the Muskogee Gas and Electric Light Company. Mr. Flynn was married at Kiowa, Kansas, to Miss Addie Blanton, daughter of Captain N. B. Blanton, a prominent pioneer and free-soil advocate of early Kansas. They have three children: Mrs. Dorothy Richardson of Washington, D. C., Streeter and Olney Flynn.

L. ERNEST PHILLIPS, who after the San Francisco earthquake transferred his residence to Oklahoma City, is a lawyer of broad experience, of special learning and practice, and besides a varied and successful career in his profession, is a man of prominence as a newspaper writer, a political reformer, a world traveler, and a student and active worker for the solution of sociological problems affecting the poor and laboring classes. His legal practice in Oklahoma City has been largely confined to estates, a legal specialty in which he gained distinction a number of years ago. He has extensive business interests in Oklahoma City and in the east. His fellow citizens esteem him highly for his talents and ability as a valuable addition and working force in their city.

• Mr. Phillips was born at Speedsville, Tompkins county, New York, January 11, 1862, a son of Robert and Annie Elizabeth (Boyer) Phillips. His mother died many years ago, but his father is still living, his home being in Washington, D. C. Mr. Phillips honors a sterling Scotch-Irish ancestry on his father's side, Sir John Shaw of Ireland being one of forebears, as also Sir William Tennant, while the American branch of the family includes Wendell Phillips. Mr. Phillips' father was





*Cordially yours,  
L. Ernest Phillips*

TO  
PUBLIC  
ASTOR, LENOX &  
TILDEN FOUNDATION



born in New York, and his mother, who was of French Huguenot ancestry, being descended from the De Boyers of France, was born in Maryland.

The parents moved to North Arlington, in Alexandria county, Virginia, while Ernest Phillips was a child, and he was reared there without important incident until the age of seventeen. At that time he enjoyed a trip around the world, including the notable places of Europe, Egypt, India, Australia, China and Japan, and on returning home began his professional preparation in the National University at Washington, where he was graduated as a member of the law class of 1886. During a brief period of practice in Washington he was appointed a United States commissioner, and in 1887 took an important step in his legal specialty when he went to England to settle up an estate. He had already become identified with the newspaper profession, as a member of the staff of several newspapers at the national capital, and while in England acted as foreign correspondent of the *Washington News*.

Mr. Phillips located in San Francisco in 1889, and as a reporter on the *San Francisco Call* became a favorite of its able editor, Loring Pickering. He was active in producing special articles, many of them illustrated, and these he contributed to several well known California papers. As a prominent member of the San Francisco Press Club he served as a delegate from that club to the International League of Press Clubs which met at New Orleans. Almost from the beginning of his residence in California he concerned himself actively in political reform, though without participation in practical politics to any considerable extent. Clean politics, the elimination of graft from municipal affairs, and a settled hostility against bossism and machine politics have been working principles with Mr. Phillips for many years before these subjects came to be so vitally familiar to the general public. With the stirring reform movements begun in San Francisco during the early nineties he was closely identified, especially as president of the thirty-second assembly district of San Francisco and later as president of the board of assembly district presidents. In 1892 he was attorney for the independents before the board of election commissioners, and rendered splendid service in the effort to overthrow bossism in that city, condemning that feature of city

politics in his own party equally as much as in the opposite party. In 1894 he received the endorsement of the anti-graft element in the Republican party for the nomination to Congress. His interest in political and sociological reform has been the most constant and active influence of his entire career, and while his profession has allowed more or less active participation in this cause, he has likewise given much individual time and money in promoting reform. That a few unprincipled men should get together and fix up a ticket and then ask the people to vote for it, instead of giving the latter an opportunity to say who their nominee should be, is a feature of American politics that excites his most persistent and strenuous hostility. As an active citizen of the new state of Oklahoma, being president of the already famous Good Government Club of Oklahoma, his influence can be definitely counted upon in securing the free and untrammelled vote for everyone. The social condition arouses his interest even more than the political. Although now a resident of a state where the problems of society are not acute, he is at the same time definitely committed to all movements for the amelioration of the living conditions surrounding the poor, is a believer in equal and exact justice for all, upholds the basic principles of labor unionism, and favors the opening of all doors of opportunity to those who would get ahead in the world and provide for their families and for old age.

In 1891 Mr. Phillips entered the government service at San Francisco as captain of inspectors of internal revenue, but resigned in 1893 and entered upon the practice of law. He soon gained prominence in his specialty as attorney for estates and in damage cases, and this practice took him abroad several times in the interest of English estates. His extensive travels have given him unusual opportunities for observation and sociological study, the results of which he has contributed in many articles to the American press.

Mr. Phillips has been twice married, his first wife dying in California. Before her marriage she was Miss Florence Jeanette Bradley, of Clinton, Rock county, Wisconsin. There are two children of this marriage, Anita Boyer Phillips and Wendell Phillips. For his present wife he married Miss Anne M. Lubnow, of Norfolk, Nebraska. Their two children are Roberta Virginia and Robert Montgomery. Mr. Phillips is a Mason, affiliated

with the Knights Templar and is a member of the Mystic Shrine.

GEORGE JAMES EACOCK has been identified with the legal and business affairs of Oklahoma City since 1902. A splendid climate and unusual business opportunities attracted him to this city, causing him to relinquish a profitable business in Indiana and establish a home in the most rapidly growing city in the southwest. Mr. Eacock was born at Hopton, Suffolk, England, April 15, 1853, son of Robert and Mary (Brooks) Eacock. He was educated in the public schools of England, and when twenty years of age came to America and found a home at Lafayette, Indiana. He studied law in that city, also engaged in the insurance business, representing the Continental Fire Insurance Company, and after his admission to the bar before the supreme court of Indiana in 1879 he developed a practice of very gratifying extent. His practice has been largely in the special line of commercial law. At Lafayette he was attorney for the largest American commercial agencies, representing the R. G. Dun and Co., the Bradstreets and the Wilber mercantile agencies. In Oklahoma City Mr. Eacock has acquired a substantial position in business and civic affairs. An active Republican, he has been chairman of the county central committee since 1904. Mr. Eacock was married at Lafayette, Indiana, in 1887, to Miss Ella M. Chamberlain. They have a son, Robert Middleton, now in Spokane, Washington.

DANIEL B. WELTY has been a member of the Oklahoma City bar since 1905. He located at the metropolis in order to afford his growing professional interests a larger field. He came to Oklahoma, a young lawyer, in 1899, and at Sayre, in western Oklahoma, began a practice which brought him pronounced success and soon connected him with important and diverse interests over a large part of western Oklahoma. These interests, in large part, he still retains, and at Oklahoma City is also attorney for several large business concerns. His dealing in municipal, county, township and school bonds has brought him a large acquaintance with the investing public. As a representative Democrat, Mr. Welty has come into considerable prominence in campaign work. The campaigns leading up to the making and adoption of the constitution of the new state enlisted his services, and he was a delegate from Oklahoma in the

National Democratic convention of 1904, and was a member of the committee that notified Mr. Davis of his nomination for the vice-presidency.

Mr. Welty is a native of Illinois, born at Pittsfield, Pike county, in 1877. Reared and educated there, he studied law in the office of Williams and Williams and of Edward Yates, of that city, and was admitted to the bar at Pittsfield in 1898, coming to Oklahoma the following year. Mr. Welty is a prominent Odd Fellow, was first noble grand of the lodge at Sayre, and is a member of the encampment and is deputy grand lecturer for Oklahoma. He married, at Pittsfield, Miss Nettie Penstone.

ALBERT P. CROCKETT has attained a position of distinction at the bar of Oklahoma City, and this stands as an unmistakable evidence of his ability in his chosen calling. He was born in Williamson county, Tennessee, in 1871, a son of R. A. and Nancy (Scales) Crockett. The mother, who is still living, is a member of the well known North Carolina family of that name. The father, Dr. R. A. Crockett, died during his son's early youth, and his family belong to the Tennessee branch that produced the noted Davy Crockett, who lost his life in the Alamo in 1836.

Albert P. Crockett received his early educational training in the Webb School at Bell-buckle, Tennessee, completing his studies at Vanderbilt University of Nashville, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1892. He then took up the study of law in the legal department of Vanderbilt University, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1894. He was then fully prepared to enter the ranks of the law practitioners and accordingly located at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where he achieved distinguished success in his profession and also served two terms as the attorney of that city. While there he was appointed and served as counselor for Kentucky of the Tennessee Central Railroad. In 1902 Mr. Crockett located in the city of Oklahoma, which has since been his home and where he repeated the success and more which came to him in his Kentucky home. He is a member of the law firm of Burwell, Crockett & Johnson, with offices in the Lee building. He is a general practitioner in all of the courts and enjoys a large and important clientage and he is president of the Oklahoma City Bar Association. Mr. Crockett was married, at Hopkins-





Sincerely,  
George A. Byers.



ville, to Miss Elizabeth Russell, of that city. He has fraternal relations with the Masons, the Elks and the Odd Fellows.

JOHN L. FRANCIS. Combining a successful law practice with the real estate business, John L. Francis has been a representative member of the Oklahoma City bar for the past ten years. The real estate firm of Francis and Miller, of which he is senior partner, have made a specialty of handling fine residence tracts in the northeast part of the city, particularly Northeast Highlands, which they promoted, and in this way the members of the firm have become known to a large proportion of the citizens of Oklahoma City. Mr. Francis himself owns a beautiful home in this portion of the city, at the corner of Geary and East Twenty-third streets.

Mr. Francis is one of the able men contributed to the new state of Oklahoma from the southern states. He was born in Mitchell county, North Carolina, in 1867, son of Perry and Caroline (Scoggin) Francis, the latter dying during the infancy of her son. The father, a native of North Carolina, and still a resident of Rutherford county, that state, is a descendant of a Scotch-Irish family who came to America and settled in North Carolina just prior to the Revolutionary war. John L. Francis was reared in Rutherford county, where the family home was established in 1869. He belongs to the class of men who, because of the circumstances and fortunes of human life during the period of youth, are deprived of the comforts and advantages that come to the majority of American youth and are early compelled to enter the struggle for life's necessities and rewards. His father had a large family of children, and upon John fell a share of this labor as soon as he was old enough to be of material assistance. He was nearly twenty years old before he could spare the time to get the schooling he so much desired. In the few years then allowed for preparation, he concentrated the efforts that are usually diffused over the entire period of childhood, and gained a practical knowledge and training that has been at the foundation of his success. He worked his way through college, displaying an earnestness and steadiness of application that promised and have since proved to be among the most valuable traits of his character. He studied law at Morganton, North Carolina, in the famous law school of Judge Avery, who was one of the supreme justices of the state and a noted legal

educator. Having completed his studies there and been admitted to the bar in 1896, he practiced his profession a year and a half in Newport, Tennessee, and in 1898 moved to Oklahoma City, where he has since been actively identified with the law and business.

A Republican in party affiliation, but actively allied with the prohibition movement, Mr. Francis was one of the prominent workers in the campaign for state-wide prohibition which was settled in the election of September 17, 1907. He is a member of the Baptist church of Oklahoma City. Mr. Francis is author and publisher of the "Denominational Tree," an engraved chart, with explanatory letter-press, showing the origin, descent and a brief history of all the Christian denominations since the beginning of the Christian era. It is a valuable, interesting and unique work, showing at a glance a vast amount of ecclesiastical history that would require a great deal of study and research to acquire in any other form. Mr. Francis married Miss Helen Sperry of Grayson county, Texas. Mrs. Francis received her education in the Kidd-Key College at Sherman. They have a daughter, Mary Caroline Francis.

ALONZO ARTHUR BYERS, of Oklahoma City, has extended and diversified a successful career in the law by very prominent activity in public and political affairs. As a campaign manager he is probably one of the strongest political workers in Oklahoma, his power in this respect being indicated in the fact that he has been retained as one of the managers in nearly every election of importance held in the territory during the past fifteen years. In the strenuous campaign waged by various candidates for nomination in the summer of 1907, he was one of the managers for Samuel W. Hayes, who was seeking the nomination for supreme judge at the primaries on June 8. Judge Hayes was elected by a majority of about four to one. It is said that Mr. Byers has the faculty of being able to "pick winners" in the political race. This is probably due to the fact that in politics he always acts on his best judgment as to the fitness of the man for the place, working on the theory that the public will at last endorse the best man. His judgment and foresight in these matters have proved valuable factors in several important political contests, and he naturally stands high in the councils of the Democratic party.

Mr. Byers has an interesting and varied career. Coming into Oklahoma on the date of



the first opening, he has the unusual record of having participated in every subsequent opening—that of September 22, 1891, when the lands of the Sac, Fox, Iowa and Pottawatomie Indians were thrown open to settlement; the Cheyenne and Arapahoe opening on April 19, 1892; the Cherokee Strip, on September 17, 1893, and the Kickapoo Reservation opening, May 23, 1895. Mr. Byers was born in Webster county, Kentucky, in 1868, son of Richard and Rosina (Harris) Byers, now deceased, who were both natives of Tennessee and connected with some of the prominent families of that state. Richard Byers' mother was a Cooke, of the family for which Cookeville, Putnam county, Tennessee, was named, this town being the home of Senator Cooke. Bolivar H. Cooke was another noted representative of the family. Virginia was the original seat of the family, but members later went to Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and in the Civil War some of them fought on the Union side and some for the Confederacy. On the mother's side a distinguished representative was the late Senator Isham G. Harris, who was the war governor of Tennessee.

Mr. Byers was reared in Tennessee and at Springtown, in Parker county, Texas, where the family had located when he was fourteen years old. Though brought up on a farm, his ambition and natural aptitude for a wider circle of activity caused him to secure a first class education and begin a self-supporting career when quite young. He began teaching when he was sixteen years old, and his education was paid for out of his own earnings. Springtown College was the first institution of learning above the common schools that he attended. He taught at Bridgeport and at Decatur in Wise county, Texas, and came from the latter place to the opening of Oklahoma on April 22, 1889. For the first four years he was a resident of Guthrie, where some successful transactions in real estate netted him sufficient money to complete his education in Vanderbilt University. Taking both academic and law courses, he was graduated from the law department with the class of 1891. While a resident of Decatur he had studied law with Judge Bullock, one of the prominent lawyers of Texas and the southwest, and had been admitted to the bar in that state. His education and general training for the law was very complete, and in August, 1891, he took the examination and

was admitted to practice by the Oklahoma supreme court. He has also been regularly admitted to practice law in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, and in the Supreme Court of the United States, and enjoys a fair share of the federal practice arising in his section.

When Mr. Byers became one of the first settlers of the Cherokee Strip in September, 1893, he took a leading part in the affairs of the new county of Kay. He gave the name to the town of Newkirk, which became the county seat, and was also the first county attorney, serving from 1893 to 1895. He was a resident of Newkirk until 1899, and since then has made his home and conducted his practice in Oklahoma City. His success at the bar and his very active part in politics have given him an unsurpassed knowledge and intimate familiarity with the political history of the territory, and it is likely that he has a larger acquaintance with the men who have been prominent in shaping the territory's affairs than any other one citizen. He was active in the territorial Democratic central committee in 1894, and in that year received the endorsement of his home county, Kay, and several other counties for the Democratic nomination for Congress; however, he threw his support to Joe Wisby, who got the nomination. In 1896 the Democratic congressional convention was presided over by Mr. Byers, and this was the convention that nominated J. Y. Callahan, the only Democrat ever sent to Congress from Oklahoma Territory. In Oklahoma City, besides attending to a fine practice, Mr. Byers has several connections that are noteworthy. He is one of the highest Masons in the state, having attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite, and is a member of India Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is one of the trustees of the Oklahoma College for Young Ladies and Conservatory of Fine Arts, at Oklahoma City. His daughter, Miss Gladys, is a student in this institution. Mr. Byers married at Winfield, Kansas, Miss Carrie Greenland, a native of Ohio, and they have just the one child.

E. G. McADAMS began practice at Oklahoma City in 1903. He had already won distinction in the law in his native state of South Carolina, and quickly came into prominence for his special abilities displayed in practice with the territorial bar. A special feature of his career before the Oklahoma bar is that he holds a record for obtaining the quashing

of more indictments than any other attorney in the state; perhaps as much could not be said concerning any other attorney in any other state. As a brief writer Mr. McAdams has no acknowledged superior in the local practice, and to this he adds brilliant and forceful qualities as a speaker, and an alertness and quick wit which have been effective means in winning cases before a jury. An exceptional familiarity with former decisions in all classes of litigation enables him frequently to obtain for clients the quashing of indictments or discontinuance of cases without going to trial. Judge R. Y. H. Nance, of the probate court of Anderson county, South Carolina, paid Mr. McAdams, then practicing in that county, the tribute of saying that no other young man ever came to the bar of South Carolina who rose to eminence and acquired the confidence of the people so rapidly as did Mr. McAdams.

Mr. McAdams was born in Anderson county, South Carolina, in 1876, son of John O. and Malinda (Casey) McAdams, both of whom are still residents of that county. The McAdams family is of Scotch ancestry, the paternal great-grandfather of the Oklahoma lawyer having come from Scotland and located in the Carolinas during the colonial period, and having been the ancestor of practically all the McAdams family in the United States. Mr. McAdams was reared in Anderson county, receiving most of his education in the Georgia Agricultural and Military College at Dahlonega, a branch of the University of Georgia. He spent four years as deputy probate judge of Anderson county, and having read law in the office of Tribble and Prince at Anderson, the county seat, was admitted to the bar in 1900. He had already, through his connection with the courts as deputy, acquired a practical working knowledge of the law and had written the majority of the opinions of the probate court. He became county attorney for his home county, and served as such with distinction. Since locating in Oklahoma City he has won unqualified success in the law. In the spring of 1907 he was candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of attorney general of the new state. He was given the endorsement of the entire bar of Oklahoma City, also received the active support of most of the attorneys of the territory, but through a combination of political circumstances was defeated in the primaries.

SAMUEL H. HARRIS. The president of the Oklahoma and Indian Territory Bar Association in 1905 was Hon. Samuel H. Harris, one of the distinguished lawyers of the territories, who has been identified with the Oklahoma bar since the early years of Oklahoma territory. His practice is connected with some of the largest corporate interests of the new state and in earlier years he was closely identified with the official affairs of several localities of the territory. Mr. Harris has resided in Oklahoma City since August, 1906, where, besides a large general practice, he was soon appointed general attorney for the Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Mr. Harris came to Oklahoma and located at Norman, in Cleveland county, on March 15, 1891, and was among the early lawyers of that town. With the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893 and the organization of its territory into counties, he was appointed by Governor Renfrow to the office of county attorney of the new county of Noble. Following his term of office, he continued his residence and practice at Perry, and it was there that he made his reputation as one of Oklahoma's ablest lawyers. Since his admission to practice before the supreme court of the United States in October, 1902, he has handled much business before the federal courts. He was one of the advocates on the celebrated Black vs. Jackson case before the supreme court, and also appeared in the U. S. circuit court of appeals in the case of Sharpe vs. United States. Another honor that came to him was his appointment as judge advocate general of the Oklahoma National Guard.

Mr. Harris is a native of Carroll county, Arkansas, where he was born October 18, 1858. During his childhood his parents moved to Johnson county, Missouri, where he was reared, receiving his education in the public schools and the State Normal University at Warrensburg. While preparing for the practice of law he earned his own living, and has depended on his own efforts to lift him into professional prominence. He finished his legal education with a three-year course in the office of Joseph G. Lowe at Washington, Kansas. (Mr. Lowe has since become a well known figure in Oklahoma, in the statehood election of 1907, having been elected district judge of the thirteenth district and resides at El Reno.) Mr. Harris was admitted to the bar at Washington, Kansas, June 28, 1889, and practiced there until his removal to Okla-

homa about two years later. Mr. Harris has taken an active part in the extension of the Knights of Pythias order in Oklahoma, being one of its foremost representatives in the new state and is a past grand chancellor of Oklahoma. He is a Mason and a member of India Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Mrs. Harris before her marriage was Miss Minnie Carlock, who was born and reared in Cleburne, Texas. They have one son, Samuel Lowe.

**TOM F. McMECHAN.** Of the present Oklahoma bar, there is probably but one lawyer whose practice had connected him with the territory more than twenty years. That is Tom F. McMechan, one of the ablest attorneys of Oklahoma City and also one of the strongest factors in Democratic politics in the new state. Born in Adams county, Illinois, eight miles north of Quincy, in 1860, a son of James and Jane (Wray) McMechan, natives of Ireland and both now deceased, he was reared on a farm in his native county, where he lived until 1886. He was educated in the Quincy schools, and graduated from the Chaddock Law School of that city in 1886, being admitted to practice by the supreme court of Illinois on June 23, 1886. On the 3d of July following he came to Wichita, Kansas, and at once began the practice of law in that young and flourishing city.

His first case came through his appointment by the federal judge at Wichita to defend a couple of Indians who were charged with a heinous offense alleged to have been committed in the Seminole Nation, for which they were sentenced to death. Mr. McMechan, convinced that a mistake had been made by the government interpreter in the trial of the case, made an overland trip at his own expense through the territory to the Seminole Nation, got evidence of the interpreter's mistake, and secured the release and acquittal of the prisoners. Through this and subsequent professional services, he soon got the reputation of being thoroughly interested in getting justice for the Indians and thus earned the friendship and regard of a large number of the red men. About that time the Cheyennes and Arapahoes were very much dissatisfied with what they considered unfair treatment at the hands of the federal treaty commission. Major Walter Barker was the Indian trader for these tribes, with headquarters at Darlington, and he succeeded in interesting Mr. McMechan in the affairs of his proteges. In keeping with previous efforts, Mr. McMechan became an

earnest advocate of the Indians' rights before the commission, and his testimony formed an important part of the evidence adduced by Captain Lee of the Indian Rights Association, who later became a general in the war in Cuba. His work in behalf of the Indians took Mr. McMechan to Fort Reno and to various other portions of Indian Territory and Oklahoma before it was opened to settlement, when the only white occupants were federal employes, cattlemen and "bad men."

April 22, 1889, Mr. McMechan became an actual settler, living at Kingfisher the first six months, and since then Oklahoma City has been his permanent home. He served as first assistant U. S. district attorney of Oklahoma during the second Cleveland administration, a term of four years from 1894 to 1898. Besides being one of the foremost members of the bar, he has taken a conspicuous part in public affairs. He was one of the organizers of the Columbia Bank and Trust Company of Oklahoma City, and is its general attorney and one of the directors. May 16, 1907, the Democratic convention gave him the nomination by acclamation for state senator from the fourteenth senatorial district, comprising Oklahoma and Canadian counties, the largest and wealthiest district of Oklahoma. In the midst of a campaign which would certainly have resulted in his being the first senator of this district in the new state legislature, he was compelled to withdraw his candidacy on account of ill health. Mr. McMechan's career, which is now at the height of usefulness, is so varied as to include influential activity throughout the time of early history and the settlement, growth and development of the territory to statehood. Mr. McMechan's wife is Mrs. Mary (Conboy) McMechan, a native of Jacksonville, Illinois.

**HON. MOMAN PRUIETT.** To one of the counties carved out of the Creek Nation was given the name of Moman. By this means the delegates to the convention sought to honor as he deserved one of the notable characters in the political history of Oklahoma, and one of the ablest fighters for statehood. The name of the county is the christian name of Hon. Moman Pruiett, who for eleven years was prominent as a lawyer and in political affairs at Paul's Valley, and since the fall of 1907 has practiced law in Oklahoma City. His services and activities can best be appreciated by those who are familiar with his career of self-advancement and his rugged, vir-



ile character. He began life a bootblack and reached distinction through the rough process of self-training and stimulating contact with all classes of men from boyhood to the present. He was born July 12, 1872, at Alton, Perry county, in southern Indiana, son of Warren L. and Elizabeth (Moman) Pruiett. (He was named in honor of his mother, who belonged to the aristocratic Moman family of Kentucky.) At the age of seven years he accompanied the family to Benton county, Arkansas. He had only thirteen months of school education—six months in Perry county, Indiana, four months as a pupil of Prof. Wolsey at Rogers, Arkansas, and three months in the public schools at Hackett City, Arkansas. With these exceptions he began the serious work of life at the very entrance to boyhood. He earned his first money as a bootblack and by doing such jobs as came to him. Notwithstanding some notable examples of history, it is the exception when a boy, thus circumstanced, rises to prominence, since the opportunities of fortune do not reach down to this plane, and in order to rise the boy must make his own opportunities. In those days Moman Pruiett displayed something of persistence and force of character, and with an ambition to gain prominence through the profession of law he quietly sought the advantages which had been denied him as a boy. For seven months he was a law student under Phil D. Brewer at Hackett City, Arkansas, and for fifteen months under Col. J. C. Hodges of Paris, Texas, at which place the family had taken up their residence. In 1895, when twenty-three years old, he was admitted to the bar at Paris, and in the following year began his professional career at Paul's Valley, in the Chickasaw Nation. He grew up with the town, and in a few years his personal influence and his reputation as a lawyer were known throughout his section of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. He was elected the first city attorney at Paul's Valley, holding that position two terms, when he was chosen mayor of the city, and was also chosen a member of the Indian Territory Democratic executive committee.

Mr. Pruiett was one of the delegates sent to Washington as a representative of the amalgamated Democracy of the two territories, to work for statehood. His activity in this connection and his work during the constitutional convention entitled him to the recognition which he received from the dele-

gates when they gave his name to one of the new counties of the state. He was a member of the Democratic state campaign committee for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. It is especially noteworthy that he was practically the father of the primary election provision in the constitution, having introduced in the Democratic convention the resolution recommending the convention to adopt a mandatory primary law, which was done.

Mr. Pruiett is one of the most tireless and successful political fighters in the new state. It may be truthfully said that he has never been a quitter, a bolter or a compromiser. His loyalty to friends is remarkable, and one of the principal sources of his power, since his friends are in turn bound to him by the strongest ties. His rough and tumble experience in earlier life seems to have resulted chiefly in increasing his natural talents and powers to a finer point of efficiency, and has left him a man of utmost self-reliance, without the faintest tinge of pretense, who always fights in the open, and is generous to a fault.

As a criminal lawyer Mr. Pruiett is one of the strongest of the Oklahoma bar. He has the somewhat remarkable record of having defended over eighty persons charged with murder. On moving to Oklahoma City last year he established offices at 112½ West Main street. By his marriage to Miss Leda Olivia Sniggs, of Alva, Oklahoma, and a daughter of A. T. Sniggs, ex-member of the territorial legislature, Mr. Pruiett has one daughter, Gail Hamilton Pruiett.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH H. GRANT is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers of Oklahoma county, being a member of the well known firm of Fulton, Stringer and Grant. He has practiced law in Oklahoma City since 1903, and has taken an active part in public affairs. One of the things for which he deserves much credit, as having been very instrumental in effecting it, was the location in this city of a detail of military instructors for a military school, as a result of which the headquarters of the Southwestern Division of the army were located in Oklahoma City for a time, though later removed to St. Louis.

Captain Grant had an interesting career as a lawyer and soldier before coming to Oklahoma. Born at Clarkesville, Georgia, in 1869, son of W. D. and Samantha J. (Holland) Grant, he comes of distinguished ancestry. On the paternal side it is Scotch. His great-great-

grandfather, Asa Grant, and his great-grandfather, William Grant, were both officers in the continental army during the Revolutionary war. Coming down to the preceding generation, his father was an officer in the Confederate service during the Civil war, while his mother was the daughter of Captain John Holland, also an officer of the Confederate army. Captain Grant was reared and educated at Clarkesville, and in early life taught school as a means of furthering his own education. His law studies were begun in Clarkesville, in the office of Judge Logan E. Blakely, chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia. After being admitted to the bar in Clarkesville in 1891, he moved to Anderson, South Carolina, in the following year and was engaged in practice there until 1898. While away on a business trip to Sioux City, Iowa, the Spanish-American war was formally declared, and he at once hurried home to recruit and organize a company for the First South Carolina Volunteer Infantry, of which company he became lieutenant and later captain and regimental adjutant. His service that year was spent in camp at Chickamauga, till his discharge in November. In July, 1899, he received re-appointment as captain of volunteers and was assigned to command of Company M of the Twenty-Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was sent to the Philippines, and after some field service there Captain Grant was detached from his regiment and appointed judge advocate, being assigned to duty in the Department of Southern Luzon. He was next appointed civil governor of the province of Leyte, and later was elected by ballot, with a large majority, as governor of that province, the capital of which is the town of Tacloban. Governor Grant's administration of affairs in this province, until his resignation in March, 1903, and return home, was marked by thorough efficiency, and his equitable and conscientious performance received high commendation both from the United States military authorities and the people of the province.

Captain Grant was married at Anderson, South Carolina, to Miss Lillie May Fant, a member of a prominent South Carolina family of that name. They have two children, both born in the Philippines, Mary Ermita and George.

THOMAS G. CHAMBERS was chosen to the office of city attorney of Oklahoma City on the

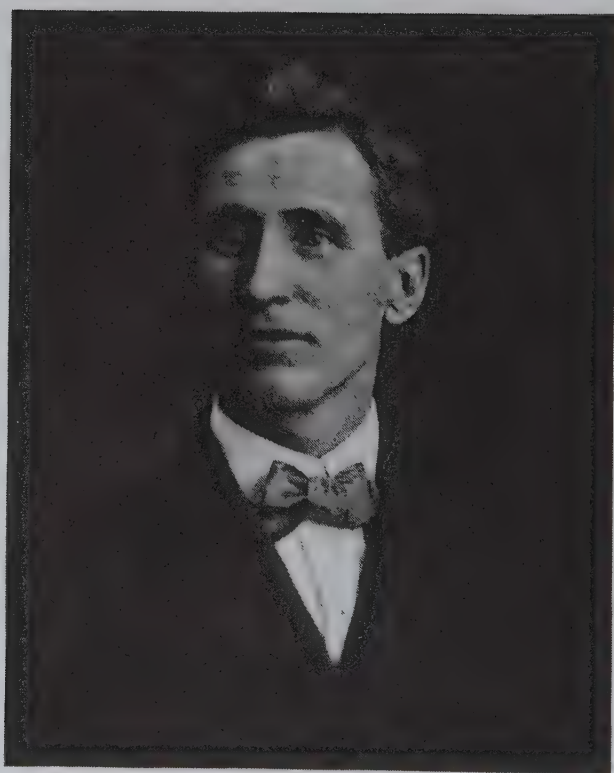
Democratic ticket in April, 1907. Mr. Chambers' previous career has been held to guarantee a most competent administration of the city's legal department during his term, for he has been a successful lawyer in the general practice at Oklahoma City since 1895, and has gained the confidence of the bar and the people generally. He was born at Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, his father being a prominent physician and surgeon, well known to the profession in Illinois, who had located at Charleston in 1858. Reared in his native town, Mr. Chambers received a good education, graduating from DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, in the class of 1884, and graduating in law from the St. Louis Law School in 1886. In the fall of the latter year he located at Coldwater in the southwestern part of Kansas, in what was then a new country, and there for the following eight or nine years built up a growing and successful practice. In 1893 his district elected him a member of the legislature, a session made notable by the great populist movement that swept the state. However, Mr. Chambers was elected to the assembly as a straight Democrat. Since coming to Oklahoma City in 1895, he has practiced in all the courts, and has taken a prominent part in affairs of the city. He has devoted himself mainly to the civil side of practice, although he has been retained in some of the notable criminal trials of the city and territory. Mr. Chambers was married at Wabash, Indiana, to Miss Flora G. Gossett of that city. They have three sons, Robert W., T. Gavin, and Myron.

CLIFTON J. PRATT, who began the practice of law in Oklahoma City in September, 1905, had a distinguished career as a lawyer and in public life in the state of Kentucky before moving to Oklahoma. His prestige has suffered none by the change of residence, since he is regarded as one of the most accomplished members of the bar in this city, and has a high standing in business and professional circles. In business affairs he is probably best known to the public as vice-president of the Columbia Bank and Trust Company, one of the solid financial institutions of the city, mentioned elsewhere in this history.

Judge Pratt is a native of Woodford county, Illinois. In his childhood his parents moved to Hopkins county, Kentucky. His mother died early in life, and his father, being a cripple, could give little assistance to the son in his early struggles, and in fact had







R. H. McConnell

to rely on the boy for partial support. With such a setting of circumstances, the youth of Judge Pratt was spent in a struggle for the necessities of life and for the attainment of those ideals of education and professional accomplishment on which he early set his mind. At least one product of his early experience was self-reliance, a quality that has probably been one of the main factors in the success that has since come to him. Among the various occupations of his youth, he learned the printer's trade. Most of his education was obtained under the instruction of Professor H. Boring, Boring's Institute in Hopkins county, being one of the most thorough and efficient schools in Kentucky. Studying law at Madisonville, Kentucky, he was admitted to the bar in 1876 and became one of the law firm of Waddill and Pratt of that town.

Having begun the practice of law, he almost immediately took a prominent place in the profession. The ability and initiative which had enabled him to gain entrance to the profession pushed him forward so that he escaped the proverbial starvation period of the young lawyer. For over a quarter of a century he remained one of the leading lawyers of the state, noted for the high ability of its legal profession. While still a young man, in 1879, he was elected to the Kentucky state senate, and his two terms were marked with practical political service. In politics Judge Pratt has always been Republican, and it was in spite of this party affiliation and always against great odds, that he went into political contests and won notable victories. The honors he achieved in public life were a tribute to his sound ability rather than to his partisan stamp. After his service in the senate he was elected circuit judge, in a district that was Democratic by 1,500 majority, and for five years continued on the bench. In 1900 he was the Republican nominee for the office of attorney general of the state. It is only necessary to mention that this election was the one in which Taylor was elected governor, to recall the strife and bitterness that were aroused throughout the state and have not yet been effaced from the political records of the state. The election was thrown into the courts to decide its legality, and Mr. Taylor and all other members of his ticket, with the exception of Judge Pratt, were ruled out and not allowed to take the oath of office, Governor Beckham becoming governor instead. Through the latter's administration Judge Pratt served two years as attor-

ney general. It was a high honor thus significantly bestowed in allowing him to take office when all his associates were debarred, and was a tribute to his high standing in the profession and with the people, regardless of politics. Having the fair and impartial character of the natural judge, he had never been drawn into the bitter personal politics of the time, and it was with general satisfaction on all sides that he was elected and retained in the office of attorney general. His judicial career in Kentucky had some noteworthy features. The spirit of kindness and justice that gave him such esteem among people generally, was extended, while he was on the circuit bench, especially to the cases of youthful offenders. As a result he often gave kindly advice and personal encouragement rather than harsh judgments to youthful culprits, practicing the spirit that in later years has found expression in the founding of juvenile courts in some of the larger cities, a practice that is now regarded as a distinct evolution in the administration of justice. Judge Pratt left the attorney general's office at Frankfort with a good record behind him, and without a taint of the odium of the political strife that involved the Goebel tragedy and other discreditable transactions. While a resident of Kentucky, Judge Pratt acquired substantial financial and property interests, and was president of the Hopkins County Bank. He is now thoroughly identified with the civic spirit and activities of Oklahoma City, and is one of its best known residents. His two sons, W. R. and Lawrence Pratt, had preceded him in taking up their residence in the west. Mr. W. R. Pratt is now a prominent business man of Independence, Kansas, where he has served as mayor of the town. Judge Pratt's wife is Mrs. Sallie (Waddill) Pratt.

RUSSELL NORMAN MCCONNELL. In the field of corporation and commercial law, Oklahoma City has some very able lawyers, whose abilities and learning will compare favorably with those of the similar department of the profession in larger cities both east and west. Russell Norman McConnell is a good example of this type of lawyer, and since locating in this city in 1894 he has pursued the practice of law, especially in his special department, with distinguished success.

Mr. McConnell was born at Woodhull, Henry county, Illinois, in 1868, son of James A. McConnell, who was a native of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, and became an early

settler of Henry county, Illinois. About 1880 he went further west, to McPherson, in McPherson county, Kansas, and in the following year brought his family to that place. Both parents are now deceased. Coming to McPherson county when thirteen years old, Mr. McConnell was largely reared and educated there, spending his youth on a farm until he was sixteen. The grade and high school of McPherson and McPherson College, a well known educational institution of the Dunkards, afforded him his literary education. In the regular equipment for his profession he had splendid advantages, although he deserves the more credit since his education was entirely self-earned, from the time he entered high school until he was ready to practice law. He had begun teaching school when he was seventeen years old, and before he had reached legal age had obtained a state certificate attesting his qualifications. He was engaged in teaching for about seven years, most of the time in McPherson county. Entering the University of Michigan where he took courses in the law department and also in the academic department, he was graduated in law with the class of 1894, and after spending two months in his old home at McPherson, he located in Oklahoma City. Besides the other sources of his legal training, he acknowledges his former preceptor, John D. Milligan, a noted criminal lawyer of McPherson, under whom he studied for a time. In Oklahoma City, Mr. McConnell has won high standing at the bar and has also prospered financially. He owns valuable property in the city, including a beautiful home on West Thirteenth street. By his marriage to Miss Myrtle Dye of St. Louis, he has five children: Edith, Vincent Dye, Carleton, Caroline and Russell Norman, Jr.

FRED S. GOODRICH is present referee in bankruptcy for the United States District Court at Oklahoma City, his jurisdiction embracing Oklahoma and Pottawatomie counties. Mr. Goodrich has been a well known member of the bar at Oklahoma City since 1892, and before taking up his present duties made a specialty of land litigation. He has had an interesting career, as a soldier, in public life, and in business.

Born in Rutland county, Vermont, in 1836, he was reared just across the state line in Washington and Saratoga counties, New York. He began a life of great activity while in boyhood. Starting out without money, he worked

his way up to Lake Champlain by driving horses on the towpath of the Champlain canal, and after several years' experience as a sailor boy on Lake Champlain became captain of a lake boat when only sixteen years old. Going west in 1856, he spent two years in Iowa, but returned to New York and was living there when the war broke out. He enlisted in 1861 from Saratoga county, in the following year, being assigned to duty in the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York Infantry, with which he served twenty months. He was then transferred as lieutenant to the Thirty-Third United States Infantry, which was the first regiment of colored men to be mustered into the Union service, and which was at first known as the First South Carolina Volunteers. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the author and distinguished abolitionist, was colonel of the regiment. Mr. Goodrich, who was later promoted to captain of his company, served in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, most of the time in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Army of the James; this corps being consolidated with the Eighteenth Corps at Bermuda Hundred, Virginia. The engagements in which he was a participant were the three days' battle at Harper's Ferry, in September, 1862, where he was taken prisoner; in the Peninsular campaign of 1863, the battle of Fredericksburg, the capture of Morris Island in South Carolina, the battle of Bermuda Hundred, the charge on Fort Wagner, the battles at Jacksonville and Olustee, Florida, and many others. After the war he continued in the army, in the provost marshal service for the most part, until February, 1866, receiving his discharge at Morris Island.

The ambition to become a lawyer had come to Mr. Goodrich before the war, and he had begun his studies while living in Saratoga county. But the close of the war found him with other designs, and instead of entering the law he engaged in the watch and jewelry business at Alpena, Michigan. In 1880 he moved to DeLand, Florida, where he was elected mayor for six terms, and having finished his legal preparation entered upon the practice of law and soon became a prominent figure in the profession and in public affairs in that state. In 1888 he received the Republican nomination for member of Congress from the second Florida district. The result of the election was 16,817 votes for Goodrich and 20,012 for his Democratic opponent,



Robert Bullock, but there was so much evidence of fraud in the conduct of the election that Mr. Goodrich made a contest of the validity of the returns. With great thoroughness and at heavy expense he carried out a detailed investigation in all the counties comprising his district. The voluminous evidence presented to the congressional committee on elections substantiated his claim that the election judges had refused to receive legal votes tendered for Goodrich, had refused to count legal votes, had failed to make return of all the legal votes cast, and that other frauds and irregularities had been committed during the election. The committee on elections, after reviewing the case, decided by a majority vote in favor of Mr. Goodrich, the result of their count of the legal vote giving him a majority of 337. However, the minority resorted to obstruction tactics to postpone the final decision, and failing to get a sufficient number of Republican members to carry out the ruling of the committee, Mr. Goodrich in the closing days of the congressional session allowed the contest to drop.

While in Florida, Mr. Goodrich became the head of a flourishing banking house. An absconding cashier almost wrecked the bank and in protecting his depositors Mr. Goodrich sacrificed a large part of the fortune which years of careful business management and hard work had built up. Mr. Goodrich has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic since its first organization in the fall of 1866. In Masonry he has taken all the York Rite degrees, and is a Knight Templar and a Shriner. As a lifelong Republican, he cast his first vote for John C. Fremont in 1856, and for every Republican presidential candidate since that time. His wife is Lydia (Robinson) Goodrich, whose home originally was in Lapeer county, Michigan. They have one daughter, Grace Goodrich.

**JOHN HAND MYERS.** In January, 1902, John Hand Myers began the practice of law at Oklahoma City, and since that date has been continuously and successfully identified with the bar of this city. He had experience in the courts and as counselor during the closing years of the history of the territory and has an able record on which to continue his career in the new state. Several years ago he was associated in practice with Hon. Selwyn Douglas, and then with Hon. Frank N. Prout, formerly attorney general of the state of Nebraska.

Mr. Myers was born near Goshen, Ohio, May 4, 1876, son of Sumner B. and Mary L. (Irwin) Myers. He had a public school education, having graduated in normal studies and from the high school at Goshen, Ohio, in 1893. He taught in public schools for five years, then entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated from the law department in the class of 1901. He was admitted to the bar the same year before the Supreme Court of Ohio. He began practice in Oklahoma equipped by training in one of the best professional schools for lawyers in the middle west. He has always identified his political actions with the Democratic party. Fraternally he is a Mason, and has also taken all the degrees in Odd Fellowship.

In April, 1908, Mr. Myers was selected as one of the Freeholders for Oklahoma City to draft a charter for its government, and was recently selected secretary of the Ohio Society of Oklahoma.

**CHARLES E. HUNTER.** The present department commander for Oklahoma and the old Indian Territory of the United Spanish War Veterans is Charles E. Hunter, who was a member of the famous regiment of Rough Riders. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he was a resident of Enid, prominent there in newspaper and real estate business. He enlisted at Enid in April, 1898, and accompanied the regiment to Tampa and thence to Cuba, being present at and taking part in the battles of Las Guasimas on June 24 and San Juan on July 1, 2 and 3, of that regiment. He became sergeant of his company, and was mustered out as such at Enid in November, 1898.

Aside from his prominence as a Rough Rider, Mr. Hunter deserves historical notice as being one of the pioneers of Oklahoma, coming in on the first day, as one of the first printers and publishers of the territory and for a number of years an active newspaper man, and also as a factor in public affairs, especially in the growth and upbuilding of the city of Enid, where he lived until recently. Mr. Hunter was born in Brooklyn, New York, September 18, 1856, son of Daniel and Emma (Mueler) Hunter. His father, a native of Monongahela, West Virginia, where his father (also named Daniel and a shipbuilder by trade) had settled on emigrating from England to this country, was a civil engineer, and practiced this profession in Pennsylvania and New York, finally locating at Brooklyn, where

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*W. F. Hearn.*

he died during the youth of his son, Charles E. The latter had a good common school education, became an apprentice at the printer's trade at Poughkeepsie, New York, and in 1883 came west to Kansas City, where he engaged in the publishing business, for six years. He was well known in Kansas City business circles and also took prominent part in local politics.

The third train that reached Guthrie on the opening day in 1889 had Charles E. Hunter as a passenger, and he came to the capital to establish and represent the line of business in which he had always been engaged. It is an important point in the history of the press that he established the first exclusive job printing office in the territory. His first office was in a tent in that city, as were many early business houses, and the first Oklahoma cyclone struck Guthrie, with a heavy rain, about the middle of June, 1889, and seemed to take particular delight in hitting Hunter's tent and printing office and in less than one minute tent, type cases, racks and all kinds of printing material were scattered for a distance of two miles. Undaunted, he purchased another outfit and was in full running order within six days. Mr. Hunter was made a member of the provisional council from the first ward of Guthrie, and later was elected a member of the second and third councils on the Republican ticket.

At the opening of the Sac and Fox reservation, September 22, 1891, Mr. Hunter located at Chandler, and, besides being one of the founders of the town, established the *Chandler News*. Selling the *News*, he went to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country that was opened up April 19, 1892, and again followed in the wake of the pioneer founders and builders, and helped to establish the town of Okarche, where he founded the *Okarche Times*. He was a resident until September 16, 1893, which was the opening day of the Cherokee Strip, at which date he located in Enid. The *Daily and Weekly Eagle* of Enid, which is still the most prominent paper in that city, had Mr. Hunter as its publisher for several years, and he undoubtedly created its success and made it a permanent newspaper property. After retiring from the newspaper business, in 1896, his energies were transferred to the general real estate business, and while successfully engaged in that he interested himself and took a prominent part in building up and making a city of Enid. He was a charter member

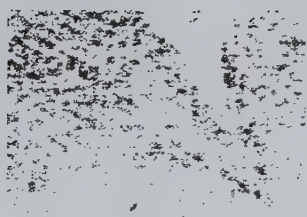
and secretary of the Enid Commercial Club, which took the lead in the public spirited movements in the city. He was also one of the incorporators and a director of the Blackwell, Enid & Southwestern Railroad, helping to construct that important link in Oklahoma railroads. Among other movements of general benefit to Oklahoma in which he has taken part, it should be mentioned that he presided at the first meeting of the Free Homes League of Oklahoma, from which resulted the free homestead legislation. In politics Mr. Hunter has been almost equally prominent, having served as chairman of the Garfield county central committee, and as member of the statehood central committee of the Republican party. After leaving Enid, in 1899, Mr. Hunter took up the promoting and building of the Blackwell, Enid & Southwestern Railroad, and he remained with that company from its inception until the road was completed, in 1905, from Blackwell, Oklahoma, to Vernon, Texas, a distance of 254 miles. Mr. Hunter located and founded twenty-two town sites in Oklahoma, among them being Frederick, the county seat of Tillman county, also Davidson, Mountain Park, Roosevelt, Custer City, Thomas, Hunter, and other prosperous towns. He was appointed clerk of the United States district court at Oklahoma City in April, 1906, resigning in August, 1907, at which time he was elected chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Oklahoma.

He is at present the president of Roosevelt's Rough Rider Regiment, and clerk of the United States district court for the western district of Oklahoma.

He is married and with his wife, Mrs. Alma T. Hunter, resides at Oklahoma City with their two children.

**WILLIAM F. HARN.** The country lying adjacent to Oklahoma City on the northeast is now in process of development as suburban additions, and with the extension of transportation facilities to this part of the city, real estate values will rise and property become as popular here as in any other section. One of the men to whose enterprise many of these improvements are due is William F. Harn, a well known capitalist and real estate man of Oklahoma City. He bought and promoted Harndale addition, consisting of thirty acres, lying near Epworth University and intersected by Classen boulevard. About ten years ago he acquired the ownership of a quarter section





*W. H. Jones*





*W. F. Harn.*

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lying north of Maywood addition and fronting south on Sixteenth street, where developments are in progress that will convert this into one of the most valuable and attractive parts of the city. On the east this high-class residence district will be skirted by the new Lincoln boulevard, which will be built north from the Lincoln school for a distance of four or five miles. Mr. Harn, J. J. Culbertson and others are associated in the building of a street railway line to reach this property, their intention being to give the same boom to this northeast section of the city that the Oklahoma Street Railway Company has given to the northwest section. In the new Harn addition trees have been planted everywhere, which will have reached nearly full growth by the time the lots are placed on the market. Pavements, sidewalks, sewers and other improvements will be put under way of construction before this addition is formally opened. In various other ways, Mr. Harn has taken an important part in building up Oklahoma City. Long before the future of this city was assured as it now is, he had given evidence of his strong faith in the possibilities of its growth and expansion.

In the early years of his residence in Oklahoma, Mr. Harn was best known for his prominence as a government official and as a lawyer. He was born in Wooster, Ohio, and graduated from Wooster University in 1880. Having read law under private tutors, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio in 1881. While in the practice of law, Mr. Harn conducted some of the most important lawsuits pending in the courts and was unusually successful. Large fees in these cases were the foundation of his large real estate interests, which, conservatively estimated, now greatly exceed a million dollars in actual value. Though he practiced in Ohio for several years, he was best known as a newspaper man, being editor and one of the owners of the morning paper at Mansfield. Through the instrumentality of the late Senator John Sherman of Ohio, he was appointed, as special agent of the department of interior to assist in the prosecution of perjury cases in connection with homestead entries in Oklahoma. This was in 1891, two years after the opening of the territory, and the courts were burdened with bitterly contested suits over the ownership of land. During the first year of his residence in Oklahoma City, Mr. Harn gave all his time to the secret work

of his position, especially the securing of testimony for the conviction of the perjurers whose deceit had rendered the establishment of legal titles to homesteads so difficult. As mentioned elsewhere, this was a period of momentous importance in the history of Oklahoma. Had the perjurers and claim jumpers succeeded in their pretensions, a vicious element would have remained in the citizenship that a generation might not have been able to cast out, and the entire proceeding would have had a sinister and depressing moral effect on the people almost at the beginning of their struggles to establish a great commonwealth. As it was, these falsifiers and illegal claimants were defeated in nearly every case, and for this wholesome outcome such officials of the federal department as Mr. Harn deserve the gratitude of Oklahomans for their efficient and arduous labors in establishing just claims and bringing about law and order. Perjury was often accompanied by murder, and the strife and litigation cost the participants hundreds of thousands of dollars, which was so much subtracted from the capital available for the development of the new country. It is said that nearly every claim of prospective value within ten or fifteen miles of Oklahoma City was in dispute and litigation, and to prove the just merits of each case was a toil whose final accomplishment has few parallels in the history of land claims.

After leaving the service of the interior department, Mr. Harn began the practice of law in Oklahoma City. During one year he was clerk of the United States district court at Perry, and other places. This appointment was made by President McKinley, as a personal recognition to Mr. Harn for securing the Oklahoma delegation that helped to nominate him at St. Louis in 1896, President McKinley's interests in Oklahoma having been placed exclusively in the hands of Mr. Harn by Mark A. Hanna. With this exception he has been a resident of Oklahoma City since 1891. Mr. Harn has been actively engaged in politics from the day of his arrival in Oklahoma, but has seldom sought public office. In 1904 he was nominated by the Republicans of Oklahoma county for the Territorial Legislature by acclamation. In the contest he polled his full party vote, but was defeated by a small plurality. He was one of two persons that was called into consultation with Arthur I. Vorys and others at Kansas City, prior to the Oklahoma state

convention for the purpose of laying plans to further the interest of Wm. H. Taft for the presidency. And it was largely through his influence that the Oklahoma delegation was instructed for Taft.

Mr. Harn is always among the largest contributors of money and time towards public enterprises. He alone induced the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis, and the Denver, Enid & Gulf Railroad Company to agree to build the latter railroad from a point northwest of Guthrie to Oklahoma City, paralleling the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway for about thirty miles and to construct a terminal railroad in Oklahoma City to accommodate five new railroads. The Denver, Enid & Gulf Railroad Company was to receive a bonus of sixty thousand dollars, all of which was raised. Some delay was caused by promoters of other roads, who desired to be considered in the drawing of the leases, although the officials of the D., E. & G. R. R. Co. were urging the closing up of the contract, and before the citizens of Oklahoma City fully realized the importance of immediately signing up the papers, the D., E. & G. R. R. was sold in a night to the Santa Fe, which thus got rid of what would otherwise have proved a dangerous rival. Mr. Harn was married in Ohio, 1882, to Miss Alice, daughter of Dr. Thos. Moores, of Mohican, Ashland county, Ohio.

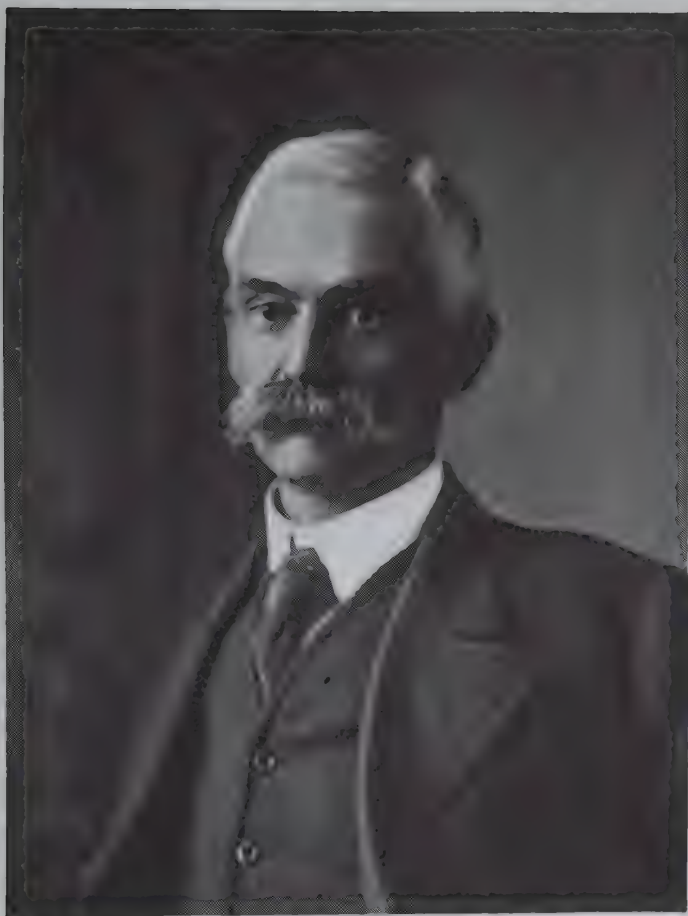
**CHARLES F. COLCORD.** One of the most successful business careers that the history of Oklahoma contains is that of Charles F. Colcord. There is hardly a citizen of Oklahoma City who does not know of him either personally or because of his varied interests in the city. The contemplated modern ten story hotel on Grand avenue at Robinson street, one of the best of the buildings that will mark Oklahoma City's metropolitan greatness, will be built by Mr. Colcord, and it is his intention within a short time to erect another large building at Harvey street and Grand avenue. These buildings represent very well his business enterprise, but there are various other proofs of his commanding position in the city to which most Oklahomans can point. He is vice president of the State National Bank, one of the strongest financial institutions of the state; is president of the Colcord Investment Company, and is president of the Colcord Park Corporation, which owns a tract of one hundred and sixty acres in the city

devoted to public amusement and recreation, including the baseball park, the race track, Delmar Garden, etc.

The prominence of his present position shows that Mr. Colcord has been able to keep pace with the rapid upbuilding of Oklahoma City. On the day the city was founded, nearly twenty years ago, he was with the other thousands who participated in the rush, and had so quickly made his influence and leadership felt in the new community that, in the open election by the people before there was any official organization, he was elected the first chief of police of the new town, and served in that capacity during the administration of Mayor Beal. When J. P. Gault became mayor by regular election, Mr. Colcord continued to act as chief of police until the fall of 1889, when he was chosen as the first elective sheriff of Oklahoma county, serving as such two years. Those two years are notable in the records of the county and territory, for at that time the forces of law and order had their heaviest tasks in endeavoring to restrain and drive off the cohorts of vice that beset Oklahoma as probably never before and certainly never since. In bringing the reign of outlawry in Oklahoma to an end, one of the early criminal officers who deserve credit for thorough efficiency and straightforward service untainted by personal corruption or deviation from the strictest ideals of duty, is Mr. Colcord, whose record as a public official may chance be forgotten in the light of his other present-day activities.

For over thirty years Mr. Colcord has been identified with the country that has since become the state of Oklahoma. Born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1859, he is son of Col. William R. and Mariah E. (Clay) Colcord, both representing prominent families of Kentucky, where his father was an officer in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and his mother was a daughter of Hon. Green Clay, of Paris, Kentucky. In 1870 the family moved to Nueces county, in southwestern Texas, where Colonel Colcord went into the cattle and horse business, and became one of the well known stockmen of that typically live stock country.

In the Nueces country Charles F. Colcord got the training and experience that fitted him for the stock business and brought him into that as a career. Driving a large bunch of cattle over one of the trails leading north



C. F. Coleard





out of Texas, he became in 1876 established in the old Cherokee Strip, in what is now Oklahoma. His range headquarters were near old Fort Supply, on the salt plains of the Cimarron valley, in what is now Woodward county, Oklahoma; while his business headquarters were at Evensville, Comanche county, Kansas, just across the state line. Here he organized what was known as the Comanche County Pool, a powerful organization of stock interests that at one time owned sixty thousand head of cattle. Until the strip was opened for settlement in 1893, this company was one of the principal occupants of that country. In the meantime Mr. Colcord had identified himself with Oklahoma City in the rush of April 22, 1889, and from being one of the leading stockmen of the territory had made a notable record as an officer of the law. Following his term as sheriff of Oklahoma county, he held the United States prison contract at Guthrie for five years. At the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893 he secured land there and established business interests at Perry. In 1898 he returned to Oklahoma City, which has been his permanent home. His many interests include property in the oil and gas fields in eastern Oklahoma. With Oklahoma City he has from the start been identified in many public-spirited ways, and as mentioned above his name is connected with some of the city's most important enterprises. His home in the north residence district is one of the beautiful residences that of themselves are evidence of the rapid progress of Oklahoma during the last twenty years, the comforts and luxuries of life having as much place in this new country as in older states. Mr. Colcord's wife was before her marriage Miss Harriet Scoresby, daughter of Rev. T. S. Scoresby, of Hutchinson, Kansas. They were married at Hutchinson, and have six children, Ray, Marguerite, Caroline, Sydney, Cadiah, Harriet.

DR. RICHARD M. AINSWORTH. Oklahoma is still too young to have "native sons" prominent in affairs, and even of the pioneers whose work is permanently identified with Oklahoma history, there were many who had been active in other states before coming to Oklahoma. For this reason the records of many men whose careers deserve mention in this history pertain as much and in some cases more to other localities and events than to those of Oklahoma. An example of one who has elected to spend the declining years of

life in Oklahoma, after he had seen and been active in some of the most important phases of the nation's history during the past half century, is Dr. Richard M. Ainsworth. Many are familiar with the Ainsworth homestead, adjoining the city, containing a quarter section of section 10 purchased from one of the original squatters. Despite the importunities of real estate men who have advised a subdivision of this land into town lots, the original quarter section has been kept intact up to the present time, and is one of the largest and most valuable tracts in the immediate vicinity of Oklahoma City. The residence, which was built by the Doctor shortly after he obtained the land, adorns an elevation that commands a view of the city and surrounding country. The place has been developed into a fine fruit farm, and it is an ideal home in which Dr. Ainsworth plans to bring his eventful life to a peaceful and contented close.

At the opening of Oklahoma Dr. Ainsworth came to the territory from Denison, Texas, where he had a drug store. Failing to secure the position of Indian agent at Fort Sill, for which position he had been strongly endorsed by many public men, he located in Oklahoma City soon after its founding, and for a time conducted a drug store on Third street. He had purchased the land above mentioned and he soon discontinued the drug business and retired to his estate.

So much suffices to describe the career of Dr. Ainsworth since he came to Oklahoma, but about one who has earned the right to retire to pleasant ease and be content with the hard-earned honors and rewards of more strenuous years it is a natural curiosity and desire to know more about the antecedent career, although its events took place elsewhere than in the state of which this is a history.

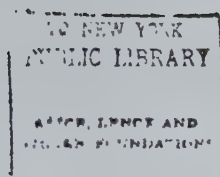
Born in Montgomery county, Ohio, about five miles from Dayton, in 1829, where he lived ten years until the family moved to a farm near Piqua, Ohio, he was reared in these surroundings, received a common school education and had begun the study of medicine when he was called into his first experience in pioneering. Early in 1850 he joined his brother and two other young men who were bound for California, the Eldorado that attracted thousands with its golden promises. Going by wagon from Covington, Ohio, to Cincinnati, they there loaded the wagon on a river boat, journeying in this way

to St. Louis and thence up the Missouri to St. Joseph, where they bought an ox team to haul the wagon and then started across the plains. It was six months of toilsome progress, unmarred by fatal accident, before they reached their destination in the Sacramento river country of central California, the seat of the gold excitement. On the North Fork of the American river they tried placer mining for a time, with indifferent success, and then resorted to quicksilver mining, purchasing five machines for the prosecution of this industry, in which they were well rewarded. Later, however, a flood destroyed their mining equipment, and Dr. Ainsworth, becoming ill about the same time, determined to return home. After having been away about a year he reached home from the east, having made the journey by way of the Panama route, via Havana, and thence to New York and home.

Between his California experience and the next succeeding eventful period of his life, he continued his medical studies and also taught school in his home county. A course of lectures at Baker Medical College, Cincinnati, was followed by a finishing course in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in medicine in 1853. He began practice in Cincinnati in partnership with Dr. Gotwald, but having met at Philadelphia some Texas students who urged him to locate in that state, he undertook a trip in the fall of 1854 to investigate conditions in the new Lone Star state. By river he went from Cincinnati to New Orleans, thence by steamer to Galveston, and soon afterward went inland to Burleson county, then to San Jacinto, where he established a practice. He became a favorite among the Texans of that locality, but as yet the settlements were widely scattered, and so far as he could see there were no great possibilities open to the medical profession in that state. While in the east he had met Hon. Abeler Guthrie, delegate to Congress from the territory of Kansas (which had just been organized), and on the strength of his recommendations the Doctor decided to move to Kansas. Kansas was then, as all who are familiar with the history of ante-bellum days know, a center of contention between the free-state and pro-slavery forces, and to the peace-loving man a more terrible place would have been hard to find. In the face of these conditions, Dr. Ainsworth located in 1855 in

the little log cabin village of Wyandotte, in what was then Leavenworth county, Kansas, just opposite Kansas City, where he became the physician by invitation of the Wyandotte Indian Council for their people. In November, 1855, a free-state man by the name of Branson, was rescued from Sheriff Jones by a free-state party. This culminated in the Wakarusa war.

Dr. Ainsworth received a letter from Governor Lane dated December 1, 1855, stating that Lawrence was to be demolished without delay, and urging Dr. Ainsworth to bring an armed force to the defense of the city of Lawrence. This he did, having with him fourteen armed men, part of them Wyandotte Indians. They rode all night in a December norther. Here he met John Brown, who with his sons was stopping at the hotel in Lawrence, and who had recently come to Kansas to ally himself with the free-state movement. In the military force which was organized at Lawrence, of which General Robinson was commander in chief though General Lane was the actual commander and leader, Dr. Ainsworth was made aide de camp on the commander's staff, and as such served in the Wakarusa war. This was in December, 1855. While the agitation was at its height he made a trip east and stopped off at Bloomington, Illinois, where he addressed the citizens and explained the Kansas question in a light that increased the free-state sympathy in that locality. On his return to Lawrence he was assigned to duty as surgeon for Colonel Harvey's regiment, First Kansas Volunteers. He was with a detachment of this regiment, consisting of less than fifty men, that made the famous capture of 101 South Carolinians at the battle of Slough Creek, in the summer of 1856. Soon after the battle of Hickory Point, in which Dr. Ainsworth was also engaged, the Kansans were disarmed by the soldiers of the United States, through a proclamation of Governor Geary of Kansas, and this ended actual military operations in that region until the opening of the Civil war. The beginning of the war found Dr. Ainsworth practicing medicine in Johnson county, near Olathe, but when Price's first raid brought hostilities into that portion of Kansas, with Fort Scott as the principal object of the raid, he joined the forces of General Lane, who had been sent to repel Price from Fort Scott, and was assigned to duty as post surgeon at Fort Lincoln, Kansas. His duties kept him in Kan-





*W.C. Hughes*



sas for some time, first as surgeon at Fort Lincoln, a temporary barricade and hospital erected near Fort Scott, and afterwards as examining surgeon for recruits at Lawrence. Later he took the field with the Eleventh Kansas, under General Ewing, in southwest Missouri and northwest Arkansas, and after the battle of Prairie Grove, two hundred wounded lay on the field awaiting his services. Returning to Kansas City, the Eleventh was mounted and made a cavalry regiment and assigned to border duty against the bushwhackers. During the winter of 1864 and 1865 Dr. Ainsworth was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, and near the close of the war was sent with his regiment to Fort Laramie, Wyoming, where they continued in the Indian service until after the war had closed. Between the close of the war and his removal to Oklahoma, Dr. Ainsworth was engaged in practice in Kansas City for fifteen years. Dr. and Mrs. Ainsworth have two children, Neal Ainsworth and Mrs. Jeannette Lewis, the former being department manager for the Alexander Wholesale Drug Company of Oklahoma City. Before her marriage Mrs. Ainsworth was Miss Rebecca A. Neal, a native of Sidney, Ohio.

WILLIAM C. HUGHES. When, at the November election of 1906, the people of the twenty-eighth district voted for delegates to the constitutional convention, they made choice very decisively of their popular fellow citizen and able lawyer, William C. Hughes. A short time before, Mr. Hughes, in the Democratic primary, had received 648 votes to his opponent's 48, indicating his complete control of his own party. And it is fair to presume that he would have been elected president of the constitutional convention, as the organization seemed to be in his hand at the time in question, but sickness overwhelmed him, causing him to be placed under the care of his physician and to remain at home. As Oklahoma City's representative, he was a strenuous worker through the long session of the convention in behalf of what he believed to be fundamental to the highest welfare of the new state and especially of its largest city. It was with much propriety that he was made chairman of the committee on municipal corporations, where he did much effective work. He was a member also of the committees on judiciary and judicial department; on federal relations; on salaries and compensation of public officers; and on liquor traffic.

It will be of interest to recall some of the principles for which he stood when he made his campaign for election as a member of the convention. Briefly stated, they were—Railroads and other corporations should have exact justice but no more; Oklahoma should be a white man's country; there should be separate schools, separate coaches and separate waiting rooms; the municipality should furnish separate schools for the colored children and employ colored teachers for them, thus giving intelligent colored women a chance to earn a livelihood they might not otherwise be able to do; the railroads should be made to furnish separate coaches and clean ones, too, and separate Pullmans for the colored man and his family if they can pay the price. He stood unequivocally for the initiative and referendum, believing that public matters of importance should be submitted to the people for their expression of opinion.

A few days after the substantial work of the convention was completed, Mr. Hughes expressed his confidence in the new constitution and his belief that it would eventually gain the complete approbation of the people. This statement is the more remarkable when we reflect that his home city was a hot bed of opposition to the same. Continuing, he declared that the constitution "means more to humanity than has any step in government since the American declaration of independence. . . . If the people ratify the constitution, as I believe they will by a tremendous majority, and if the president approves it, as he will unless he turns away from the spirit of his life and all his professions, the star of the new state will rise as a new light of the world and lead free people everywhere to a condition wherein the rights of man will rise above every other earthly thing. . . . The constitution is radical, but it is safe; in its radicalism is the safety of the people." Part of this prophecy has been already justified, and it is probable that the course of history will substantiate all that he said.

Mr. Hughes is one of the ablest members of the Oklahoma bar, and has been engaged in practice in Oklahoma City for the past seven years. He is a native of Pettis county, Missouri, and when he was four years old his parents, Dr. B. F. and Catharine (Kidd) Hughes, both now deceased, moved from Georgetown, his birthplace, to Sedalia, the county seat, where William C. grew up and received his education in the Sedalia high

school. During a period of eight years while he was performing the arduous duties of railway postal clerk, he was applying all his spare time to the study of law, and finally, in order to complete a suitable preparation for his profession, he left the railway mail service and continued his studies in two law offices at Sedalia and in an office at Kansas City. In the latter city he was admitted to the bar in 1899, and in the same year began practicing there. In March, 1901, he moved to Oklahoma City, where he has gained success and distinction in the law and public affairs. He makes a specialty of and devotes most of his practice to commercial law, in which branch of the law he ranks probably as the ablest lawyer of the state. As a Democrat in politics he has been an active campaigner for some years, and is known as an orator in both Missouri and Oklahoma. He was married in Missouri to Miss Luella Gaines, of Clinton, that state. They have three children, Jeanette Cameron, Elizabeth and Marjorie.

WILLIAM L. ALEXANDER. Not all of those who engaged in the rush of April, 1889, were seasoned men, mature in power and years, and capable of assuming the position in affairs which their industry and experience in other places fitted them for. While the organization of 89'ers is very proud of its distinguished member, Mr. William L. Alexander, who in the past ten years has become known all over Oklahoma, there are few who, twenty years ago, would have picked him out of the throng of boomers as a man of unusual ability and force of character. In fact, William L. Alexander was but twenty years of age when Oklahoma was opened, and was only beginning to develop the character that has since given him both position and influence in Oklahoma. Up to that time he had spent his active youth mainly as a Texas cowboy, with meager educational opportunities, so that his abilities lay unrecognized, waiting for the stress of circumstance and personal ambition to develop them.

Though one of the best examples of self-made men in Oklahoma, Mr. Alexander at the same time is a member of one of the oldest and most substantial families of the south, and is himself most appreciative of the inheritance and training derived from his family. Born at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, in 1869, he is a son of Abdon and Martha J. (Sloan) Alexander, both natives of the same county. An earlier gener-

ation of the Alexander family were very prominent in promulgating the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, which was the pioneer document in the struggle for liberty from England. Charles Alexander was president of the convention which issued this stirring appeal. In 1870, while William L. was an infant, the family moved to Texas, to a farm in Grayson county, where both lived until death, the father dying in 1878 from illness resulting from wounds he had received while a Confederate lieutenant in the Civil war.

Reared in the country in northern Texas, Mr. Alexander passed his youth almost devoid of school advantages, though from his mother, who was splendidly educated, and from self-study he acquired much more enlightenment than those who grew up with him. It indicates the sterling, unpretentious and yet self-reliant character of the man that he is not ashamed or foolishly sensitive as to his early lack of education and the hardships he had to undergo in getting an education. As a cowboy in northern Texas he learned the cattle business, and was practical and had a reasonable degree of self-confidence when the test came for him to participate in the Oklahoma opening in 1889. He and his brother, J. S., entered Oklahoma county from the southeast, through the Pottawattomie Indian reservation, W. L. Alexander having made the trip from Texas on horseback. Arriving here without money and without training for other work than he had been accustomed to, he spent his first months in Oklahoma county performing odd jobs. Most of his early life in the territory was spent in school teaching, and it is the story of how he prepared himself for teaching that gives the keynote to his subsequent success.

At the opening of the Pottawattomie country in 1890 he got a claim of 120 acres about twenty miles east of Oklahoma City. So poor was he, however, at that time, that he was granted permission, under a provision of the homestead law, known as a "leave of absence" in effect then, to leave his claim temporarily for the purpose of earning a living. An education must have been the highest goal of the young man's ambition at that time, and teaching both as an end and a means. At Denton, Texas, he took a brief course in the North Texas Normal College, taught two terms of school in Texas, and then returning to Oklahoma county was engaged in teaching



*W. L. Alexander*

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here three years. Six months after returning from Texas he rode in on horseback from his claim, took examination at close of Normal Institute, and out of 120 teachers in attendance at the institute he received the highest grade that was made. This honor brought him his first public recognition in Oklahoma—he was appointed a member of the Oklahoma county examining board. Since then he has become one of the best known citizens of the state. He was engaged in teaching at Choctaw and vicinity until 1895, when he took up his home in Oklahoma City.

In 1896, from a country school teacher, he had so advanced in the regard of the people, that he was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of county treasurer of Oklahoma county, and was elected in that year and re-elected in 1898. His official record for four years was efficient and able, and when he left the office he turned over its conduct to his brother, J. S. Alexander, whom the people were pleased to take as his successor for two terms. When the Kiowa-Comanche country was opened to settlement, Mr. Alexander went into the real estate business at Hobart, Kiowa county, for a year and a half, and then returned to Oklahoma City and established the Alexander Real Estate and Insurance Business, which has since been incorporated as Alexander & Alexander. His brother, J. S., and Harry C. Upsher, are his associates, the latter having charge of the insurance department.

Mr. Alexander has been active for many years in pushing the interests and best welfare of Oklahoma City. He was an original member of the Chamber of Commerce and one of its directors for three years, but is probably best known to the general public as a successful campaign manager in the Democratic party. He has served as a member of the territorial Democratic committee the past ten years, being an ex-secretary of the organization, and was one of the principal managers of the congressional campaign of William M. Cross in the election of 1902. He was delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Denver, Colorado, 1908. It is said of Mr. Alexander's political career that he has never yet failed in achieving his ends, and in the fickle game of politics this is saying a great deal.

Mr. Alexander is a member of the organization known as "The 89'ers" and formerly was secretary. He has been an Odd Fellow fifteen

years, is affiliated with the A. O. U. W., and in the Masonic order is a thirty-second degree Mason, and is also a Shriner. His first wife, to whom he was married in Texas, was Miss Dora Johnston, a native of Alabama. Her death occurred in 1902. His present wife is Cleo (Greer) Alexander, to whom he was married in Sherman, Grayson county, Texas, her former home.

Those who know Mr. Alexander best have sometimes given what they considered the real reasons of his success, why it was that a poor country school teacher should quickly advance to rank among the foremost men of the state in influence. In the first place, his frank, open manner, indicating elemental honesty, won him the confidence of the people in the early days and resulted in his election as county treasurer. He has the faculty of welding together discordant elements in his party, and, by tact and patience and apparently yielding to opposing counsel, brings them around to his own advantage. One of his chief characteristics and sources of his strength is his loyalty to friends. He is one of the best read men in the state on political and general economics, his library being replete with works from the best masters on these subjects. In his political management there is nothing of the boss or autocrat. He is simply a plain, sincere man, although when occasion requires he is an aggressive fighter, having strong convictions and the courage to back them up. The most satisfactory truth that can be stated concerning him, is that he is straightforward and absolutely lacking in pretense. Such victories as he has won, both in business life and politics, have been achieved against heavy odds, attended by hard work, energy and earnestness.

REV. J. J. THOMSON. The superintendent of the Oklahoma Territory Anti-Saloon League during the years when it was making its strenuous fight for the establishment of prohibition throughout the territory, culminating in the final triumph of 1907, when the stringent state-wide prohibition clause was adopted, was Rev. J. J. Thomson of Oklahoma City, who still continues as an active manager for the anti-saloon forces in the new state. A minister of the United Presbyterian church, he left the active pastorate to engage in the most important struggle for moral reform of the present century. He began work actively for the National Anti-Saloon League at Detroit, Michigan, and later at Toledo,

Ohio. He came to Oklahoma as superintendent of the Oklahoma League on October 1, 1904, and having devoted all his time and energies to the prohibition cause, it is proper to say that much of the credit for this historically important movement belongs to the energetic and unfailingly enthusiastic superintendent of the anti-liquor forces. Closely associated with him in the work was Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, the national superintendent of legislation for the league, and now superintendent for the state of Oklahoma. The results of the prohibition victory in Oklahoma have been noted on other pages of this chapter, but when considering its importance on the welfare of the new state, its encouragement to the propaganda being carried on in other states, and its significance as an event in the great movement of prohibition sentiment that is sweeping over the country, it is no more than what is due to recall in the same connection the ability and success of Mr. Thomson as the manager of the movement which made this victory possible.

With the organization of the new state, Rev. Thomson's work will continue as before having charge of the work as superintendent of the Western District of Oklahoma, composed of what was old Oklahoma proper. The work of the League from this time forward will be in the line of seeing that the prohibition laws are enforced and proper legislative enactments made for that purpose.

Rev. Thomson was born at Aledo, Mercer county, Illinois, in 1860, his father being a native of Stranrauer, Scotland, and his mother of Ohio, and were early settlers of Mercer county. In the town of Aledo he received his preliminary education in the public schools and the local academy, and in 1888 graduated from Monmouth College (Illinois). Entering the Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterian church at Xenia, Ohio, he was graduated in 1891, having in the meantime taught school in Illinois and Iowa, and having been connected for awhile with the educational publishing house of Kellogg and Company of New York. From 1891 to 1894 he was pastor of the United Presbyterian church at Clayton, Illinois, and then entered educational work. After a period as professor in Grove City (Pa.) College, he was president of Stuttgart (Ark.) College for three years. While at Stuttgart he enlisted in 1898 in the Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry for service in the Spanish-American war; was made second

lieutenant of Company I, and later promoted to first lieutenant of Company F. He was with the army at Chickamauga Park and Anniston, Alabama, until mustered out of service. Following this experience, and until he became actively associated with the prohibition work, he served as pastor of United Presbyterian churches at Omaha, at Monroe, Iowa, and at Findlay, Ohio. Rev. Thomson married for his first wife Miss Isabel S. Thomson. She died in 1891 during his first pastorate. At Tarkio, Missouri, he married Miss Sadie I. Dixon, a native of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson have three children, Mary Isabel, John Alexander and David Reid.

GEORGE H. BRADFORD, A. B., D. D. In 1904 Dr. George H. Bradford, who had gained distinction as a church organizer and builder in Methodist churches in St. Joseph and Kansas City, Missouri, was chosen chancellor of Epworth University. An executive of high ideals, a practical and determined worker in religious and educational fields, he at once directed his energies to building up the school which had been founded the preceding year, and the results of his administration are a permanent foundation for a university that should always keep a distinctive and leading position among educational institutions of the southwest. It should be emphasized, in order to give Epworth its proper distinction, that it is a university in fact as well as in name, embracing departments in all branches of learning, and while some of these are still in their formative period, the university will eventually, when the chancellor's ambitious but perfectly feasible plans are carried out, afford as high facilities for universal education and culture as any of the higher institutions of learning.

Epworth University is located in a commanding position in the northwest part of the city, at the north end of Classen boulevard, between Seventeenth and Nineteenth streets, the large campus embracing fifty-two acres of this beautiful site. The main university building, which stands about the center of the campus, is a structure of classic design, with perfect fitness for its scholastic purposes. When the plans for the future of the university are consummated, a total of thirty-eight buildings will occupy this campus. It is a cherished object of Dr. Bradford's ambition, toward which he is bending every effort, to erect one new building a year for the next fifteen years.

These extensive plans for the university are in no wise out of keeping with the assured future growth of the new state of Oklahoma, and in fact are quite in harmony with the magnificent material achievements of the territory during the past two decades. The spirit of the university, like that of the new state, is one of growth and progress. The college colors, blue and gray, are probably the only college colors in the United States that have a special significance—meaning a commingling of the blue and the gray and their descendants in a vigorous new commonwealth where there is no sectionalism. This is a happy sentiment, and effectively represents the spirit of Oklahoma's people and institutions. Epworth University further occupies a unique position in this respect, that it was founded and is fostered by both the North and the South branches of the Methodist church.

Concerning the courses offered by the university, little need be said since the rapid growth of the institution is bringing about improvements and increased facilities each year. However, there are already established on a firm basis and in successful operation, departments of medicine, law, pharmacy, civil engineering, a school of fine arts, and others, besides the regular academic courses.

Dr. Bradford's ambitions and life work are centered on carrying out these ambitious plans for Epworth, and his youth, his vigor and his broad policies promise him final success. George H. Bradford was born at Morrisonville, Christian county, Illinois, in 1871. His parents are still living on the farm where he grew to manhood. His collegiate education was begun in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, and he finished at the Missouri Wesleyan University with the degree of A. B., and he pursued post-graduate and theological studies in the Denver University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology and Bachelor in Oratory, his being the first degree issued by this university, and later the honorary degree of D. D. While in the university at Denver he joined the Methodist conference of Colorado, and undertook university settlement work at what was called the Eighth Street Mission. For a time he lived among the poorer classes of the city and devoted himself to the modern philanthropy that has been so effective in relieving the social distress of the very poor and unfortunate. From Denver he went to

St. Joseph, Missouri, to accept the pastorate of the Wesleyan church of that city, and during his pastorate exhibited his ability in church building by securing a fine new church for his congregation. At the Oakley Methodist church in Kansas City, which he next served as pastor, he repeated this success and left his congregation in a church home that cost \$45,000 and is one of the best in the city. Dr. Bradford's interests extend into many spheres, and he has taken personal share in many activities outside of his regular work. While a student in Denver he participated in athletics, and for nine years took part in the football games of his schools. In Masonry he is a Knight Templar and has received the thirty-second degree. On the lecture platform he has had distinguished success, and much of his time is taken up by lecture appointments and ministerial engagements. At the session of the Oklahoma annual conference in October, 1907, he was elected a delegate to the general conference at Baltimore in May, 1908, and was strongly endorsed as a candidate for bishop. As a citizen his influence has been felt in many directions on the life and affairs of Oklahoma City. Dr. Bradford married at Lamar, Missouri, Lillie Rutledge Thompson. They have a daughter, Lois Ruth Bradford.

OTTO C. DURLAND. In Durland's Addition, known today as one of the choicest and most attractive residence districts of the city of Oklahoma is represented the material success of one of Oklahoma City's original residents. Even the later residents of this city recall when this addition was nothing but unimproved land lying on the northeast side of the city. It was fine, elevated grounds, but had not yet been encroached upon by the growth of the town, nor included in that area where water works, sewers, street cars and other metropolitan features abound. Now, the addition is one of the most beautiful and aristocratic residence sections of the city, and contains property worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. The firm of Durland and Sites, consisting of Otto C. Durland and his brother-in-law, Charles P. Sites, has, at this writing, built thirty-five handsome homes in this section, costing from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each, and all have been sold to home owners. A certain standard has been maintained so that there are no cheap or flimsy buildings put up in this addition. Mr. Durland's own home at 615 East Fourth street is one of the finest residences in this part of



the city, and is supplied with every comfort, the surrounding grounds and buildings being one of the show places of the city.

Having begun with the present, and having mentioned these evidences of material fortune and accomplishment that any man may well be proud of, it is of still greater interest to the historian to go back and follow Mr. Durland's career briefly from a time when he possessed practically none of the world's goods. Like many other strong and sturdy men of the west, he has gone through periods of storm and stress, enduring more than usual vicissitudes, and even since coming to Oklahoma has had his patience and ability tested to the utmost. Born in 1844, in Jackson county, Indiana, where he was reared on a farm, he was only seventeen years old when he left home to enter the army, enlisting at Seymour, Indiana, in Company A, Fiftieth Indiana Infantry, in June, 1861, and his regiment being mustered into service the following October 8. From New Albany, Indiana, the regiment crossed the Ohio at Louisville, camping for the first winter at Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky, and the spring of the next year engaged in the taking of Bowling Green. From this time forward Mr. Durland saw continuous hard service throughout the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, fighting in numerous battles and skirmishes. To show how his regiment was depleted in men during the war, it may be stated that when they crossed the Ohio river in the fall of 1861 there were 1040 men in the regiment, and when they recrossed it on their way home in 1865 there were only 301. He was mustered out at Indianapolis in January, 1865.

After the war, farming in Clay county, Illinois, was his occupation for thirteen years, and he then lived a year and four months at Little Rock, Arkansas, and at the time of the Oklahoma opening had been farming and dairying for some years at Gainesville, Cooke county, Texas. He came into the territory from the southeast, and was one of the first arrivals at the site of Oklahoma City, reaching here at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of April 22. He started on the run from Choctaw City, sixteen and one-half miles east of town, with a party of ten, at exactly twelve o'clock, thus fulfilling the requirement of the federal provision that parties starting sooner than that hour would not have legal title to any land they might locate on. Mr. Durland's party

brought a surveyor with them, and the quarter section selected by Mr. Durland then lay some distance to the northeast of the original limits of Oklahoma City, but has since been incorporated within the growing city. For some years this land was valuable only for its products, but when the tide turned in favor of Oklahoma City as the metropolis real estate values increased rapidly in all the adjoining country, and by meeting the requirements of the expanding city in furnishing a high-class residence district Mr. Durland has contributed much to the substantial improvement of the city. Mr. Durland married in Clay county, Illinois, in 1870, Miss Katie Sites. Their children are: Oliver C., who lives in North Dakota; James L., chief engineer in charge of the Southern Pacific terminals at Galveston, Texas; Charles Edward, who died in 1902, aged twenty-seven; William H., a civil engineer; Denison D., a civil engineer; Fred; Lizzie, wife of James O. Parrott; John Y. Despite adverse fortunes at various times in his earlier career, Mr. Durland was especially concerned to provide comforts and educational advantages for his children, and at the present time he has the satisfaction of knowing that his family has been well cared for and that he himself is past the period when actual hardships form a part of his life.

ISAAC M. HOLCOMB. During 1906 the president of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce was Isaac M. Holcomb, a citizen who in this and many other ways has been prominently identified with the growth and development of the city, his influence having been directed toward the realization of a clean and prosperous city. Mr. Holcomb is cashier of the Oklahoma City National Bank, with which he has been connected since its organization in 1903, at first as assistant cashier. As one of the group of men who direct the financial operations of the city, he has quickly come into prominence in Oklahoma City and has a large part to play in the future welfare of the city.

Mr. Holcomb is a lawyer by education, but has never practiced since locating in Oklahoma. Born in Jackson county, Kentucky, he received his education at the University of Kentucky and at Central Normal College, Danville, Indiana, where he graduated in the law course in 1896, being admitted to the bar in the same year. On coming to Oklahoma City in 1896 he engaged in teaching, and his work as an educator gives him a place in



another chapter of this history. For three years he was principal of the Washington school and as superintendent of the city school system for two years effected results that still endure in the schools of the city. After leaving the city schools, he was deputy district clerk of the third judicial district one year. Aside from his business interests he is a popular lecturer on topics based on his experience and relations with young people in the formative period of their character.

**CHARLES G. FROST.** A well known citizen, who took part in the opening of April 22, 1889, and in several other openings by which the original territory of Oklahoma has been expanded, is Charles G. Frost. He was living in Dallas, Texas, early in 1889, and came to Oklahoma City from Purcell as a starting point. With the exception of the absences occasioned by his participation in other openings he has been a resident of Oklahoma City throughout the subsequent years. For several years he was general agent in Oklahoma for several large breweries of Kansas City, St. Louis and Milwaukee. In 1898 he established the Crown Bottling Works at Sulphur Springs, Indian Territory, which is engaged in bottling for the wholesale trade the medicinal waters of Sulphur Springs. Besides being an industrious and enterprising business man, he has been one of the public spirited citizens of Oklahoma City from its beginning, and has acquired valuable real estate in the city and is also owner of a nice farm.

Mr. Frost was born near Breslau, Silesia, Prussia, in December, 1858, was reared on a farm and learned the trade of brewer in Breslau. Mr. Frost saw three years' service in the Prussian army, being attached to the Twenty-second Silesian Regiment of Infantry, and for a greater part of his time served in the garrison at Fort Rastatt in the Grand Duchy of Baden. In 1883, at the age of twenty-four, and during the years preceding the Oklahoma opening was an industrious laborer at various employments in St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, and in the state of Texas. On June 30, 1906, he married Miss Clara Schilling, of Oklahoma City, who is a native of his home city of Breslau. Their son, Paul Carl Frost, was born in Breslau in March, 1907, while the mother was on a visit to her old home.

**GEORGE J. SHIELDS,** ex-city treasurer and one of the well known real estate men, came to Oklahoma City on the opening day from

West Texas, where he was also a pioneer citizen. Mr. Shields has had an unusually varied career even for an Oklahoman. Born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1839, reared in that county and at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, he enlisted at the latter place, when the war came on, in the Union army, being mustered into the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry at Carlisle. This independent regiment under the command of General Palmer was used largely in the detached service—participating in the battle of Antietam, and in numerous engagements in Tennessee and Georgia, among them Nashville, Resaca, Murfreesboro, Atlanta, etc.

At the close of his military service he attended Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and also spent a short time at St. Joseph, Missouri. Two years after the war he permanently identified himself with the southwest by locating at Dallas, Texas. That was then a mere village on the banks of the Trinity, and no railroad had yet penetrated North Texas. About 1870 he moved out to what was then one of the outposts of civilization in Texas, to old Fort Griffin, in Shackleford county. As a government contractor and a cattleman he became intimately connected with the events and affairs of that interesting country during that most stirring period. Indian depredations, all the ups and downs of the cattle business, the wild life of the cattle range, are familiar pages in his book of experience. For a number of years he resided and was a prominent citizen of Albany, the county seat of Shackleford county.

Since April 22, 1889, Mr. Shields has had his permanent home in Oklahoma City, though he was absent four years, which he spent at Roswell, New Mexico, returning in the fall of 1906. At the time he went to New Mexico he was serving a second term as city treasurer of Oklahoma City, resigning from that position after two years of honorable service. He has been more or less identified with real estate business ever since coming to the territory and is now associated with his sons in that business. His oldest son, John W. Shields, has built up and promoted large real estate interests in Oklahoma City, having opened Shields' South Oklahoma Addition, consisting of 260 acres in the south part of the city, besides having other successful enterprises to his credit. Willis G. Shields is the other son who is connected with the firm. Mr. Shields' wife is even more

of a Texas frontiersman than himself, since she was born on the Texas frontier, where both her father and grandfather met death at the hands of the Indians. Her maiden name was Martha A. Dobbs. The five children of their marriage were all born in Texas, namely: Nora Lee, John W., Willis Gay, Laura, Lou.

FRED E. SUTTON. Some of the most interesting features of Oklahoma City's pioneer days center around the neighborhood of the Lee Hotel building. At number thirteen North Broadway was erected the first brick building in the town. In its basement was located the city jail, and the second floor was police headquarters. The rest of the building was occupied by Fred E. Sutton's agency for the Anheuser Busch Brewing Association, and of all who have at various times been identified with this locality Mr. Sutton bears the palm for permanent residence, this block of the city having been his business home ever since the first months of the town's existence, and for several years he has occupied his present office in the Lee Hotel building. He secured the agency for the Anheuser Busch Company on coming to Oklahoma, and after living at Guthrie one year, he has since been permanently connected with Oklahoma City's growing business affairs.

When Mr. Sutton reached Guthrie on the train from Arkansas City, on the great opening day, he possessed \$25 in cash, owed a debt of \$800 in St. Joseph, Missouri, and had a wife and two children to support. It will be to the lasting credit of Oklahoma and that character of its first settlers, that men so handicapped financially could engage in affairs and almost at once assume a position in the community dignified by useful labor and by fair rewards. Since the first years spent in getting a start, Mr. Sutton has become well known among the influential business circles of Oklahoma City. His special forte has consisted in securing outside capital for large building enterprises, which have been a very important factor in making this city the metropolis of the territory. Through his business associations with financiers in St. Louis and other cities he secured the capital for the building of the three big hotels of the city, the Lee, the Threadgill and the Saratoga, and his activity in the same direction may be counted upon for future undertakings of importance to the city.

Mr. Sutton, who is just in the prime of his

powers, was born in Marshall, Michigan, in 1860, son of P. D. and Mary (Allen) Sutton. The parents, who now live in Kansas City, came west in 1869, locating in Atchison. The family lived on a farm near that place, but the father, being a railroad contractor, helped build the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad through Kansas. Fred Sutton lived at home till eighteen, and before moving to Oklahoma spent several years in St. Joseph, Missouri. In Oklahoma City he is well known outside business circles, especially in Masonic affairs, being prominent in York Rite Masonry and also a Shriner. He is a member of the Elks and other orders. As an active, energetic and public-spirited citizen he has contributed much to the permanent welfare of his city. He was a member of the first and second delegation that went to Washington in behalf of statehood.

While Mr. Sutton has been a member of the city school board and always interested in education, he gladly resigns to his wife the credit of having made an enduring impress on educational affairs of Oklahoma City, so that her name is inseparably linked with the early history of education here. Mrs. Jennie (Cox) McKeever, as her name was before becoming Mrs. Sutton, came from her home at Tonganoxie, Kansas, on Oklahoma's opening day, joined the host of boomers, and with an independence and courage that marked her as a true pioneer, took up a claim on the South Canadian river, in what is now Cleveland county, about twenty miles south of Oklahoma City. A dugout was her first home, and she gathered some children of the settlers about her and taught a school the first year. She taught the first school in Oklahoma City also, and a tent was the schoolhouse. At the same time she proved up her quarter section, met with unflinching fortitude the hardships of the early years of drouth, was an example of womanly courage and self-reliance amid the disorganized conditions that prevailed during the first months, and her accomplishments were no small addition to the pioneer work by which Oklahoma became a seat of civilization. From the beginning she has taken an important part in the educational affairs of Oklahoma City, teaching in its schools for a number of years, and since her marriage to Mr. Sutton, which took place in 1895 she has been frequently employed by the school board for special work as teacher, her eminent qualifications as such being recognized by all. Mr.



*Thos E. Sutton & Wife*





and Mrs. Sutton have four children: Edwin B., who is assistant United States bank examiner; Monte Cochran, teller in the Security National Bank, Oklahoma City; Laverne, wife of Dr. W. A. Aitken of Enid; and Inez. Mrs. Sutton's mother, Mrs. Mary Cox, was one of the matrons at the Indian school at Pawnee in the early days.

CAPT. RICHARD T. JACOB, who is now in the real estate business in Oklahoma City, having retired from the army some years ago, is one of the oldest military men who saw service in the southwestern country, and for a number of years his duties kept him in the old Indian Territory. His first service was at Fort Gibson, and after a few weeks he was transferred to Fort Arbuckle in the Chickasaw Nation. At that time he was nineteen years old, and yet had been commissioned (October 1, 1867) as second lieutenant of Company E, Sixth United States Infantry, in the regular army. He was born in November, 1848, in Louisville, Kentucky, and was reared and educated there, finishing his education in the Kentucky Military Institute at Frankfort.

When General B. F. Grierson selected the site of Fort Sill in 1868, Captain Jacob was in his company, and is now probably more familiar than any other man in Oklahoma with the facts connected with the founding of that historic military post. It was about that time that the soldiers were having trouble with the Arapahoe Indians and until Fort Sill was established old Fort Cobb was the nearest headquarters to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations. From Fort Sill Captain Jacob went to Fort Supply in what is now Woodward county. Altogether he saw four years of service in Indian Territory during those early years. Fort Dodge, Kansas, was also one of his headquarters, and from there he was transferred to service in North Dakota, where he saw eight years campaigning in the Sioux country, his headquarters for seven years being Fort Buford. For five years in North Dakota he was in command of the Indian scouts. During the latter part of his career as an officer of the regular army he was in Colorado on service during the Ute uprising. He left the service at Fort Lyon, Colorado, in 1881, and returned to Louisville to engage in business, and for a time was a deputy U. S. marshal. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he received a commission from President McKinley as captain of Company K, Eighth United States Volun-

teer Infantry. This regiment was organized and for some time was located at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, later at Chickamauga. It was mustered out March 6, 1899.

On March 19, 1906, Captain Jacob established his home and place of business in Oklahoma City, returning to a highly developed country which nearly forty years before he had known as an Indian country. He has a successful real estate and loan business, and is a man of well known prominence in the city. His wife before her marriage was Miss Louise Williams, of a family of prominence in Lexington, Kentucky. They have three children: Mrs. Louise Stewart, Richard T. and Harry C.

THOMAS J. MCCOMB. The first insurance commissioner of the state of Oklahoma, elected in September, 1907, is Thomas J. McComb, a well known life insurance man of Oklahoma City, who has been the resident general agent of the Franklin Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Illinois, since 1900. Because of his thorough knowledge of the insurance business, a deep student of actuarial science, and an expert in the technical side of the business, he was a natural choice for this important position, and his nomination, which came practically unsolicited, was a deserved tribute to his eminent fitness. In the relations of the new state to the insurance companies and the general subject of insurance—one of the most vital of modern problems in civics—Mr. McComb is in a position to be of splendid service to the state, and by electing him the people have shown complete confidence in his high standards of honesty and ability in the insurance business.

Mr. McComb is a native of the southwest, born at Kentuckytown, Grayson county, Texas, February 1, 1876, and a son of Dr. J. W. and Ida (Ray) McComb. The family have been prominent in Texas and elsewhere for several generations. His father, born in Missouri, came to Grayson county with his parents while he was a boy, became a physician in that county, and in 1882 moved with his family to Jacksboro, Jack county, Texas, where he still lives, actively engaged, as he has been for many years, in the practice of medicine. Ida (Ray) McComb, the mother, was born in that community of Grayson county which was originally settled by people from Kentucky and took its name from that source. To public life in Texas the McComb family have furnished several well known

names. Dr. McComb's brother, Hon. John E. McComb, a lawyer of note, was United States district attorney for the eastern district of Texas during the first administration of President Cleveland, and was also on the Cleveland electoral ticket, receiving the highest vote thereon. Another brother of Dr. McComb, the late William P. McComb, was the representative of his district in the Texas state senate, and at the time of his death had practically received the nomination of his party for Congress.

Thomas J. McComb was trained for the profession of the law, which is an additional equipment for the work he now has in hand. Reared and educated at Jacksboro, Texas, he finished at the North Texas Baptist College at that place, and then taking up the study of law was admitted to the bar at Jacksboro in 1897, where he practiced a short time. His interest was soon directed to life insurance, and after becoming actively identified with it he gave up his law practice, and has since devoted all his energies to the business. The Franklin Life Insurance Company appointed him general agent for Oklahoma and Indian Territory in 1900, and in the same year he established his office and residence in Oklahoma City. In 1904 Mr. McComb organized the Life Underwriters Association of Oklahoma, and was president of that body continuously until the summer of 1907. From the first Mr. McComb has been interested in the technical side of insurance, as well as in the business-getting department, and is known in other states than Oklahoma because of numerous addresses he has delivered before conventions on this subject. By his marriage to Miss Lizzie Jackson of Brenham, Texas, Mr. McComb has four children: Louise Preston, Thomas Marvin, Ida Priscilla and Mildred Mae.

HENRY C. SCHILLING. The present mayor of the beautiful suburb, Capitol Hill, is Henry C. Schilling, one of the charter citizens of Oklahoma territory, and a man of varied and successful experience in the business and public affairs of this region both before and since the territory was opened to settlement. He first became acquainted with the old Indian Territory in 1873, as a cowboy connected with one of the numerous outfits that grazed cattle on these ranges. For some time he drove cattle over the trails leading across the territory from Texas to the northern markets, and finally got into the cattle business for him-

self, with successful results. He bought cattle in North Texas, usually pastured them in the eastern part of Indian Territory near the Arkansas line, and drove them to market at Kansas City or other centers. In the course of his operations, he twice took cattle from Texas to Glasgow, Scotland, during the early years of the export trade in live stock. Kingman county, Kansas, was his headquarters for several years, and on the opening of Oklahoma Territory in 1889 became one of the original citizens of Guthrie, where he had the distinction of being elected a member of the first school board organized in the territory, and in that capacity he assisted in starting the first public school in Guthrie, which was the first school building in the territory. On the opening of the Sac and Fox reservation in 1892, he transferred his residence to Chandler, until the following year, when he took part in another opening, that of the Cherokee strip, at which time he located at Perry. Since 1897 he has been a resident of Oklahoma City and vicinity. He was in the retail meat business for awhile, but success in real estate operations has gradually brought him into prominence in this business specialty. In 1902 he purchased the Boyd quarter section of land adjoining Oklahoma City on the southeast and adjoining the new suburb of Capitol Hill on the east, and divided it into town lots that rapidly grew in value with the advance of general real estate values and the extension of the city in this direction. Schilling's Addition, or East Capitol Hill, as it is variously known, is a corporate part of the town of Capitol Hill, and its beautiful situation, commanding a fine view of Oklahoma City and of the rich farming region lying to the south, makes this one of the attractive residence districts of the Greater Oklahoma City. Since his election as mayor of Capitol Hill in April, 1907, Mr. Schilling has been very industrious in improving his town and administering its affairs. He was instrumental in building the first school house on East Capitol Hill. Having removed from Oklahoma City to a residence in his addition in 1906, he is retired from all business activities except those connected with his property interests and with his office.

Mr. Schilling has been identified with the southwest nearly all his life and is thoroughly western in spirit and in enterprise. He was born at Cardington, Morrow county, Ohio, in 1848, was reared and went to school there,

living with an uncle after the death of his father. He had made several trips west before he was of age, and did not finish his schooling until he was past twenty-one, his last school being Oberlin College. From a busy and successful career, he has found time for other congenial activities. In the order of the Knights of Pythias he is one of the foremost members in Oklahoma, having been a member of the grand lodge of the territory for twelve years, and in 1907 was honored by being elected to the long term of grand trustee of the grand lodge for both Indian Territory and Oklahoma. He has done a great deal of appreciated work in this order, particularly in the way of lecturing and delivering the unwritten work. Mr. Schilling's wife was before her marriage Miss Lottie A. Young, a native of Ohio. They have two children: Mrs. Miriam Schilling Amburn and Moses Schilling.

**THOMAS H. LINDLEY.** With western Oklahoma producing the greater part of the broom corn grown in the United States, it is natural that some very extensive agencies should have been established to care for this valuable product. In Beaver county and at other points the annual crop is marketed in large quantities, and along the line of the Rock Island from El Reno west broom corn forms one of the important railroad shipments. For several years Thomas H. Lindley, of Oklahoma City, has given all his energy to the development of this important industry of Oklahoma, and is president and principal owner of the Oklahoma Broom Corn and Warehouse Company, which he organized to handle and promote the broom corn business. The company has warehouses at several towns west of El Reno, but its headquarters an most important interests are at Oklahoma City, where in 1906 Mr. Lindley established an extensive broom factory and warehouse on West Main street at Blackwelder avenue, occupying a large and substantial brick structure equipped with the best and most modern machinery for manufacturing brooms on a large scale. The plant and its allied interests give employment to a large number of workmen and has a capacity of 150 dozen brooms per day. Mr. Lindley's success in building up the industry has been a decided gain for the industrial activities of the city and at the same time has stimulated a valuable branch of agriculture in the new state.

Thomas H. Lindley was born in McLean

county, Illinois, in 1865, being a member of an old established and prominent family of that county, where he was reared on a farm and lived until after he reached manhood. He lived in Iowa for several years, and in 1896 moved to Oklahoma Territory. He established a business at Custer City, in Custer county, which is the center of a large area of rich country, much of which at that time was given over to the cattle interests. Mr. Lindley was himself engaged on a large scale in the cattle business, having 37,000 acres under lease as pasture ground for his cattle. He was also identified with the financial history of Custer City, having established and owned the Citizens State Bank at that place, which he sold when he turned his attention exclusively to the broom corn business. Mr. Lindley was married in McLean county, Illinois, to Miss Josie Marshall of that county. They have seven children: Mattie J., Marshall H., Viola, Juanita, Linden, Era, and Lois.

**JAMES W. TEAM.** The cotton industry in western Oklahoma, although now one of its principal agricultural resources, was stimulated and developed after the settlement of the country and the extension of railroad lines through the western counties. It is largely due to the energy and enterprise of experienced cotton growers from other localities that cotton became such a valuable factor in this part of the state. One of the men to whom much credit must be given for developing the industry is now a well known real estate owner and operator of Oklahoma City, Mr. James W. Team, whose interests in cotton growing along the western extension of the Choctaw Railroad have continued since the railroad was built. With a long experience as a successful cotton producer and operator in Mississippi, he came to western Oklahoma in 1901, and established his home and business headquarters at Foss (in what is now northern Washita county) before the railroad had been completed to that point. A pioneer of the country, he was likewise one of the first to undertake the cotton business on an extensive scale. He built gins at Foss and several other towns along the new railroad, and developed his business to large proportions, and in such a way that it benefited the entire tributary country. Many of the northern farmers who followed him into that section with the intention of continuing their farming according to northern methods were induced to grow cotton, and as a result this has become one of



the richest cotton-growing region in the southwest.

James W. Team was born in the Kershaw district of South Carolina, in 1859, a son of James W. and Mollie (Broach) Team. The family has been prominent in the Carolinas for several generations. His great-grandfather, Adam Team, a Pennsylvania German, was a soldier during the Revolution and fought in the battles at King's Mountain and Cowpens. Mr. Team's father, who was born and reared in the Kershaw district, South Carolina, was a Confederate soldier who fought with distinction and was killed in the conflict between the states. This southern soldier's mother, Martha (Woods) Team, is still living in Kershaw county at the advanced age of ninety-eight. There is some interesting family history on the mother's side also. The Broach family is an old one in that section of South Carolina, and the mother's father was one of the early settlers and erected the first store at the town of Rockhill, South Carolina.

Soon after the war, in 1868, James W. Team accompanied his mother to Meridian, Mississippi, where he grew up, being thrown on his own resources at an early age, and was thoroughly trained for business pursuits, Meridian being an important commercial center and noted for its enterprise. His father during his lifetime was an extensive cotton planter, the son having been for a time established in the horse, harness and buggy business at Meridian and Jackson, Mississippi. In 1904, Mr. Team removed from western Oklahoma to Oklahoma City, and while still retaining most of his business interests in the west, now devotes a large share of his attention to the real estate business, dealing largely in his own property. Among the large deals which he has promoted should be mentioned the East Grand avenue section for manufacturing and industrial purposes. He has become one of the representative, progressive and public-spirited citizens of Oklahoma City, thoroughly identified with all its best interests. Mr. Team was first married to Miss Bonnie Lockard, of a prominent family of Alabama, where she died. There were four children of their union: Mrs. Bonnie Belle, wife of Dr. S. W. Scales, of Starkville, Mississippi, (she is a graduate of Roanoke University, Virginia); James W., Edward L. and Robert B., now finishing their education at A. N. M. College, Mississippi. At Mobile,

Alabama, Mr. Team was married to Miss Edith Batchelder, of Mason City, Iowa. They are parents of three children: Wilbur L., Earl L., and Leslie.

FRANK A. BEEBE. The first commercial orchard in Oklahoma was planted by Frank A. Beebe, who is still, notwithstanding the immense development of horticulture during the last few years, accounted the largest individual fruit grower and shipper in Oklahoma. Mr. Beebe first became identified with Oklahoma in 1892 in his capacity as postoffice inspector, and while still performing the duties of this office he bought and established, in 1894, a fruit farm in Oklahoma county, seventeen miles east of Oklahoma City. Fruit had been raised in Oklahoma by individual settlers before, as a matter of course, but it is asserted without contradiction that this was the first important venture in commercial fruit raising. Having embarked in the business after a thorough consideration of its possibilities, and having continued it with increasing energy and success, Mr. Beebe deserves the prominence he has attained as the pioneer horticulturist of Oklahoma.

It is interesting to know that when he established his original fruit farm, he located it in what was almost a wilderness, since the nearest railroad was at Oklahoma City, and he must have had great confidence in the future development of the country to foresee a time when he should have facilities for shipping his product. He was led to locate his farm where he did because he believed the land there to be the best adapted for the raising of fruit, and with that condition fulfilled he expected that the transportation and market would come to him. The "Beebe Fruit Farm," as it is known pretty well throughout the state, lies within what is known as the big bend of the Canadian river, which forms there a natural situation of advantage as regards soil, moisture, frost conditions, etc., and constitutes an ideal section of country for fruit, demonstrating Mr. Beebe's early judgment of it. During the earlier years of this industry, several varieties of fruit were raised, including apples, peaches and plums, but in recent years the farm has become best known through its large production of apples. Seventy acres of the farm, which altogether contains one hundred and sixty acres, is devoted to raising Jonathan apples, and the Beebe apple orchard is without doubt the largest in the state. As a matter for comparison, it may be



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TILDEN FOUNDATION



*John J. Riley D. D*

stated that Mr. Beebe in 1902 shipped one third of all the carload shipments of fruit that left Oklahoma, and in the following year shipped one fifth of the product of the territory. In 1898, four years after he set out his first orchard, the Frisco Railroad, from Oklahoma City to Sapulpa, was completed. The road skirted the Beebe fruit farm, and at this point was established the town of Jones, now a prosperous village in the center of a rich agricultural and horticultural region. The railroad gave the best of shipping facilities, and Mr. Beebe is the largest shipper from Jones Station.

One of the prime movers in the formation of the Oklahoma Fruit Growers Association, Mr. Beebe is still a member and very active in promoting the prosperity of the fruit-growing interests and in procuring favorable shipping and market facilities. His business interests have been most successful, and he has acquired large real estate interests in Oklahoma county.

Mr. Beebe was born in Cooper county, Missouri, in 1860 and was reared on a farm, receiving his education at Aurora, Illinois, and in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. Coming out of college in 1878, in the following year he was appointed to a place in the postal service, and for twenty-four years was continuously identified with that department, until his retirement to devote himself to his expanding private business. During this time he occupied various positions of responsibility; for four years he had charge of the transportation of the mails at St. Louis, and loaded the first "fast mail" that went out from that city. Later he was appointed inspector, and while discharging the duties of this position he first came to Oklahoma. Mr. Beebe is a Republican, and was a candidate for delegate to the constitutional convention in 1906. But notwithstanding the fact that he lacked but eighty votes of receiving a majority vote of the votes cast for his three competitors, he was counted out on a technicality involving failure of the clerks of election to indorse the ballots. Mr. Beebe married Stella Mitchell who is now cashier of the Bank of Jones. They have two children, Louise and Frances Elberta.

REV. JOHN T. RILEY, D. D. The presiding elder of the Oklahoma City district of the Methodist church is Rev. John T. Riley, D. D., who has been identified with the work of the Methodist church in Oklahoma since 1894.

A preacher of force and eloquence, a scholar versed in the humanities as well as in theology, a man of genial and attractive nature, broad-minded and of great personal popularity and influence, he has served effectively in the work of church construction and organization almost from the first years of Methodism in Oklahoma. For two years he was pastor of the First M. E. church at Oklahoma City, in 1896 was chosen presiding elder of the East district, and since 1901 has been presiding elder of the Oklahoma City district. At Edmond, in Oklahoma county, he built the Riley Memorial church in honor of his mother, and in numerous other ways has served the cause of his church. His home for many years has been in Oklahoma City, where he has built a beautiful residence at 720 West Fifteenth street.

Dr. Riley was born at Waynesburg, Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1843. When he was six months old his father died, and at the age of nine years he lost his mother, so that he was compelled to depend upon his own efforts to gain independence in life. He educated himself, by working his way through college. In May, 1861, when a boy of eighteen, he enlisted at Washington, Pennsylvania, in Company K, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and for three years served with the Army of the Potomac in Virginia. He served in the Rappahannock campaigns, and was a participant in such noted battles as Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and others. After the war he entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and was graduated in the class of 1868 with the degree of A. B. Three years later his advancement was recognized by conferring upon him the degree of A. M., and in 1896 he received the degree of D. D. from the Iowa Wesleyan University. Having pursued his theological courses while in college, he was admitted a minister to the Pittsburg Pennsylvania conference in 1868, and was assigned to Stoystown and Hopewell, in Somerset county, as his first charge. For twenty-seven years he was one of the prominent ministers of Pittsburg, being pastor successively of the Braddock, Bingham Street, the Fifth and Avenue churches of that city. As the results of his successful ministry he counted over four thousand persons who had been converted and become members of his churches. He is still remembered in Pittsburg as one of its most efficient and successful ministers. He was married in Pittsburg to Miss Elizabeth F.

Challinor, of a prominent family of that city. They have a daughter, Ruth.

SAMUEL MURPHY, of Oklahoma City, a pioneer of '89, was the first territorial treasurer, appointed by Governor Steele in 1891, and by reappointment served under the succeeding Governor Seay and for ten months during the administration of Governor Renfrow, until he resigned from the office. In Republican politics and public affairs generally, Mr. Murphy is one of the most prominent men of Oklahoma. Coming to the territory on the opening day, April 22, 1889, he bought a quarter section adjoining the townsite of Oklahoma City, and as soon as the city had become settled as a business community he took up the practice of law. He was offered the Republican nomination for member of the first territorial legislature in 1890, but declined to run.

In Oklahoma City his best known public service was as postmaster, having been appointed to that office in July, 1898, by President McKinley, and serving a little more than four years. In the recent election for the members of the first state legislature, Mr. Murphy was Republican candidate for senator from the district comprising Oklahoma and Canadian counties, but was unsuccessful against the heavy Democratic majority of the district. Mr. Murphy is now retired from the practice of law, but is an influential citizen of his city and state.

As a stalwart Republican, Mr. Murphy has been so unfortunate as to pass most of his active career in Democratic states, and has not participated so actively in official affairs as he would if he had lived in other states. He was born at Kingston, Madison county, Arkansas, January 31, 1845, a son of John and Perlenta (Davis) Murphy. His great-grandfather, a native of Ireland, settled in South Carolina and from that colony volunteered and fought as a soldier in the Revolution. The grandfather, John Murphy, a native of South Carolina, became a planter in Tennessee, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. The father, whose name was also John Murphy, was born at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and as a representative of the third generation of the family in America moved the family home still further west, beyond the Mississippi, he being one of the pioneer settlers of Madison county, Arkansas, near Kingston. He married Miss Perlenta Davis, a native of Tennessee and of Welsh ancestry.

The Murphy family, though living in the south for several generations, were strongly opposed to slavery, and in the Civil war five sons of this John Murphy joined the Union army—namely, Isaac, John, Vincent W., Samuel and Alexander.

Samuel Murphy enlisted in 1863, at the age of eighteen, in Company A, Second Arkansas Cavalry. In Arkansas he saw service at Cheatham's Farm, Jasper, Muddtown, Fayetteville and Richland, and also east of the Mississippi. Toward the close of the war he was detached for service as clerk in Brigadier General Phelps's headquarters. He was mustered out at LaGrange in August, 1865. Directly after the war he lived in Springfield and Osceola, Missouri, and for a time conducted a ferry on the Osage river. His education had been interrupted by the war, and for the purpose of completing it he went to Golconda, Illinois, where he attended school a few months, and then entered Ewing College in Franklin county, Illinois. For about two years he was engaged in teaching school in Missouri and in Arkansas, and in 1870 became an instructor in Flowermont Academy, in Denton county, Texas, where he was also principal one year. Returning to Arkansas, he studied law a year, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar at Harrison, where he was engaged in practice until 1876. He concluded his education and professional preparation by a senior course in the law department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1877. At Harrison, Arkansas, he was successfully engaged in practice until 1889, excepting a period as postmaster and internal revenue collector at Eureka Springs. His political prominence first came into note in 1876, when he refused the Republican nomination for Congress from the fourth Arkansas district. He refused because he desired to continue his law studies, but when the same opportunity came round again in 1880 he accepted the nomination and succeeded so far as to reduce the regular Democratic majority by a large number of votes. In Cass county, Missouri, Mr. Murphy married Miss Delilah Floyd, who died in Arkansas, leaving one child, Anna, who is the wife of Henry Overholser of Oklahoma City. At Ann Arbor, Michigan, Mr. Murphy married for his present wife Miss Louise Berry, a native of York, England. They have four children: Mrs. Pearl Griffith, Paul, Clyde and Hazel.



MARK H. KESLER, On July 15, 1903, Mark H. Kesler was appointed chief of the fire department. Mr. Kesler is one of the country's famous fire fighters, and his energetic administration during the past four years is a record of many improvements in the efficiency and equipment of the department. When he took charge, the two stations, the central and the Maywood, had a force of ten men, including the chief. Station No. 1 now has fourteen men, and there are four at station No. 2, and four at No. 3—all paid firemen and brought up to the highest point of efficiency and discipline. Almost from the first hour of his appointment Chief Kesler has been persistent in his efforts with the city council for the passage of ordinances providing increased fire protection. The equipment he has added to the department, with the approval of the city council, is all of the most modern type and of the finest material and workmanship. The equipment at station No. 1 consists of a 65-foot aerial hook and ladder truck, manned by four men; a combination chemical and hose wagon with rubber tires and roller bearing axles, manned by five men and the assistant chief; one-third size Ahrens engine, three men making its crew; and one second-size Amoskeag steamer in reserve. At each of the other stations is a hose wagon and a four-men company. During this administration another great improvement has been the installation throughout the city of the Gamewell fire alarm system of the latest type, which cost \$9,000.

The appointment of Mr. Kesler as chief of the department came about as a result of the general admiration for his work during the well remembered Oklahoma City fires when the Lion store was burned and, a little later, the conflagration near the Lee Hotel. At that time he was chief of the Guthrie department and brought a company of firemen to help out the Oklahoma City department. Mr. Kesler became connected with the Guthrie department in October, 1900, and in the following year was made its chief. Both in Guthrie and Oklahoma City his work had results that call for historical mention. Believing that a fire department should be composed only of men who are (or are willing to be) well trained and competent, and that local politics should in no way affect the personnel of the department or its conduct, he prepared, while chief at Guthrie, a statute embracing these ideas and placing the paid fire departments of the territory entirely on the merit system.

His measure was passed by the territorial legislature and became a law, and recently Mr. Kesler has the added satisfaction of seeing his beliefs incorporated in the new state constitution. Since the fire department is one of the principal divisions of the municipal government, it is evident that this law, so ably advocated by Chief Kesler, is one of the most important affecting the municipal welfare of Oklahoma cities.

Service as a fire-fighter constitutes Mr. Kesler's active career. The fire departments in American cities comprise a larger force than the standing army and are of far greater importance to the security and welfare of the nation. Among these "soldiers of peace" the present chief of the Oklahoma City department has a record that entitles him to rank among the foremost. Born in Andrew county, Missouri, November 5, 1867, he was reared, from the age of seven months, in Kansas City, and attended school there. His father, A. G. Kesler, while a member of the Kansas City council got a position in the fire department for his son, then seventeen years old. March 1, 1885, he was appointed a private, and during the following thirteen years rose by promotion based on merit to the rank of captain in the Kansas City department. His early training was under George C. Hale, for many years chief of Kansas City's fire department and one of the world's greatest fire fighters. Chief Hale said of Mr. Kesler that "he served with noted and distinguished efficiency, was remarkably active and energetic, always ready for duty and danger, had the quickest record known in America for hitching fire teams, and won more prizes as an all-round athlete than any other man in the department." Mr. Kesler, after two years as private, was made captain of chemical engine, from that to captain of hose company No. 8, and next to captain of hose company No. 2, with headquarters at the central station. While captain of No. 2, he trained the noted horses "Dan" and "Joe" for competition in the fast hitching contest at the Grand International Fire Congress at London in 1893, which team easily won first honors in that contest. After Mr. Hale's retirement from the Kansas City department, Mr. Kesler served under Chiefs Edward Trickett and J. C. Egner.

Chief Kesler is ex-president of the Oklahoma and Indian Territory Firemen's Association, and was one of the founders of the Southwestern Firemen's Journal. He was in-

strumental in securing for Oklahoma City the annual convention of the National Firemen's Association in September, 1907. Mr. Kesler was married in 1902 to Mrs. Mary E. Hunter and they have two children, Elmo and Goldie.

DR. WILLIAM J. BOYD, who occupies the chair of Gynecology in the medical department of Epworth University, is an ex-army surgeon and one of the foremost physicians and surgeons of Oklahoma City, where he has been located and engaged in practice since 1901.

A native of Genesee county, New York, Dr. Boyd was educated in the state normal school at Genesee and in the University of Rochester, graduating from the latter. Taking up the study of medicine, he pursued the preparatory courses in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, where he was graduated with the class of 1895. Following his collegiate course he took up hospital and post-graduate work in the Johns Hopkins College at Baltimore, and while there made a specialty of gynecology. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was appointed an army surgeon and assigned to John Blair Gibbs Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky, then later transferred to division hospital, Macon, Georgia. Later on he was attached to the Fortieth Infantry with rank of captain and was transferred to the Philippines, where he did active service, both in the hospitals and in the field, for two years. Soon after returning to the United States, Dr. Boyd came, in 1901, to Oklahoma City and established private practice here. As a practitioner he has a liberal following, and in his work as an instructor has been active in establishing the medical department of Epworth. He is a member of the county, state and American medical associations.

JOHN SLOAN ALEXANDER. As a builder and promoter of high-class business enterprises, the presence of John Sloan Alexander in the public affairs of Oklahoma City and county was a source of lasting benefit, as best illustrated in the location and construction of the county courthouse, a magnificent structure that for years to come will be a source of pride to this section of the state. He was one of the chief influences in getting the courthouse located at its present site, in the block at Main street, Grand and Dewey avenues. A less slightly and less convenient location could have been secured elsewhere, but fortunately his

ideas were followed in securing both grounds and building that would be in keeping with the growth of the city for years to come. J. S. Alexander is a brother of W. L. Alexander, and both brothers have been prominent in affairs of city and territory. As Democrats, they belong in the official records of the county for a number of years' service in the office of county treasurer. J. S. Alexander succeeded his brother in that office in 1901 and officiated during two terms, until 1905. It was during his incumbency in this office that he became so largely instrumental in directing the building of the \$100,000 courthouse.

In real estate circles the Alexander Company is probably the best known in the city in the general management of real estate and investments. Mr. Alexander is president of this company. His own interests in Oklahoma City are very extensive. In recent years he has become a well known contractor. When the new St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church, on the corner of Eighth and Robinson streets, is completed in 1908, it will represent probably the finest ecclesiastical structure in the new state, and at the same time will be a monument to its building contractor, Mr. Alexander, who began work on this structure in July, 1907. This church will cost, it is estimated, \$65,000.

John S. Alexander has been a resident of Oklahoma City since the opening, in April, 1889. In view of the noteworthy success that has attended his business career, it is of interest to know that for several years after coming to the territory he taught school both in the city and county. He came into the territory on the opening day from Texas, where the family had lived for a number of years. He was born at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, in 1864, and was a child of six years when his parents moved to North Texas. The family have been prominent for a number of generations in America, a brief mention of earlier members being found in the sketch of W. L. Alexander. One of the earlier generations of the Alexander family was very prominent in promulgating the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, which was the pioneer document in the struggle for liberty from England. Charles Alexander was president of the convention which issued this stirring appeal. John S. Alexander is one of the leading Masons of the state, having attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite, and is a Knight Templar and a

Shriner. At Oklahoma City he married Miss Isabel McCafferty, and they have three children, Lotus, Vera, and John Sloan, Jr.

GUY V. MCCLURE. One of the best known of the old cattlemen whose operations were extended to Indian Territory shortly after the close of the Civil war was the late William J. McClure, who died at his home in Oklahoma City in 1899. The extent of his early operations can be judged from the fact that at one time he had under lease the entire Kickapoo and Pottawatomie Indian reservations, comprising what are now Pottawatomie and Lincoln counties of the state of Oklahoma. He was a typical pioneer—courageous, energetic and resourceful. He belonged to a pioneer family of the state of Nebraska, having been born near Nebraska City, and in 1869 came with other members of his family to the Indian Territory, where he quickly became one of the most prominent stockmen.

Twenty years before the original Oklahoma was opened to settlement, he established what became the famous Seven C ranch, on the Canadian river, about sixteen miles east of the present site of Oklahoma City. (The Seven C flats take their name from this ranch.) The Seven C was Mr. McClure's head ranch, although his family had their home at Johnsonville, further down the Canadian, in the Chickasaw Nation. In 1878 the family moved to Atoka in the Choctaw Nation. At the opening of Oklahoma, on April 22, 1889, Mr. McClure and his son, Guy V., made the run. The homestead selected by the elder McClure is best known in modern Oklahoma as the famous Maywood addition, adjoining the city on the northeast, which is now the aristocratic residence section of Oklahoma City. In 1896 he was the largest individual property holder in Oklahoma City and furnished more money toward getting the Frisco Railway into the city from Sapulpa than any other man in Oklahoma City. He was a charter member of the Oklahoma Consistory and the India Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Guy V. McClure, son of the pioneer Oklahoman above mentioned, has the rare distinction (for a man of adult age) of having been born in the old Indian Territory years before it was opened to settlement. His birthplace was Johnsonville, in what is now McClain county, Oklahoma, but at that time in the Chickasaw Nation of Indian Territory. He was born in 1871. His mother, Mary E.

(Kennedy) McClure, is still living, her home being in Oklahoma City. Along with the active outdoor life, and early experiences in the great cattle industry during the range era, he obtained an excellent education. He was a student at St. Mary's College in Kansas, later at Add-Ran College at Thorp Springs, Texas, and finally graduated from Kemper College of Boonville, Missouri. In the latter school he made a specialty of mathematical studies and civil engineering, and has since followed the profession for which he prepared himself in college. Mr. McClure is one of the best known engineers of Oklahoma, and since March, 1907, has been chief engineer for the Oklahoma City Railway Company, which operates the street railway lines of Oklahoma City and also the interurban lines extending north toward Guthrie, and has charge of the construction work on all these lines. He is also a member of the engineering firm of Moore and McClure, who do general engineering. For several years Mr. McClure was engaged in railroad engineering for the Rock Island System and the Frisco and other roads in Missouri, Arkansas and Colorado, and for three and a half years was engaged in work for the Mexican Central in old Mexico. Mr. McClure has been through all the higher Masonic degrees, and is a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He married, in Oklahoma City, Miss Bernice H. McAdams, a member of a family who came to Oklahoma at the first opening. They have one daughter, Mary Hortense.

NEWTON F. GATES has constructed more buildings along Main street in Oklahoma City than any other contractor. As one of the pioneer building contractors, he probably has as intimate a knowledge of the growth of the city as is possible, since he has so long regarded the city from the standpoint of material enlargement and has actually erected many of the handsome buildings that now adorn the business and residence streets.

Coming into the territory on the opening day in 1889, on the Santa Fe train from Purcell he at once staked off lots where is now the headquarters of the fire department, at the corner of Broadway and California avenue, and on the bare ground passed his first night in the embryo city. He disposed of these first lots, and later took up the lot where subsequently, in 1891, he erected the Gates building, a business block at 110 West Main, which he still owns and which is now in the



heart of the business district and a very valuable property. Among the other business blocks that he has erected since coming to Oklahoma may be mentioned the W. J. Pet-tee store, the Wetzel building, the Stewart Hotel, the Heyman building, the two Bassett blocks, the latter of which is one of the fine modern buildings of the city.

Mr. Gates is a native of Indiana, born in Clark county, in 1858, son of Leonard and Hannah (Combs) Gates. His parents were old-timers in Clark county, and for half a century resided on the same place. The father was born in Germany, and died at his home in Clark county in 1903. The mother was born in Clark county in 1830 and is still living there, representing one of the oldest families of the county and state. Her father, a Kentuckian, was a pioneer Indian fighter, and had participated at the famous battle of Tippecanoe. Reared on the home farm and educated at the Northern Indiana Normal College at Valparaiso, where he was graduated in 1883, Mr. Gates spent a year or so as a school teacher in Vermilion and Champaign counties, Illinois, and then came west and entered actively into the bustling and vigorous life of this country during the last two decades of the past century. From 1885 to 1889 he lived in southwestern Kansas and southeastern Colorado, and was a cowboy, having worked with several of the big cattle outfits of those days, the best known, perhaps, being the Turkey Track and the Crooked L. This occupation brought him into regions that were still practically uninhabited and undeveloped, comprising much of southwestern Kansas, southeastern Colorado, No Man's Land and the northern part of the Texas Panhandle. The geographical locality so long indicated on school maps as No Man's Land and regarded as deserted by man and beast and plant, became thoroughly known to Mr. Gates during his cowboy experience, and as he lived there before the reign of law, and when the frontier cow-punching days were in the climax of their rough glory, his adventures and experiences would form the basis for a long and interesting story. Mr. Gates saw the last great herd of wild buffalo that passed on before the fury of the skin hunters and the advance of settlement.

Mr. Gates has engaged somewhat prominently in the public life of the city, and has passed through some hotly contested aldermanic campaigns. In 1896 he was elected a

member of the school board during the administration when the high school was built. During the years while Oklahoma City was struggling to gain metropolitan distinction in the territory, Mr. Gates was known as a liberal contributor to railroad enterprises and to other public undertakings involving the welfare of the city. Mr. Gates was married at Rockport, Indiana, to Miss Nettie Kramer. Their home is at 125 East Second street.

ROBERT J. KRUEGER. One of the well known residents of the city who was connected in distinct and valuable activities with the early history of the city is Robert J. Krueger. As a carpenter and builder he was among the earliest on the ground when Oklahoma was officially opened in 1889. His first important work, however, was in the Arapahoe and Cheyenne reservation, at Cantonment, in what is now Blaine county, where he worked for the contractor who constructed the new buildings for the Indian mission and agency. After this work was completed he returned to Oklahoma City, in July, 1889, and thenceforward entered actively upon the great work which was quickly transforming a bare townsite into a remarkable city.

As one of the first building contractors of the city, his skill has many monuments in the city, including some of the most conspicuous buildings in the city. Among them may be mentioned, a Catholic church, the Oklahoma Furniture Co.'s building, the California building, the Herskowitz building, the Jenkins building, the county jail for Oklahoma county, the McKinley school building, and from twenty to thirty other large buildings.

Reverting to his connection with early history, it is deserving of historical mention that he organized, taught and drilled the first band in the city, and all the old-timers recall Krueger's band with pleasant memories. It furnished a wholesome amusement in the years when the new country was otherwise almost devoid of the recreations that later years have brought. This band played on the occasion of the appointment of Governor Steele, the first governor of Oklahoma territory, and on other notable occasions in the early history of the city. The headquarters of the band were in the old Bohemian Hall on Reno street.

In recent years, Mr. Krueger has established and is now proprietor of a large planing mill at Washington street and the Frisco tracks. This is an enter-



prise that contributes much to the industrial resources of the city. Building supplies of all kinds are manufactured there, in regular lots and according to specifications. The employment furnished by the mill is the means of livelihood for a considerable number of people.

This pioneer builder and manufacturer of Oklahoma City was born in west Prussia in 1861, and when he came to America in the fall of 1881, landing at New York, he was unable to speak a word of English. He had learned the machinist's trade in Germany and had followed the pursuit for nine years before coming to this country. Considering the obstacles he had to overcome in mastering a new language and learning the ways of a strange people and a strange land, he made rapid progress after reaching America. He lived at Newton, Kansas, some years before coming to Oklahoma, and had there worked at his trade with C. L. Myers, a well known citizen of western Kansas at the time. Since coming to Oklahoma City he has been an independent and successful contractor, and is highly esteemed among all classes of citizens. In May, 1895, when the Kickapoo reservation was opened, he joined in the opening and secured a homestead of a quarter section, which he improved although he did not relinquish his business connections at Oklahoma City. At Oklahoma City Mr. Krueger is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen, the A. O. U. W., the Eagles and various other local orders. He was married at Newton, Kansas, to Miss Helen Memmel, a native and a resident during her youth of Cincinnati. They have six children: Jennie, Marie, Otto, Helen, Raymond, Henry.

EDWARD COADY, well known throughout eastern Oklahoma as an architect, was born in Springfield, Illinois, in 1854, and is a son of the prominent engineer and architect, M. Coady, who was of Irish ancestry but was reared and educated in London. On coming to America in 1850 he located at Springfield, Illinois, and there his son Edward was reared and educated and received his training for architecture and engineering under his father's instructions, augmented by a course in the Massachusetts School of Technology at Boston, from which he graduated in 1874. He remained connected with his father's professional interests until 1880, when he engaged with the engineering force under Captain Gleason which in that year surveyed the line

from the extension of what was known as the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, now the Frisco, building in a southwesterly direction from Springfield, Missouri, through Indian Territory. Besides working for this company on the bridge across the Arkansas river at Tulsa, Mr. Coady was engaged with his force in the surveying of the line southwest from Red Fork through what is now Oklahoma.

An interesting item recalled by him and one that gives him peculiar attachment to Oklahoma is that in that year, 1880, they camped on the present site of Oklahoma City, where is now the Culbertson building at the corner of Broadway and Grand avenue. Mr. Coady was engaged altogether about three years in railroad engineering work, and the remainder of his professional life has been as an architect, and as such he has enjoyed unqualified success. He spent some years in the west and in the south, including Mexico, and in 1899 located permanently in Oklahoma City. Here he has made a specialty of the designing and construction of heavy buildings—court-houses, schoolhouses and other public buildings and business structures. He designed the Howard & Ames building, the Doc and Bill's furniture building, the Budweiser building, the Herskowitz building, the India Temple, the residence of the bishop of the Catholic diocese of Oklahoma, the Bath business building, the courthouse at Watonga, all of the public school buildings at Chickasha and other miscellaneous work. He is one of the vice presidents of the Oklahoma State Association of Architects.

Mr. Coady's wife before her marriage was Miss Agnes Flannagan of Springfield, but she was born in Ohio.

CHARLES U. DUNBAR, a prominent real estate dealer and owner of valuable property interests in Oklahoma City, was born at Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, in 1849. His father, a native Kentuckian, was one of the early pioneers in Coles county and built the first house in Charleston. His grandfather was a native of Dunbar, Scotland.

Attaining to manhood's estate in his native city of Charleston, Charles U. Dunbar lived there until his removal to Hot Springs, Arkansas, in 1885. In 1898 he came to Oklahoma City, but the city at that time was a place of uncertain future, as shown later on the eve of its great growth and expansion which has continued without interruption since the completion of the Sapulpa branch of the Frisco

here. His first business enterprise was the establishment of the up-to-date steam laundry, the second steam laundry to be built in the city, but in later years he has devoted the most of his time to the real estate business and is a member of the real estate firm of Spain & Delaney. He owns valuable property interests, and has a fine home at 519 East Tenth street.

Mr. Dunbar married Miss Susan C. Highland, a member of a Scotch family, and she was born and reared in Charleston, Illinois.

CAPT. THOMAS R. LASH. Real estate men and the railroads in co-operation have done more to develop the southwestern country than any other agency. Everyone is familiar with the homeseekers' excursions which have been a semi-monthly event with every trunk line leading from the middle and northern states into the southwest for some years past. Every two weeks, especially during the fall and winter months, a flood of investors of homeseekers are poured into Oklahoma and Texas, many of whom remain to become citizens or at least leave money invested in land and other property. After the railroads have carried the people into the new country, other agencies are needed by which the investors may find most conveniently the objects for which they came, and this need is supplied by representatives of the railroad company or through individual real estate operators. In the course of a few years the southwestern country will be "settled up" and the heavy movement of emigration will partly cease. The present methods of bringing people to the country and placing them in homes will then become obsolete and it will be a matter of history to recall them and state distinctly their importance to the solid welfare of the country.

In connection with what we have just said concerning the agencies of immigration, it will be with peculiar propriety that the name of Captain Thomas R. Lash is mentioned, since for years he was connected with the railroad service that linked Oklahoma with the eastern and northern states, and at the present time is land and immigration agent for the Kansas City Southern Railroad, besides being at the head of a successful real estate business conducted under the firm name of T. R. Lash and Company, at Oklahoma City. Mr. D. M. Bliss is his partner in the firm, Captain Lash has established a splendid reputation as a good judge of real estate values,

and besides making himself serviceable to the large number of transient landseekers, he has gained a considerable permanent clientage, for whom he has made many profitable deals in realty. Captain Lash, who was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1849, was reared in eastern Iowa, his parents moving to Henry county in that state during his childhood. He grew up in the town of Mt. Pleasant and received the advantages of the well known educational facilities of that place, including the Iowa Wesleyan University, where he finished his schooling. He was still a youth when he began the railroad business, reached the position of conductor, and for thirty-five years was a popular and well known railroad man throughout the west and southwest. At one time he was superintendent of a railroad in Arkansas. During most of these years his service as conductor was with the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Rock Island, and the Santa Fe, besides two or three years with the Denver and Rio Grande in Colorado. He was conductor on M. K. & T. trains through Indian Territory before Oklahoma became a separate territory. A large part of this railroad experience having been spent in Arkansas, he resided at Little Rock for twenty years, and for a time was deputy U. S. marshal there. In 1902 Captain Lash discontinued railroading and has since been permanently located in Oklahoma City in the real estate business. In politics a straight Democrat, Captain Lash has never in his life scratched his ticket. Fraternally he is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Knights of Pythias. His wife is Lena (Spain) Lash, to whom he was married at her home in Memphis, Tennessee. They have three children, Charles, Kate and Josephine.

JAMES S. CARLE. The extension of Oklahoma City to the west has received its principal impetus in recent years in the Carle and Colcord's addition. This consists of 160 acres of land, originally comprising the well known farm of ex-Governor Stone (of Iowa), and was purchased in the late nineties by James S. Carle. Mr. Carle and Charles F. Colcord have since undertaken the development of this property into city lots, and placed it on the market and had it officially recorded as the Carle and Colcord's addition. This has since become one of the popular residence districts of the city. It lies one mile west of Walker street, and is intersected by West

Main street, eighty acres lying north and eighty acres south of that thoroughfare. With the rapid development of the city this addition is becoming absorbed and converted to the uses of an increasing population, and with the extension of transportation facilities and other municipal conveniences the once noted farm is becoming a network of streets and covered with good homes.

The principal promoter of this addition, Mr. Carle has been thoroughly identified with Oklahoma City affairs since locating here in 1899, and is a public-spirited citizen. His early life was spent in Indiana, where he was born in 1850, on a farm three miles from Indianapolis. This farm, it is of interest to state, had been in the possession of his family since 1832, at which early year in Indiana history his parents had located there. After attending public schools in his home district and in Indianapolis, he received first-class collegiate training, at Franklin, Indiana, at DePauw University in Greencastle, and later at the Normal College in Lebanon, Ohio. He earned his college education. The first money toward that purpose was the proceeds from a field of wheat that he planted and tended to the harvest. Other funds to help him through college were obtained by teaching school. Some of the best schools of his native county of Marion had him as teacher. Mr. Carle was prepared for the profession of law, having pursued his law studies in the office of Judge Downey of Rising Sun, who was one of the justices of the supreme court of Indiana. The hard times in the seventies, following the panic of 1873, caused him to discontinue his connection with the law, and at first he resumed school teaching for some years and then went into commercial life. As the traveling representative of one of the large agricultural implement houses of Indianapolis, he traveled over a large portion of the west, and in the Dakotas and Minnesota his business acquaintance was especially large. Mr. Carle's wife is Mrs. Ellen (Trotter) Carle. They have six children, Robert L., Thomas R., William H., Lowden, James S. and Susie, who married Robert L. Stone, of Redfield, Iowa.

J. W. PRYER. The Pryer-Hitt-Gardner Company in the field of general real estate is one of the best known in Oklahoma City, and its business connections extend to many parts of the state. The firm was established by J. W. Pryer, who has been identified with the

commercial life of the territory since the opening of Oklahoma in 1889. A business man of wide acquaintance and recognized high ability, he brought these personal qualities as principal assets of the real estate firm, and with his associates has established an excellent business. The company own or control a number of the best additions to Oklahoma City, including Armourdale, Walnut Grove, Avoca, West Point, Hiawatha, Lucile and Alta Vista, and have business and residential property in every part of the city.

Mr. Pryer is a figure in some of the large capitalistic undertakings that are now having so important a bearing on the development of Oklahoma. During 1906 and 1907 he spent considerable time in promoting the Oklahoma City and Henryetta Railroad, projected to run from Oklahoma City to Henryetta (in the old Indian Territory), thus opening up coal fields and other rich territory.

Mr. Pryer is a man of ample financial resources and has the highest standing in the business world. However, he began life at the bottom of the ladder, and practically his entire career and business experience has been passed in the southwestern country. He was born at Hastings, Barry county, Michigan, May 28, 1863, was reared and educated there, learning the profession of pharmacy, and in the fall of 1882 came west and at Holton, Kansas, became pharmacist in the drug store of Scott and Hall. He continued this work for some years, in the spring of 1886 becoming connected with the drug store of D. Holmes on Kansas avenue in Topeka. His first important promotion in business came in the fall of 1888 when he assumed the management of the A. B. Whiting Paint and Glass Company at Topeka. In the spring of 1889, as traveling representative in the southwest for the C. D. Smith Drug Company, wholesale, of St. Joseph, Missouri, he established his headquarters in Oklahoma City about the time of the founding of the town, and has never changed his permanent residence. For thirteen years he represented the company that first sent him here, and by his personal activity and in directing other salesmen from his headquarters he built up a large trade in this section of the country. The experience and acquaintance thus gained were especially valuable when he entered the real estate business. Mr. Pryer was married at Woodlawn, Kansas, to Miss Lilly May Magill of that town.



They have four children, Russell Mead, Lynn Mantell, Loran Eugene, Margaret Lenore.

EDWARD CHARLES THORNE. Next to the actual opening and settlement of Oklahoma by industrious white men, the most important factor in the development of the state has been the influx of capital and business enterprise from the older states. From the money chests of the nation, safely held in the eastern towns and cities, comes the wealth needed to back up the efforts of the pioneers. The first comers in a new country, those who break the sod and plant the first crops, are proverbially rich in energy but poor in capital, and without money the development of this same country proceeds slowly. Those most conversant with the situation in Oklahoma today agree that the rapid development of the state has been largely due to the influx of capital needed for the extension of industry into all the counties and for the building up of manufacturing and kindred enterprises; and further more, that in proportion as capital continues to flow into this country will its progress go on to the goal to which the citizens are urging their new state.

More than any other class the real estate and investment brokers of Oklahoma have induced outside capital to accept Oklahoma property as investment or security. Oklahoma farm mortgages are held in every state of the Union and are rated as gilt-edged investments. Active and energetic, and convincing in presenting this side of Oklahoma's greatness, the real estate men may easily claim a leading place among those agencies that have developed the state.

At Oklahoma City one of the oldest firms of the kind is Thorne Brothers, of which Edward Charles Thorne has had the active management since the beginning, and which is now owned and controlled by him. Through this firm millions of dollars have been loaned on farm property—and without any losses, a record that has gained them an enviable reputation among eastern capitalists. Prompt, fair dealing has characterized their transactions in every field.

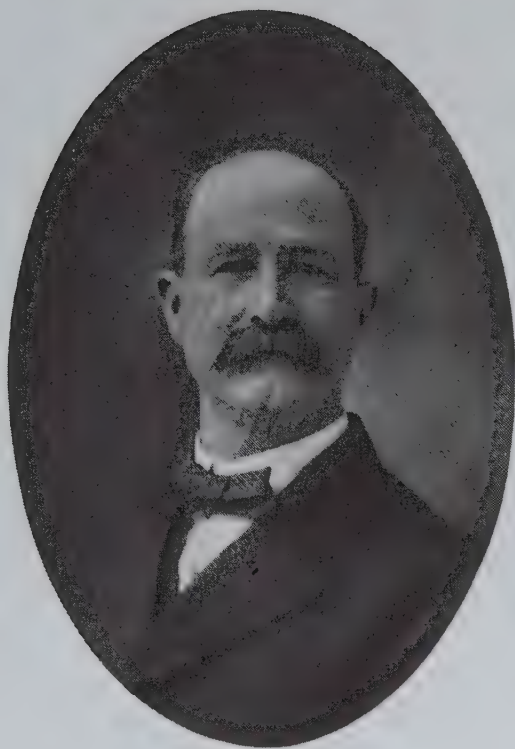
Edward C. Thorne came to Oklahoma City in 1899, at the beginning of its metropolitan progress, and has been active in its business and civic affairs from that time. No man in the state is better acquainted with land values and the richness and resources of Oklahoma. As to Oklahoma City, he has been and is a firm believer in its metropolitan greatness,

looking forward only a few years until it will have a population of one hundred thousand. Clean city government has been one of his hobbies, and during the recent campaign he was actively allied on the side of state prohibition.

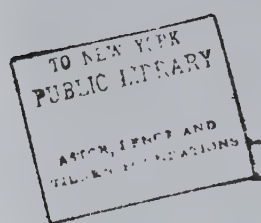
Mr. Thorne was born in Will county, Illinois, March 19, 1858, son of William H. and Frances Cornelia Thorne, his father being a mechanic in early life and later a successful farmer. His parents moving to Connecticut, Mr. Thorne spent his childhood there until 1871, and then until his coming to Oklahoma lived in Kansas. He had only a common school education, a few terms in a log school-house and a better one later on while living on a farm near Parsons, Kansas. On leaving the farm he began teaching in the district schools of Labette county. There was sturdy and character building environment during his early life that compensated for higher advantages. Brought up very strictly, with no chance to form bad habits, with no time for idle amusements, his principal recreations were the protracted or camp meetings, the literary societies and spelling schools of the country school houses, and an occasional singing school and the annual circus. His business career began with a position with an investment company in 1888. There he learned the farm loan business, and on his inspection trips covered the larger portion of southeastern Kansas, where he is still well remembered by the farmers and business men of that section. Being in charge of the branch loan office at Fredonia, Kansas, he lived there until August 2, 1899, when he resigned. With a thorough experience in all the details of the business, he moved to Oklahoma City and formed the partnership with his brother, W. F. Thorne, in the firm name which still continues. He came here practically without money, and measured by this alone his business success has been unusual, since his personal liability would now be estimated in six figures. While a resident of Fredonia Mr. Thorne served as mayor of the town. In politics he is a Republican, the son of a veteran of the Civil war. He married at Parsons, Kansas, January 15, 1885, Miss Cornelia A. Cline. Their children are Raymond A. and Jessie A.

CHARLES BALZER is prominently known throughout the city of Oklahoma as a builder and capitalist. He came here when a young man with a limited capital of forty-five dol-





*E. C. Thome*



ars, and is now a man of high financial standing with valuable business property interests that are constantly increasing in value, having made his money through hard work and the careful husbanding of his resources and also through his unbounded faith in the city's future. He built and is the owner of the Balzer building, a first-class three-story structure on North Broadway adjoining the Threadgill. This is the part of Broadway that is undergoing such a remarkable increase of value on account of the business center moving northward, particularly since the building of the large office building of the Pioneer Telegraph and Telephone Company at North Broadway and Third street. In the fall of 1907 he built another modern business building, three stories and a basement, with a twenty-five foot front, on West Main street, east of the Lee Hotel.

Previous to coming to Oklahoma, Mr. Balzer resided on a farm fourteen miles from Wellington, in Sumner county, Kansas, and during the winter of 1889 he resided at Gainesville, Texas, coming to Oklahoma City from Purcell on the day of the opening of the territory, April 22. He staked off the middle lot of the tract where the Threadgill Hotel now stands, on Broadway, at the corner of Second street. When it was proposed to build a fine hotel at this location Mr. Balzer sold his lot to Dr. Threadgill with the understanding that a first-class modern building was to be erected thereon, and this was done. For several years after coming to this city he was engaged in the retail liquor business, from which he has since retired and is devoting his time and attention to his building and realty interests. During the earlier years of his residence here he dug the first well north of Main street, it having been sunk on the ground where the Threadgill Hotel now stands, and he also helped to dig the first three cellars in the city, a span of mules having been used for this purpose. Two of them were located on the corner of Broadway and Main. He has contributed liberally to various agencies that go to build up a city.

Mr. Balzer suffered the misfortune of losing his wife by death on the 5th of October, 1904, and a few years previously, in 1900, his sister died, while in February, 1907, his mother was called to the home beyond. Mrs. Balzer bore the maiden name of Martha Hills, and was born and reared in Missouri. He belongs to the Eagles, and in political

matters is a Democrat, but he firmly believes in placing only high-grade men in official positions regardless of politics. In former years he was a prominent worker in the party ranks, and served as central committeeman from the First ward. His residence is located at No. 24 East Fourth street.

ELDORA C. ROSS. During the past two years the well known contractor and builder, Eldora C. Ross, has completed on an average one structure in Oklahoma City every five days. This is one of the proofs that might be adduced showing the remarkable growth of the city and its building activity. Naturally such a business record means that the contractor has an unusually large force of men and carries on business on extensive scale. Since locating in the city in 1901 Mr. Ross has in fact been one of the prominent building contractors of the city, making a specialty of fine residences. Some of the best and most modern homes in the city may be pointed out as his work; among them, the R. H. Drennan residence, E. C. Thorne residence, the Lewis flats. In the fall of 1907 he erected the magnificent building of the Lakeview Country Club, costing twenty-five thousand dollars, located at the northern edge of the city, near Belle Isle lake. Among the structures of a more public nature may be mentioned the building of the United Presbyterian church, and the Oklahoma Military College (now the Oklahoma College for Young Ladies). His own residence, which he built, is at 718 East Ninth street. In the conduct of his extensive business he uses great quantities of building supplies, and operates his own planing mill.

Eldora C. Ross was born in Randolph county, Indiana, in 1871. His ancestry is Scotch-English, and the British General Ross, engaged in the invasion of Washington during the war of 1812, was one of the direct ancestors. Reared and educated in Randolph county until the age of eighteen, he then came west and at Oelwein, Iowa, a division point of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, learned the carpenter trade in the railroad shops. Subsequently moving to Waterloo, Iowa, he engaged in the contracting and building business for himself. He came to Oklahoma City in 1901 and soon afterward located here permanently. Besides his regular business, he is owner of and takes much pride in managing a fine fruit farm of two hundred and forty acres, with five thousand

fruit trees, in Oklahoma county, twelve miles southeast of the city. Mr. Ross married Miss Neva Mills, who was born and reared in Randolph county, Indiana. They have two children, Mabel and Floyd.

B. F. OWENS is one of the well known pioneers of the city of Oklahoma City, and throughout the years of his residence here he has been prominent in its business and official life. He served as a deputy under Sheriff DeFord, the first elected sheriff of Oklahoma county, and has since served under other sheriffs as a deputy collector. Commercial collecting has been his principal business for a number of years, and in this occupation he has been connected with a number of the leading banks and business houses, and also, while retaining his home in Oklahoma City, he has spent practically twelve years on the road as a collector for the Wrought Iron Range Company of St. Louis. His travels have taken him through twenty-six states and to British Columbia and the northwestern provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Owens was one of the first citizens to build homes in the Maywood addition of Oklahoma City, and his own residence at 1012 East Eighth street is one of the pretty homes in that section of the city. He has taken an active interest in the beautifying of Maywood, and is an officer of the Oklahoma City Civic Improvement Club, while at the same time he has set an excellent example for other residents by beautifying his place at 610 East Tenth street with trees, flowers and shrubbery.

Born in McDonald county, Missouri, in 1860, Mr. Owens is a son of John and Margaret (Foster) Owens, the father a native of Indiana and the son of a native Virginian. John Owens moved from Indiana to McDonald county, in southwestern Missouri. Four of his brothers served as northern soldiers during the Civil war, and all lost their lives in the cause of their country. Mrs. Owens was a member of a family from Tennessee, but they were early residents of Missouri. B. F. Owens spent his early years in his native county of McDonald, but while yet a youth became a resident of Joplin, in Jasper county, Missouri, from whence in February, 1891, he came to Oklahoma City, becoming one of its prominent pioneer residents.

He married, in Kansas City, Miss Mary E. Sill, who was born in Illinois of Pennsylvania

parents, and they have a son and a daughter, Arthur H. and Irma V.

ORIN S. FOWLER has the distinction of conducting the only exclusive automobile livery business in Oklahoma, the proprietor of the Auto Livery Company. This company was established at the time of his coming to Oklahoma City in the spring of 1907, and the business has in the meantime assumed large proportions and has been one of the principal means of making the city notable as an automobile center. The business is devoted exclusively to passenger automobile service, and is the only line of its kind in the city, while the best machines, always in good running order and driven by thoroughly experienced chauffeurs, make this service not only of great convenience for business purposes but a source of much pleasure and recreation to home people and tourists as well.

The proprietor of the Fowler Auto Livery Company, Orin S. Fowler, claims Cincinnati, Ohio, as the place of his nativity, born in 1860. But in his early childhood his parents moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and the little son was reared and educated in that city and vicinity. In 1881, he began his business life as an employe of Messrs. John V. Lewis & Company, of that city, the pioneer cotton seed oil manufacturers, an industry that was just beginning at that time. Mr. Fowler was connected with that line of business in St. Louis until 1889, when he located at Memphis, Tennessee, in association with a large cotton seed oil mill of that city which when the American Cotton Seed Oil Company was formed became the Tennessee branch of that corporation, and Mr. Fowler remained associated with this branch of the business until 1900. Early in that year he came to the panhandle of Texas and located in Panhandle City to engage in the land business. In 1901 he came to El Reno, Oklahoma, and in partnership with L. L. Rardin established and operated the El Reno bus line in that city until the spring of 1907, when he came to Oklahoma City and organized the Fowler Auto Livery Company, which, as above stated, is the only exclusive automobile livery business in the state of Oklahoma and has brought to its proprietor prominence and notoriety.

Mr. Fowler married in Tennessee Miss Maude Cody, of Arlington, that state, and they have one son, Orin Cody Fowler.



WILLIAM R. SHELTON. Throughout his life time William R. Shelton has been identified with the interests of the southwest, and he is a native son of Comanche county, Texas, born in 1877, a son of William W. and Mary J. (Henry) Shelton, the former of whom was born in Mississippi and the latter in Tennessee. During many years, however, they resided in Texas, their home being in Comanche county, but in 1889 they came into the new territory of Oklahoma, making the run on the opening day, April 22, and located on a farm in Canadian county, twelve miles west of Oklahoma City. William H. Shelton retired from active farming life some years ago, and with his wife is now living in the city of Oklahoma.

Their son, William R. Shelton, was reared and educated in Oklahoma, and while still a youth he entered the railroad service, continuing for three years as a locomotive fireman on the Frisco Railroad in Oklahoma. In 1899 he located in this city, engaging first in the laundry business, but later drifted into the livery and stock business, in which he has enjoyed splendid success and through which he has become a citizen of ample financial and property resources. As a dealer in horses, however, he is more prominently known, and either owns or controls some of the best breeding horses in Oklahoma, both racing stock and for general purposes. His stables are at 430 West California avenue.

Mr. Shelton was married in Oklahoma to Miss Ethel Leach, a native of Arkansas, and they have four children, Albert, Gilbert, Lillian, Ione and Thelma. Mr. Shelton is a member of the order of Odd Fellows.

H. WARAGAI is the manager of the interior cotton department for Mitsui & Company, of Tokyo, Japan, one of the largest commercial houses in the world. The Mitsui family originated with the famous Fujiwara clan of the fifteenth century. The foundation of the business was laid at Matsuzaka early in the sixteenth century, and a short time later established at Tokyo. In 1687 Mitsui-Takatoshi was appointed by the government as purveyor and public exchange controller. In 1723 five brothers of the house of Mitsui formed a permanent partnership and agreement, under which the business has ever since been conducted. The house was the financing agent for the new government that came into existence at the restoration of the Meiji era, and as a reward for the firm's achievements in

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this and other directions Baron Hachiroye-man Mitsui, the present head of the house, was created a peer and other members or partners were all given various kinds of titles. The present Mitsui house is a collective body or joint association, consisting of eleven families or partners, all of the Mitsui name. Through the various departments and ramifications of the business they carry on a large percentage of the entire commercial transactions of the Japanese Empire. The business embraces banking, wholesale merchandise, manufacturing of products, including large cotton mills, and they own large interests in steamship lines and railroads, in coal mines and in fact engage extensively in every department of modern commercial and industrial life. This company, however, should not be confounded with what in America are known as trusts. On the other hand Mitsui & Company lend every encouragement to the building up of every worthy enterprise in the Japanese Empire.

H. Waragai, the representative of the company's interests in Oklahoma, was born in Tokyo, Japan, in 1878, and receiving his education in the University of Japan was trained for business pursuits in the commercial department of the University. Upon his graduation from that institution in 1895 he entered the employ of Mitsui & Company, the great commercial house of Japan. In 1900 he came to America as a representative of what is known as the trading department of Mitsui & Company, the headquarters of which are in New York City, where Mr. Waragai took up his residence. Most of the interests of the trading department in America lie in the buying of cotton for the company's cotton mills in Japan, and in 1905 he came to Oklahoma City and established here the headquarters of his company's interior cotton department, and from this headquarters Mitsui & Company are large buyers of Oklahoma and Texas cotton. The establishment of this office in Oklahoma City was in recognition of Oklahoma's constantly increasing importance as a cotton raising state. Mr. Waragai and his wife spend a little more than half of the year, from September to May, in Oklahoma City, where they have a pleasant home at 931 West Sixteenth street, while during the remainder of the year they reside in New York City. Mr. Waragai has substantial property interests in this city, and has taken a keen interest in its upbuilding and in its social and business life.

**FRANK NAPOLEON BUCK.** The Red Ball Transfer and Storage Company of Oklahoma City, which was organized in the spring of 1902 and was incorporated under that name in January, 1903, is one of the most important of the business enterprises which have been formed in recent years to afford the necessary facilities demanded by the varied commerce of the Oklahoma metropolis. In a small village, a wagon, an old horse and one man often comprise the transfer business and are equal to the task of conveying all the freight, trunks and other goods from one point in town to another. But in a city like Oklahoma City, the transfer of freight within the city assumes proportions a thousand-fold more extensive and complex than in the small village, and consequently demand a large equipment, a disciplined organization, and able executives to manage the many details. The Red Ball Company, though a recent establishment, has the facilities and is conducted on the scale of the largest business enterprises of the city. The offices and warerooms at 131-33 West First street make one of the conspicuous landmarks in the business district.

The president of the company is Frank Napoleon Buck, a Missourian, who has been identified with Oklahoma for several years. He was attracted to this new country as a result of correspondence with friends, and came here in 1900, being engaged in various business enterprises until the spring of 1904, when he and Mr. John Varvel organized the transfer company. He was elected president of the incorporation and has since held that office.

Mr. Buck was born in Atchison county, Missouri, February 28, 1862, son of Eben H. and Susan (Davis) Buck. His father's farm was situated on the banks of the Missouri river, and the situation of that turbulent river nearby furnished many experiences not in the life of the average boy. He became an expert riverman, and during the overflow seasons of the river valley, that annually come, he more than once figured as a daring rescuer for some one in the power of the flood. As a result of the erosion by the waters of the freakish Missouri, the farm on which he spent his boyhood is now entirely obliterated, having been cut away and crumbled, acre by acre, into the river current. Mr. Buck was educated in the country schools and became a practical farmer before he had attained manhood, and for some years before coming to

Oklahoma was engaged in farming in Clay county, Kansas. By his first marriage, in 1882, Mr. Buck has the following children: Hazel, Bernice and William R. In 1904 he married Miss Minnie Jones. Agnes and Paul are the children of this marriage.

**HORACE TRIMBLE.** The secretary of the Red Ball Transfer and Storage Company (above described) is Horace Trimble, an energetic and able business man who has been identified with Oklahoma City and this company since its organization in 1904. Though a Tennessean by birth, Mr. Trimble has divided his years among several states. He was born at Winchester, Franklin county, Tennessee, July 18, 1862, son of Aaron Duff and Mary E. (Whitman) Trimble. In his native state he attended private schools, and later was a student in Bethel College at Russellville, Kentucky. His first business experience was that of merchant, as proprietor of a hardware store at Seymour, Missouri. Not being satisfied with the business possibilities of that locality, though he was enjoying a fair trade, he moved to Galveston, Texas, in 1894, and established a steam laundry business, with branches in Houston and Beaumont. The Galveston flood inflicted a loss on his business, although he resided in a substantial house out of the zone of complete devastation and escaped personal danger. As a result of this business set-back he came to Oklahoma, residing a short time at Hugo, Indian Territory, before removing to Oklahoma City, which attracted him not only for its business opportunities but also because of its educational and social advantages. Mr. Trimble married at Seymour, Missouri, Miss Anna M. Travis, daughter of Colonel Thomas Tennyson Travis, a noted California forty-niner who took a conspicuous part in the affairs of the coast during the gold discoveries. Mr. and Mrs. Trimble have three daughters and one son: Lucile M., Vashti, Elizabeth and Horace Gordon Barrell.

**JOHN VARVEL,** vice-president of the Red Ball Transfer and Storage Company, of Oklahoma City, is an active participant in the management and development of one of the most extensive enterprises of the kind in the state. He is a native of Linn county, Missouri, born on the 4th of November, 1861, being a son of Jefferson and Jane (Roberts) Varvel. He received his education in the public schools of his native county, was there

raised on a farm, and upon attaining his majority he removed to Brookfield, Missouri, where he engaged in the dray and transfer business.

Mr. Varvel became a resident of Oklahoma City in 1890, and entered the employ of D. M. Phillips, with whom he obtained an insight to the transfer business as conducted on a metropolitan scale. Mr. Phillips was the pioneer in that line in Oklahoma City, and his employee so profited by his valuable experience under him that a successful outcome of any venture made by the younger man was assured from the first. In 1903, with F. N. Buck, Mr. Varvel incorporated the present business under the name of the Red Ball Transfer and Storage Company, and the enterprise has expanded into very extensive proportions. Both in the transportation and storage of goods the company provides the most prompt, safe and convenient facilities, the accommodations being modern in all ways. Mr. Varvel has been twice married—first, to Miss Jessie Ridgeway (deceased), by whom he had a daughter, Louise Pearl; and, secondly, to Miss Lulu Lowe, daughter of F. A. Lowe, of Oklahoma City.

HENRY LINK, who has lived in Oklahoma City since 1892, and for many years was known among a wide circle of friends as a traveling salesman, is now engaged in conducting some large mining interests in the Colorado field. As president and general manager of the Little Bernice Mining and Milling Company, of Custer county, Colorado, and as one of the directors of the New Bull Domingo Mining and Milling Company, in the same county (the latter being a lead and silver proposition), he has been instrumental in developing some first-class properties and in placing them within the control of his Oklahoma City friends. Notwithstanding the location of the mines, the properties might well be considered an Oklahoma affair, since Mr. Link and his financial associates have promoted them.

Mr. Link was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1860, and after being educated in that city became identified at an early age with mercantile pursuits, being located for several years in St. Louis and Kansas City. For eleven years he traveled in the interests of the Cudahy Packing Company, also several years for the McCord-Collins Company wholesale grocers. His territory was Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and other portions of the southwest, and the acquaintance formed with the

substantial business men of this section was a very important factor in his success when he took up independent business. He gave up all other business connections in 1905 in order to devote his entire time to the promotion of his mining interests in Colorado. He had made exhaustive study of mining, not only from the geological and scientific standpoint, but from the standpoint of the practical business man conducting mining on a legitimate basis the same as in any other business. He has applied strict business principles and management to every feature of his business, from the work of the prospector to the organization of the company, establishing the plants and installing machinery, and as a result his enterprises have proved financially successful and have brought a large number of investors to pin their faith in his sound judgment and methods. He has a high standing in the business circles of Oklahoma City.

At Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Link married Miss Delphine H. Howard, a native of Minnesota, but who was reared in Wisconsin. In their pleasant home in Oklahoma City they have a family of four children: Hortense, Della, Louise, Harry H.

WILLIAM M. SMITH, prominently identified with the real estate interests of Oklahoma, has been a resident of the city since the opening of the territory in 1889, first establishing a stationery store here, which he conducted for about a year. He then embarked in the business of buying and developing real estate, and this has since been his principal vocation and one in which he has had continuous success as the result of conservative and judicious management. He has always been sincerely interested in the building up of the city, and has often sold business property at a lower figure than others in consideration of the buyer agreeing to improve it with good buildings. In this way he sold his lots at the corner of Broadway and California streets to George Hales, who built thereon the Alta Hotel, a structure that is an ornament to the city. And he has made other similar deals.

Mr. Smith was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1846, where his father was employed as a glass-blower. In 1849 the family moved to Indiana, where the son William was reared and received his educational training. When he was but a little lad of ten years his parents died, thus throwing him upon his own resources at an early age. Securing employment on steamboats, he was so en-



gaged during the war, and his memory recalls to mind the old gunboat fleets on the Mississippi, his work taking him on the Ohio and Tennessee rivers and on the Mississippi to New Orleans. In 1866 he secured employment in the timber department on the railroad, furnishing timber for bridge piling, ties, etc., on contract, and he was thus employed on the old Little Rock & Memphis Railroad from Memphis to Little Rock during the intervening period from 1866 to 1870. About 1871, Mr. Smith went further south in the interests of the same business, and for three years operated a shipping landing on the Mississippi river in Chico county, Arkansas. From there he journeyed to Texas, locating at Mt. Pleasant, Titus county, where he maintained his residence for about five years, and from there went to California. He was in Los Angeles during the collapse of its great boom in 1887, and, sacrificing his property there for whatever he could get, he went to Denver, Colorado, and invested his money in that city with good results. In May, 1889, about a month after the opening of Oklahoma, he came to this city, where he has won a name and place among its leading business men, and where he is the owner of valuable real estate interests.

Mr. Smith married, in Arkansas, Miss Louisa Schweinle, a native daughter of Indiana, and although they have had no children of their own they have reared their nephew, Charles A. Schweinle, who is now a prominent furniture merchant in the city of Oklahoma.

WILLIAM T. MCCADDEN, a pioneer business man of Oklahoma, became a resident of the city when it was a frontier community, when much of its business was carried on in tents. He started a small grocery and feed store on North Broadway, between Second and Third streets, in 1890, but later moved to the corner of Second and Broadway, where he remained in business until 1899. In that year he retired from active mercantile life. During the nine years in which he was so prominently identified with the business interests of Oklahoma he worked very hard, passing through the trying early period of development and the panic days of 1893, but in spite of all he built up a large business and made money, being numbered among those brave pioneers who remained true to the interests of the city in its critical period, and is now a man of strong financial standing, owning valuable real estate and property interests in the city. The McCadden

business block between Second and Third on North Broadway, the site of his first business enterprise, is a first-class three-story brick structure, in keeping with the handsome improvements in the Threadgill Hotel block. This he erected in 1903. He bought the lot on which this building stands in 1899 for four hundred dollars, it then containing a small house, and the property, with the building which he has put thereon, is now worth at a conservative estimate twenty-five thousand dollars it being in the path of the business development of the city, which tends northward along Broadway. During the past several years he has devoted most of his attention to his property interests in Oklahoma City.

Mr. McCadden was born in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1853, a son of William and Margaret (Hoolihan) McCadden, both of whom were of Irish ancestry. His paternal grandfather was a British army officer for twenty-five years, and it was while in this service that William McCadden was born on a British man-of-war on the west coast of Africa. He came to America in 1847 and enlisted in the United States army for service in the Mexican war. After the close of the conflict he was stationed at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and vicinity. He also served in the Civil war under Gen. McClellan. Mrs. McCadden was born in the south of Ireland, and, like her husband, was of the best Irish stock.

William T. McCadden was reared to frontier life, his boyhood days having been spent mostly in Santa Fe, where he received the best of educational facilities, spending five years as a student in St. Michael's College in the quaint old Spanish town. On attaining his majority he went to Kansas and worked on a farm, finally acquiring a good farm of his own near Wamego in Pottawatomie county. He, however, longed for the more picturesque life of the southwest, and returning to New Mexico he worked for about seven years as manager of a lumber company's store in the timber district of the mountains back of Los Vegas. In about 1888 he returned to Pottawatomie county, and in the fall of 1889 came to Oklahoma City, which has ever since been his home.

Mr. McCadden married, in Kansas, Miss Minnie Elizabeth Goddard, a native of Indiana and they have four children: Maudie, Beatrice, Marguerite and Francis Patrick. They had the misfortune to lose by death their eld-



est son, William Parnell McCadden, who died in 1903 at the age of twelve, he having been a bright and promising boy. The family reside in an attractive home on West Tenth street, west of Virginia avenue, a beautiful site commanding an impressive view of the city.

CLARENCE A. COMPTON. Within sixty days after the founding of Oklahoma City the site on Broadway that is now occupied by the Lee Hotel Annex was occupied by the Compton Hotel. This was built by a pioneer of the city, Clarence A. Compton, who came to this site on April 22, 1889, and staked off the lots on Broadway that are now among the most valuable real estate of Oklahoma City. For several years he conducted the Compton Hotel himself, and since then has been actively though variously identified with the business life of this city. He was one of the founders and until 1907 was president of the American Brick and Tile Company, which has a large plant on the western edge of the city and is extensively engaged in the manufacture of brick and tile. As the owner of valuable interests and a capitalist of high standing, Mr. Compton is an excellent type of the pioneer citizen of Oklahoma.

Mr. Compton was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1844, that county having been the home of the family for many years. He was reared and educated there and lived there until about 1884. Coming west, he was located for a time at Wahoo, Saunders county, Nebraska, and then moved to a farm in the Platte bottoms. He is still interested in farming, and owns a splendid farm in Canadian county. While a resident of Pennsylvania he was active in local public affairs, filling various offices, and in the early years of Oklahoma City was elected a member of the school board, giving his influence and active assistance to the cause of education when it was most needed. Mrs. Compton before her marriage was Miss Bessie Miller, a native of Virginia. There are five children: Mrs. Frances Ruth Tarpenning, James Blair, Ivy G., Walter A., and Clarence A. Jr.

Mr. Compton takes great pleasure in the hunt and is a successful sportsman.

JOSEPH J. NOVAK. In the business of real estate, insurance, farm loans and city loans, and investments, Joseph J. Novak is not only a successful man among many others engaged in similar lines of business in this city, but has added distinction as being one of the lead-

ers of his race in the southwest. Mr. Novak is of Bohemian parentage, and while in all essential respects a representative and public-spirited American citizen, is also connected prominently with the Bohemian societies in America, and is himself an authority on Bohemian history and literature. His parents, who were born in Hungary, came to America and settled in Johnson county, Iowa, in 1851. They were among the first of their race to settle west of the Mississippi, and were pioneers of the large number of Bohemian people who came later and formed such extensive settlements in Iowa and Nebraska. The parents are still living in Johnson county, where the father is one of the wealthiest and most prominent farmers.

Joseph J. Novak was born in Johnson county, June 23, 1863, and though reared on a farm had the advantages of the schools at Iowa City, the county seat, where he graduated from the academy and the commercial school in 1882. After graduation he was employed as bookkeeper at Cedar Rapids, for a year, and during that time taught Bohemian school at night. Returning to Iowa City in the fall of 1883, he engaged in the abstract and loan and real estate business. This was interrupted in 1886 when he was elected county recorder of Johnson county, and served two terms, until 1890, when he resumed his former business in Iowa City until 1900. Since the latter year he has been a resident and leading business man of Oklahoma City. While a resident of Iowa City he married Miss Hattie Belle Clark, a niece of Samuel J. Kirkwood, the war governor of Iowa. Their two children are Loraine and Hortense.

JAMES C. POWERS. "The largest industry of its kind in Oklahoma" is an assertion that may be made with confidence of the O. K. Cut Stone Works of Oklahoma City. And the business is interesting not alone as the most extensive in the state and as such a large factor in the building operations, but also as a result of remarkable enterprise and management in building it up to this successful point in the course of less than a decade. The O. K. Cut Stone Works were established in Oklahoma City in 1900, by James C. Powers. Previous to this time Mr. Powers was stonecutters' foreman, and since 1891 had lived in Oklahoma City and been engaged in the stone work in buildings in that city, in Guthrie and throughout the two territories. He had learn-

ed the stonecutter's trade when a boy, and is thus fitted by training and experience for the success which has come to him in ample measure. Born at Granville, New York, in 1869, he was reared and educated there, but at the age of fifteen went west to Denver and there learned his trade.

Since founding his business in 1900, it is a conservative estimate to say that he has handled two-thirds of the important cut-stone contracts in the two territories that now form the state of Oklahoma; while in Oklahoma City he has taken care of even a larger per cent of the total business. As a cut-stone contractor he long ago established a reputation for honesty and for durable and artistic work that has brought him practically all the big building contracts in this city. In this sketch it will be interesting to enumerate the more important buildings for which Mr. Power's company furnished the cut stone work. In Oklahoma City the list comprises: The Pioneer Telephone Company's building, the Alta Hotel, the old Lee Hotel, the annex to the Lee Hotel, the Lee office building, the Culbertson building, the Baltimore building, the Overholser and Avey building, the Alexander Drug Company's building (both old and new), the Martin building, the Bassett building, Western Union building, Security building, the Wooldridge and Maney building, the Christian church, St. Anthony's hospital, Baptist Orphans' Home, the Henry Overholser residence, Mt. St. Mary's Academy, and seven out of nine of the city's public school buildings. Mr. Powers can drive through the city and point out whole blocks on nearly every hand where he has done the stone work. Outside of Oklahoma City the list is no less impressive including the Odd Fellows' Home at Carmen, the new hotel at Lawton, the buildings of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, and numerous bank buildings and business blocks.

Mr. Powers is one of the prominent Masons of Oklahoma City, having attained the thirty-second degree and the Shrine. He has held all the chairs in the local lodge of Odd Fellows. In Oklahoma City he was married to Miss Emma G. Olmstead, a native of Iowa, and they have two children, Mabel E. and J. Clifford.

WILLIAM T. HALES. Oklahoma City, despite its youth as a commercial center, has several enterprises that are foremost of their class. It is known that in this city is located

the largest mule sales barn in the state. Other localities may produce more mules in the aggregate than Oklahoma City, but nowhere can be found a market under individual control that surpasses that of William T. Hales. Mr. Hales is almost a pioneer of this city, and has built up his business since coming here. Born in McDonald county, Missouri, in 1867, and reared on a farm and accustomed from boyhood to the handling of live stock, he moved to the new town of Oklahoma City early in 1890, and as soon as he could get enough means together started a small feed stable and yard. With an almost inborn knowledge of live stock and with the faculty of trading and dealing in this line of business highly developed in him, he has always been in the way of success, although he had hardly a dollar in the world when he came to Oklahoma City. His business grew and expanded, and the buying and selling of mules developed as a natural adjunct of his other enterprise, and for some years the latter business has absorbed his principal activities. His buyers are constantly moving in various parts of the southwest, gathering in hundreds of mules to this center and from here they go to market all over the United States, Mexico and other southern countries. The extent of his business may be partly estimated from the size of his credit accounts, since he has constantly outstanding from two to three hundred thousand dollars in paper due him for mules sold.

Mr. Hales is a good example of the young man who has "made good" in Oklahoma City. Through hard work, good judgment, and a thorough understanding of, and natural aptitude for his business, he has made a comfortable fortune. He is the owner of some of the most valuable property in Oklahoma City and vicinity. His main business headquarters, the sales stables at the southeast corner of Second and Hudson streets, is in itself a very valuable piece of property, right in line of the business growth of the city. The stable is a substantial brick structure, built with all the modern conveniences for its purpose, equipped with a finely furnished office and other appurtenances for carrying on the trade. Other business property in this neighborhood is owned by Mr. Hales, for example, the Kingman-Moore Implement Company building, the Kross Hotel, and the Security building—all of them high-priced properties in the heart of the city, and constantly increasing in value

with the growth of the city. Mr. Hales has a wife and three children. Mrs. Hales was born in Texas and before her marriage was Miss Oneta Burnside. Their children are: Viva Oneta, Hattie Bell and William T., Jr.

**CHIROPRACTIC.** During the first session of the Legislature of Oklahoma, one of the interesting, instructive and ably conducted fights for independent recognition, was that conducted by Drs. Willard Carver and L. L. Denny, with their attorneys, assistants and associates for Chiropractic. These gentlemen were at Guthrie publicly and vigorously working in the interest of that science, frankly and openly arguing its cause with the legislators and public generally. During this time, Dr. Carver delivered two lectures on the science of Chiropractic to the Houses of the Legislature in joint assembly. The opponents were the medical and osteopathic professions, which through their representatives endeavored to secure the passage of a bill preventing the practice of Chiropractic. While the science failed in securing independent recognition, it so completely won legislative and public favor as to prevent the passage of the law of exclusion, and secured the passage of a law containing the most circumscribed and fair statement of who shall be deemed to be practitioners of medicine of any state in the Union, the controlling provisions of which are as follows: "The following persons shall be deemed as practicing medicine, first: Those who prescribe or administer any drug or medicine now or hereafter included in *materia medica*. Second, those who practice major or minor surgery for the relief or cure of injury or deformity of human beings."

Chiropractic was discovered September, 1895. The name means "done with the hand." The science consists in the adjustment of joints of the skeletal frame for the removal of abnormal pressure from nerves. It is purely mechanical and is connected in no way with therapy, being entirely unlike osteopathy, magnetic healing, massage, etc., and has nothing in common with medicine and surgery.

The basic principle of the science is that abnormal pressure upon nerves causes all abnormal function. Abnormal pressure upon nerves, generally speaking, can only occur where they emanate from the spinal cord through movable openings between the joints of the vertebrae, and in bony furrows and cartilaginous grooves in other movable joints. When, from any cause, shock, fall, sprain or

poison, these joints are thrown or drawn from normal articulation, abnormal pressure upon the nerves results, with abnormal function at their periphery. Chronic pressure upon spinal nerves results when, because of the occluded nerve stimuli, the cartilaginous cushions between the vertebrae are lessened in thickness, bringing the vertebrae closer together, thus shortening the foramen longitudinally. The conditions resulting from this pressure have been classified as chronic diseases.

Chiropractic adjustment places all joints in normal position, permits nature to restore normal thickness to cartilage, proper length and tension to ligaments and muscles, and through the vaso-motor nerves, normal circulation to the abnormal parts, securing normal depuration and consequently normal assimilation, which condition, it is needless to say, is health. This is a very brief statement of the principles of this science, which applies equally to all forms of abnormality and their removal.

Chiropractic makes no extravagant claims. It is anatomically exact and capable of physiological demonstration. It has made a wonderful record and is to say the least the peer of all other methods for the treatment or removal of disease.

The chief representatives of Chiropractic in Oklahoma are Drs. Willard Carver and L. L. Denny, the former being the president of the Carver-Denny Chiropractic College of Oklahoma City. Dr. Carver was born at Davenport, Iowa, and was reared in Mahaska county of that state. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of that county and Oskaloosa College, finishing his education at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa. He prepared for the law, graduated from the law department of Drake University in 1891 with the degree of LL. B. In the same year was admitted to the Iowa bar and for fourteen years conducted a large and successful practice in the courts of that and adjoining states. A total breakdown of health in 1897 accidentally resulted in his attention being called to Chiropractic, by the application of which science his life was saved. He at once became a student of the science and later an authority on the subject, writing a large amount of chiropractic literature for publication and lecturing widely on the subject while still in the practice of the law. His knowledge of the merits of the science and the opposition which it would meet in its



establishment led him to abandon the practice of the law and take up the business of instructing in chiropractic and working for the passage of laws to protect it, and for the purpose of advancing this end the college of which he is Dean of the Faculty and principal lecturer was established.

Dr. Carver has the distinction of having been one of the first delegates of the new state to the International Tuberculosis Congress of September-October, 1908, and the first member of his school of doctors to receive official recognition or appointment for any purpose whatever.

Dr. L. L. Denny is the president of the Carver-Denny Chiropractic Infirmary Company which conducts two excellent institutions of that kind in Oklahoma City. Dr. Denny is vice-president of the college and a member of the faculty. As superintendent of the infirmaries, Dr. Denny has the widest observation of clinic of any man in his profession, which together with his splendid ability renders him a leading authority on that subject.

The college was established in June, 1906, and since that time has enrolled about two hundred students. The present class numbers sixty-five.

EDGAR S. VAUGHT. The superintendent of the Oklahoma City schools from 1901 to 1906 was Edgar S. Vaught, whose distinguished success in this and other fields of Oklahoma educational progress calls for some detailed mention of his career in connection with the history of education, although at the present time he is engaged in the practice of law and is one of the able members of the bar of Oklahoma City.

The territorial government recognized Mr. Vaught's services in the cause of education, by honoring him with several positions where he has had important relations with the progress of education in the territory. For three years he was a member of the board of education of Oklahoma Territory, and in May, 1907, he was appointed by Governor Frantz a member of the board of regents of the Territorial Normal Schools, three in number, and at this writing is secretary of the board. Mr. Vaught's name and influence have been associated with some of the most important forward movements in Oklahoma, not only in the field of education, but in municipal improvement and moral progress. Popular as a citizen, and a man of interesting and versatile personality, he is of the high type of citizen-

ship that of recent years has been making better and greater cities in America.

Mr. Vaught was born in Wythe county, Virginia, in 1873. His ancestors, who originated in Holland, were among the earliest settlers of that region of romantic history, made famous by such characters as Parson Brownlow,—a section of country embracing southwestern Virginia, southeastern Kentucky and northeastern Tennessee, that is most notable because it has produced men of great valor in war, strong in purpose and of sturdy mental calibre. The Vaught family have lived in Wythe county for several generations, the great-grandfather of Edgar S. having built the first flour mill there. The education of Mr. Vaught was received largely at Carson-Newman College, Jefferson City, Tennessee, where he graduated, and in Emory and Henry College of Virginia. He had begun teaching while in college and after finishing his scholastic education in 1896 his success as a teacher was recognized by the people of Jefferson county to the extent that they elected him for three successive terms to the office of county superintendent of schools. In the meantime he had been studying law, and in 1898 was admitted to the bar at Dandridge, Tennessee, and began practice in that city. In 1901 he located permanently in Oklahoma City, and since severing his active connection with the schools has resumed the practice of law, forming a partnership with John E. DuMars and Samuel A. Calhoun, with the firm name of DuMars, Vaught and Calhoun. This firm has had unqualified success from the start, and is known both to the profession and to the public as enjoying one of the largest general private practices of the law in Oklahoma. Their offices are equipped with an extensive working law library. Mr. Vaught is recognized as a lawyer of a high order of talent, and the success he has achieved is proof that legal practice based on the higher ideals of the profession does not go unrewarded. By intellectual equipment and training he is peculiarly well fitted for his work, and enters into his cases with the confidence that comes from mastery of the questions involved. Mr. Vaught was married at Dandridge, Tennessee, to Miss Mary Holsinger, of that city. They have two children, Eleanor and Edgar S. Jr.





Edgar S. Vaughn.

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THOMAS MOORE MILAM, principal of the Draughon Business College in Oklahoma City is an educator of ability, a successful executive, and a man of high standing in this city. He has been intimately connected with the work of commercial education in this city for the past five years. On coming to the city on August 23, 1902, he bought the old Southwestern Business University, which had been established in 1900, and soon gave the school a reputation for efficient instruction and thorough work. In the meantime Draughon's College entered the field purchasing the Oklahoma City Business College. The Draughon Company recognized in Mr. Milam their most powerful rival, and at the same time appreciated his ability as an educator and business man so much that they concluded to purchase the Southwestern Business University and in their negotiations for the purchase of the university it was stipulated that Mr. Milam should remain as principal of the consolidated school. The consolidation of the two schools was effected October 14, 1905, and since that date Mr. Milam has been principal and superintendent.

Mr. Milam has a national reputation, having become a master of practically every subject taught in a business college. Having written articles, by request, for the leading professional journals along the line of commercial education, such magazines as the Typewriter and Phonographic World of New York City, and the (Western) American Penman, he perhaps enjoys as extensive an acquaintance among the leading business college men of the country as any man of his age.

Outside of his work as an educator, Mr. Milam has important interests in Oklahoma City, especially in real estate, and both the professional and business men of the city recognize in him a man of prominence and civic worth. He was born at Tyro, in Tate county, Mississippi, September 29, 1872, and the greater part of his career has been spent in educational activities. His parents, John J. and Alice (Cathey) Milam, who are residents of Oklahoma City, belonged to the large planter class in Mississippi before the war, but that conflict practically swept away all their property. The father is a lawyer and teacher by profession. The family ancestry includes the name of the famous Ben Milam, of Texas history, who

was a cousin of the great-grandfather of the Oklahoma City educator. Our Mr. Milam is also closely related to Gen. Robert E. Lee of Virginia and of Civil war fame. Owing to the reduced circumstances of his family during his youth, Thomas M. Milam had practically no schooling while a boy, a fact that makes his success the more noteworthy. It was only when he began to earn his own way that he was able to secure the advantages it was his constant ambition to improve. He studied in the Galveston Business University, the Springfield (Mo.) Normal School, and the Chillicothe (Mo.) Normal School—in all of which institutions he was also employed as a teacher. He began teaching as a career at the age of twenty, beginning his first school December 5, 1892. He taught two years in the Chillicothe (Mo.) Normal, and two years in the Springfield (Mo.) Normal.

Mr. Milam was married in Kansas City to Miss Hallie K. Gowin of Buffalo, Missouri.

MARY D. COUCH. The perfecting of the organization of the first high school in Oklahoma City was the work of Mary D. Couch, whose work as an educator makes her name worthy of permanent remembrance in the history of the city and county's schools. Mrs. Couch came to Oklahoma City and undertook the practical work of establishing a high school in 1892. During the following eight years she was connected with the city schools as ward principal and teacher of eighth grade work. In 1901 she was elected superintendent of public instruction for Oklahoma county under the territorial organization, and was re-elected in 1903. She retired from the position for two years, and with the advent of statehood government was again elected to the office. In every case she has been a popular and logical choice for the office, the result of her zeal and sound judgment in the conduct of an office which is so closely connected with the public welfare.

Education as a career was her ambition and choice early in life, and she has attained a worthy position in this field. Mrs. Couch was born at Des Moines, Iowa, October 26, 1870, daughter of George W. and Emily H. (Butler) Dunn. Her father was a farmer, having resided formerly at Galesburg, Illinois, and later at Arkansas City, Kansas. In the latter place the daughter received

her education in the public schools, and has perfected herself for teaching by various normal courses and a live interest in the work from the time she taught her first school to the present. From 1889 to 1892 she was a teacher in the schools of Labette and Cowley counties, Kansas. Having spent some of her early years on the southern Kansas border, she was familiar with all the movements and events of the Oklahoma boomer days, and three years after the opening of the territory she became a resident and an organizer in educational affairs.

In 1892 she was married to John M. Couch, brother of Captain Couch the noted successor of Payne in command of the boomers. There is one daughter, Mary Emily.

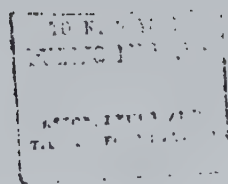
**JOHN M. HILL.** To supply the technical preparation for business affairs, such as cannot be obtained in the ordinary public school, the business college has been developed as a necessity of modern commercialism. One of the institutions in Oklahoma City that offer splendid facilities in this field is Hill's Business College, of which John M. Hill is president and proprietor. Established February 4, 1907, the college has prospered remarkably and has already filled a worthy place in its particular field of education—the training of young men and women for the special knowledge and handling of business matters. The third floor of the building on northwest corner of Broadway and Main streets where the school is located, is commodious and well arranged for the purposes of the school, has plenty of light, ventilation and every comfort and convenience for the student. The school is completely equipped with the furniture adapted to its special work and with all devices for carrying on the business practice. Half a dozen of the better known departments of business are represented, such as banks, commission houses, wholesale and freight house, and the pupils get training, by these means, that is as nearly practical as is possible outside of actual participation in business. The shorthand and typewriting departments are furnishing another class of business helpers. The Gregg system of shorthand is used and the touch system of typewriting. One of the best penmen in the country teaches penmanship, and each department of the college is in charge of an expert. The atmos-

phere of the school is clean and wholesome and an air of enthusiasm prevails.

The peculiar fitness of the president of the school for his undertaking is both a recommendation of the school and a subject of interest for biography. His work is his profession since it developed from his own business experience and a natural aptitude for teaching and helping others to higher positions in business life. Born at Butler, Bates county, Missouri, in 1857, when he was four years old the family moved to Georgetown, which was then the county seat of Pettis County, but after the building of the railroad the neighboring town of Sedalia grew into the important center and metropolis of that part of Missouri. In the earlier years, however, Georgetown was a pretentious little city and was noted particularly for the excellence of its private schools. Mr. Hill attended Georgetown Academy, whose principal was a graduate of Yale; later was a student in Pettis County College (also at Georgetown), from which he graduated at the age of 17, in 1874. After teaching country school three years, he became connected with the mercantile business in Sedalia, and at the same time studied shorthand and bookkeeping. At the age of twenty-four he went to St. Louis where he completed his business education in Bryant and Stratton's well known business college. On his return to Sedalia, where in the meantime had been established the division headquarters, railroad shops and other departments of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, he took a position in the office of the superintendent of that railroad, and in a short while was promoted to chief clerk.

It was while in this position, where expert business methods were prerequisites to success, that he made the beginning of the business which has occupied the latter part of his career. He kept night school in his own home, at first with only one pupil, who was taught in the kitchen as school-room. More pupils came making it necessary to move to the more dignified surroundings afforded by the parlor. For fifteen years he continued teaching pupils at night while working at his position of chief clerk during the day. On resigning his position with the railroad on January 1, 1900, he established a regular day and night business college in Sedalia. Opening with five pupils, in seven







*Geo. C. Jones.*

years he had built up his school into one of the recognized educational institutions of Sedalia, with an annual enrollment of six hundred students. Desire for a large field caused him to pay a visit to Oklahoma City, where he was so impressed with the present attainments and the future possibilities of the city, that he decided to establish a business college for the special training of the many assistants demanded by the commercial and other business interests of the city and state. Professor Hill has become one of the permanent residents of the city, having purchased a fine home, and in the prime of a busy and useful career is building up the educational institution of which citizens are justly proud, and which will make its influence felt in the commercial life of the country.

GEORGE CHILDS JONES, LL. D. The Oklahoma College for Young Ladies and Conservatory of Fine Arts was established in June, 1906, by George Childs Jones, LL. D., who is the owner of the institution and president of the faculty. The first classes were organized in September, 1906, and with a faculty of fifteen efficient instructors the close of the first year's successful work showed a total enrollment of 125 pupils. This school is undenominational and the only one of its kind in Oklahoma, and in the latter history of the state when all the facilities and institutions of education have grown in corresponding degree with population and wealth, it will be the distinction of this school that it was a pioneer in the education of women in this state.

The college has a most fortunate location, on Putnam Heights, with a campus of ten acres, overlooking the entire city and the surrounding country. Its buildings and equipments are excellent, including dormitories ample for the accommodation of a large number of girls. The patronage of the school is drawn from the city and a large scope of country round about. The ideals of the management are high, and a visitor is at once impressed by the atmosphere of culture and moral and intellectual refinement that surrounds the institution. Under Dr. Jones' able management there are ample financial resources to carry out his plans to make this the most important educational institutions for women in the state. Besides the regular literary courses, leading to degrees,

music and other fine arts are taught in the Conservatory of Fine Arts.

Dr. Jones, the president and proprietor of the college, is an educator "to the manner born." Coming of a family of educators, he was born in 1859, at Jackson, Tennessee, where his father, Rev. Amos W. Jones, a Doctor of Divinity in the Methodist church, was for fifty years president of the Memphis Conference Female College. Since the death of this venerable educator in 1894, his son, Dr. Amos B. Jones, has assumed the presidency, having formerly been president of Huntsville (Alabama) Female College. A brother of the late Rev. Dr. Jones was the Rev. Dr. Turner M. Jones, also deceased, who for a long number of years was president of the Greensboro (N. C.) Female College. The mother of our Oklahoma educator was Amanda (Bigelow) Jones, who was born and educated in Massachusetts and came as a teacher to Jackson, Tennessee, where she met her husband.

Reared in a scholastic atmosphere, Dr. Jones received a fine education and has been teaching and a student all his life. He graduated with the Bachelor's degree from the Southwestern Baptist University at Jackson in 1876, and in 1879 with the Master's degree from Vanderbilt University at Nashville. In 1885 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the Southwestern Baptist University. For several years he was engaged in teaching in the faculty under his father at the Memphis Conference Female College, but in the meantime went abroad for study and at the University of Berlin sat under the inspiring lectures of Helmholtz, the great physicist. On returning from Europe he took charge of and practically established the Arkadelphia Methodist College at Arkadelphia, Arkansas, building it up to a high standard of efficiency and financial soundness, and finally deeded the property, worth some \$75,000, to the Arkansas Methodist Conference. Having been invited to come to Oklahoma City and join the faculty of the new Epworth University, which was established in 1903, in 1904 he accepted the chair of sciences in that institution, and occupied it two years until he turned his attention to his present school. Dr. Jones possesses that rare combination of thorough executive and business ability with exceptional strength as an educator. As a business man

he has become closely identified with other substantial interests in Oklahoma City, being a director in the Columbia Bank and Trust Company and a director of the Davis Wholesale Hat Company, and also a director in the Citizens Life Insurance Company of Louisville, Kentucky. Dr. Jones married Miss Lelia L. Moore, whose father, John G. Moore, was one of the founders of the city of Terrell, Texas. They have four children; namely, Georgia Sue, Mary Dale, George C., Jr. and Thomas J.

**HENRY MINOR SCALES.** The present chief executive of Oklahoma City, elected in the spring of 1907, is Henry Minor Scales. By an efficient and progressive administration of the affairs of this growing city he has not only proved the wisdom of his choice by the majority of the voters but is also contributing to the permanent welfare of the entire city. In its present mayor the city has a fine representative of the young men of business and affairs who are the principal factors in making this a rich metropolis.

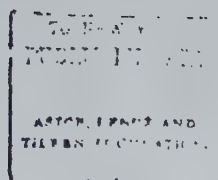
In business life Mr. Scales is a member of the Harter Company, real estate. They have transacted one of the largest real estate deals of the year, in the purchase, during the summer of 1907, of the corner of Main and Harvey streets, and the erection thereon of a large modern office building. Many other important transactions could be mentioned to their credit, and the firm is one of the best known in this business in Oklahoma City. Mr. Scales was born at Holly Springs, Marshall county, Mississippi, in March, 1869, son of Henry Minor and Sallie (Banks) Scales. His father, a Virginian by birth and ancestry, was a prominent citizen of northern Mississippi, and died at his home in Holly Springs before the birth of his son who bears his name. The mother, who is living with her son in Oklahoma City, is a member of a well known Georgia family, for whom Banks county, Georgia, was named, and which produced a number of distinguished citizens of the south. During boyhood Henry Minor Scales moved with his mother to middle Tennessee and lived in that state until he came to Oklahoma. He was highly educated, attending the University of the South at Sewanee and later Vanderbilt University at Nashville, where he was graduated in 1891. He was educated for the profession

of law, having studied to that end while in college, and was admitted to the bar at Nashville, in June, 1891. Both at Nashville and Clarksville, Tennessee, he was known as a practicing lawyer, and from the latter place moved to Oklahoma City in 1901. In the meantime he had become identified with the insurance business, representing the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and his coming to Oklahoma was for the purpose of taking the general management of the company's business in Oklahoma territory. He has not been an active member of the bar since coming to Oklahoma, and after resigning his position with the insurance company he entered a partnership with H. P. Harter in the company above named.

**ORLANDO C. ALSAUGH.** Chief clerk of the Railway Mail service for the Oklahoma district of the Eleventh Division is Orlando C. Alspaugh, who was promoted to this office in October, 1902, and has since had his headquarters and residence in Oklahoma City, where he is a well known and public-spirited citizen. His jurisdiction embraces practically all the R. P. O. routes in Oklahoma, extending from Newton, Kansas, Monett, Missouri, and Fort Smith, Arkansas, west and south into Texas, with about one hundred and twenty-five clerks under his supervision. Mr. Alspaugh's district is one of the most efficiently conducted in the entire Railway Mail Service, and has a high standing in the department. Indefatigable in his efforts to improve the service, and popular with his subordinates and with the public, he is in a position to be of substantial benefit to the general business interests of the state.

Mr. Alspaugh has been connected with the postal department during the greater part of his active career, and in this service has known Oklahoma since it was opened to settlement. Born at Lafayette, Linn county, Iowa, in 1858, where his parents were pioneer settlers, he received most of his schooling at Normal, in McLean county, Illinois, where his parents located in 1869. Owing to the death of his father he was early thrown upon his own resources, and at the age of fourteen came to Kansas in company with an older brother, L. P. Locating in Marion county in 1872, the brothers began farming, but their experience in that line almost proved disastrous owing







*G. W. Garrison*

to the grasshopper plague and continued drouths. During his residence in Marion county, Mr. Alspaugh became postmaster at the town of Bethel, in the northeast part of the county, and has since been identified with this department of the federal service. In 1889, having passed the necessary examinations, he was appointed to a position in the Railway Mail Service, his run being the Newton and Galveston R. P. O. For nearly thirteen years his run was on the Santa Fe south from Newton through Oklahoma to Texas, his first work being shortly after the opening of Oklahoma in 1889. Through the different grades he was promoted into the position he now occupies. Previous to that time his residence was at Newton, Kansas. Mr. Alspaugh was married in Marion county to Miss Minnie R. Evans, who was a native of Philadelphia. They have four children, Grace, William E., Frank and Helen.

WILLIAM PHILLIP HARPER is a member of the Oklahoma bar and gained a large part of his legal training in this state. He was born in the little village of Wheeling, Delaware county, Indiana, February 18, 1859, son of Charles A. and Mary J. (Wendell) Harper. His father, a native of Ohio, was a lawyer by profession, and was engaged in practice for some years at Muncie, Indiana. It was in his father's office at Muncie that Mr. Harper began his legal studies. From 1876 to 1885 he was a resident of Clinton county, Indiana, then for three years lived in Kansas, and in December, 1889, located in the new town of Oklahoma City, where he resumed the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1891. Judge Harper was first chosen judge of probate in 1894, on the Republican ticket, and after his term of two years was completed, he continued his law practice in the city. In 1902 he was again elected probate judge, and has held over through 1907 pending adoption of statehood. Popular among the people and excellently qualified in the law, he occupies a place of high regard among the people of the city and county. Judge Harper was married in Oklahoma City to Miss Cora B. Gregory. They have three children, Annabel, Wendel and William P., Jr.

ELI O. PARSONS. In connection with the extensive improvement of streets in Oklahoma City, particularly the miles of cement and brick sidewalks that are now pointed

out with pride by the citizens, it should not be forgotten that much of the credit for this lies with the contractors and builders who make a business of laying sidewalks. On West First street, extending to Main, is a large plant for manufacturing cement walks, from which has come most of the material for the sidewalks laid in Oklahoma City during the last few years. Eli O. Parsons, the owner, has gained the reputation of being the largest sidewalk contractor in the new state. Miles of sidewalk, both brick and cement, in this city testify to the extent of his business and to the thoroughness of his management and methods. He has twenty years' experience as a guarantee of his reliability, and since coming to Oklahoma City in 1900 has built up his splendid business by the most exacting rules of business success. He employs a large force of skilled workmen, and besides the making of sidewalks is a manufacturer of various other kinds of cement structures.

Mr. Parsons came to this city from Kansas City where he began contracting for sidewalk building when a young man, some years before the era of cement construction had arrived, at which time brick and flagstone were the popular materials. He is a native of Indiana, born in 1861, and was reared in Hamilton county of that state. He married Sarah L. Parsons of Kansas, and has five children. Goldie M., William P., Orval and Laverne and Leferne, twins.

GEORGE W. GARRISON. The sheriff's office in Oklahoma county during the last few years has made a record that indicates the status of law and order in the county, and also brings into prominence one of the most courageous and high-minded criminal officers the southwest has ever known. The death of Sheriff George W. Garrison, who was killed by Alf. Hunter, a negro desperado, near Hitchcock, June 5, 1908, is said to have caused more excitement on the streets of Oklahoma City than any event since the early days, when a concourse of indignant citizens under arms was a not extraordinary event. Sheriff Garrison died in the performance of duty, and there is little doubt that during the course of his long career in hunting criminals he had become expectant of such a death, and was indifferent or resigned to the perils of his daily occupation. On May 19, Alf. Hunter had killed Mrs. Susan Pride in Oklahoma City,

and had been a fugitive from justice until Sheriff Garrison with a posse of deputies had found him in the hills north of Watonga. A desperate pistol fight ensued during which the sheriff was instantly killed and M. R. Sanders, a deputy of Arcadia, was wounded. This tragedy closed the career of one of the most useful and picturesque officials of Oklahoma.

Immediately after his election to the office of sheriff in 1904, George W. Garrison organized the affairs of his office on a good business basis, and commenced systematically to run down many old criminals who had hitherto escaped the law. As stated by a public print, he "spent his own salary trying to enforce the statutes of Oklahoma, not merely depending upon what the law paid him for his services. Upon many occasions he has gone down in his own pocket and paid out money that there might be law enforcement in Oklahoma county, and an uplift in the morals of the community in consequence. It is conceded on all sides that he is a very strong character, that he is very popular, and that his popularity is not merely to be found within his own party (the Democratic). He has tried to give the people of this county a moral administration, and his friends can point with pride to the fact that the improvement of moral conditions is in a great measure due to him. No one has ever been able to point to anything dishonest, either in the private life or the public career of George W. Garrison." The above was written toward the close of Mr. Garrison's first term, and, since his re-election in 1906, applied to him and to his official career with double force.

Mr. Garrison had experience practically all his life as a criminal officer. While still a boy, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, he was appointed and served as an officer under the U. S. marshals. He had to deal with many notable cases. One of them that will be readily recalled by the citizens of Oklahoma county was that involving the pursuit and killing of the outlaw Billy Isabel, which occurred during his term as sheriff. Eight or nine years before Mr. Garrison became sheriff this man had committed two murders in Oklahoma county, and was also wanted for crimes in Texas. He had taken refuge in the almost inaccessible mountainous country of the Choctaw Nation, and, secure in his isolation and in the awe felt by his

few neighbors for his prowess, he had occasionally taunted the officers of Oklahoma county, writing that if they ever took him they would have to take him in a box. One of these letters fell into Mr. Garrison's hands after he became sheriff. Without hesitation he secured a new warrant for Isabel from Judge Burwell, and with Deputy Sheriff Bartell of Oklahoma City set out for South McAlester, where he secured the co-operation of the U. S. marshal's office, Deputy U. S. Marshal Jim Dowell joining them there. At Hartshorne they hired a rig for the ostensible purpose of going out hunting, but drove to the retreat in the hills that Isabel had picked out for his headquarters. They waited about the outlaw's house until daylight, when one of the party, pretending that he was a cattle buyer, learned from Mrs. Isabel that her husband had gone fishing and would not return till evening. The officers picketed the house till evening, when Isabel returned home and was shot dead by Deputy Bartell, who was guarding the path taken by the outlaw.

Sheriff Garrison was born in Gilmer, Upshur county, Texas, September 20, 1857. In 1862 he came with his parents to Grayson county, that state, where the family located, his father at that time, and throughout the Civil war, being a soldier of the Confederacy. In the fall of 1866 the family moved to Charleston, Arkansas, a short distance below Fort Smith where the boy was reared and educated. From here he returned to Texas in 1883, locating at Sunset in Wise county, and therewith began another interesting chapter in his record as a criminal officer. Wise county at that time was so infested with criminals that Mr. Garrison and a number of his neighbors organized a vigilance committee to deal with them, and succeeded in a measure in breaking up the open outlawry that plagued that district. Situated twenty miles from railroad, and on what was still a part of the Texas frontier, the community was exposed to criminals as dangerous as any on the Texas border. Owing to the skill and energy displayed by Mr. Garrison in this organized effort to suppress the border outlaws, he was appointed in 1884 as deputy sheriff under Tom Allen of Wise county, one of the notable sheriffs of western Texas and soon afterward was also appointed deputy under Sheriff Eli Mc-



Lean of Montague county. As deputy sheriff for two adjoining counties, he was a participant in many stirring events that marked the driving out of the criminal element and the preservation of law and order. He was the officer who followed the notorious Jim Sinkler, horse thief and murderer, who had committed numerous crimes in north Texas and had constantly defied the officers. Mr. Garrison traced him to Jack county where he succeeded in killing the desperado.

In 1889 Mr. Garrison began his mercantile career in Sunset and was soon one of the leading business men of that place. In the summer of 1897 he moved to Ardmore, Indian Territory, and established a large store, which he conducted with success until it burned at a loss of \$15,000. In July, 1899, he moved to Oklahoma City and established the first saddle factory in this city. In 1902 he sold this business to the E. M. Jones Saddlery Company, and from that time until his election to the office of sheriff was engaged in the hotel business in Oklahoma City. In 1902 he had the great misfortune to lose his wife by death. Before marriage she was Miss Martha Hunter, and their union occurred at Charleston, Arkansas, when he was only nineteen years of age. Their seven children are: Mrs. Allie Leola Overholser, H. D., M. L., Sula, Elmer, Herbert and Pauline. Mr. Garrison was a prominent Mason, a Knight Templar and Shriner, and also belonged to the Woodmen, Knights of Pythias and the Eagles.

WILLIAM C. BURKE. Since May 1, 1904, the city has had the services as city engineer of William C. Burke, one of the ablest civil engineers in the southwest. He was the construction engineer in the building of the Oklahoma branch of the M. K. & T. Railroad from Bartlesville to Oklahoma City, and it was on the completion of this work early in 1904 that he was appointed to the head of the city engineering department by Mayor Van Winkle. The era of expansion and upbuilding into which the city had just entered required an expert to supervise the extensive works for sewerage, paving and other large projects, and it is in this capacity that Mr. Burke has served the city. Mayor Messenbaugh reappointed him, and Mayor Scales also, in the spring of 1907. The business and other substantial interests

of the city have had good reason to appreciate his services as engineer. The rapid growth of the past few years has demanded municipal improvements in advance of the actual resources of the city. Hence, so far as consistent with first-class work, economy has been the desire and aim of the administration. For this reason the citizens congratulate themselves on the absolute honesty of their engineering department and its insistence in safeguarding the interests of the public. Mr. Burke has seen to it that the contractors always furnish material in accordance with the specifications of the contract, and that thorough work be done in every branch of municipal construction.

William C. Burke, whose career as engineer includes work on irrigation and railroad projects of the southwest covering a period of nearly thirty years, was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1857. His parents were of Canadian birth, his father being of Irish ancestry and his mother of Scotch. At the age of fourteen he came with his parents to Kansas City, and received most of his education in that city. In the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, he studied engineering and was graduated technically equipped for the practice of his profession in 1876. He was connected with railroad building enterprises from 1876 to 1886. During that time he made the preliminary surveys from Fort Worth, Texas, to Arkansas City, Kansas, located the line from Fort Worth to Purcell, and had charge in building the line from Gainesville to Purcell. These lines comprising the Atchison system from Kansas to Galveston, and known as the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, were completed in 1887. While engaged in this work, in 1886, Mr. Burke camped on the present site of Oklahoma City, not far from where the Santa Fe station now stands, this being three years before the opening of the territory. During those earlier years of his career he also did engineering work for the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis road and the M. K. & T. Railway of Texas. In 1886 he began the contracting and irrigation business in eastern Colorado. The first big irrigation dam on the Arkansas river was the result of his design and construction, and many other important projects of this character in the Arkansas valley were designed and promoted by him during the following thirteen years. Colt, Reinhart

and Burke of Las Animas, Colorado, is the title of the firm which constructed these works, and their business is still carried on under that title. They constructed three large irrigation canals, and another, the Rocky Ford High Line, eighty miles long and the highest ditch in that district, they not only built but financially promoted. Mr. Burke has thus brought a large amount of experience and skill to his present position, and has been able to exercise beneficial influence on the construction of public works that are at the foundation of Oklahoma City's metropolitan greatness. Mr. Burke and family have resided in the city for several years. Before her marriage Mrs. Burke was Miss Daisy M. Colt, of Clinton, Missouri, her family having originally been residents of Niagara Falls, New York. They have three children, Morris Colt, James McDonald, and Mary Frances.

DR. W. MARVIN HUBBARD. Largely through the influence and efforts of Dr. W. Marvin Hubbard, a city health department was established in August, 1907. The department has been given sufficient powers of inspection and sanitary policing to become an effective instrument in safeguarding the city's health, and the officials of the department have already instituted a vigorous campaign for wholesome sanitation in the city. The milk and food supply is receiving special attention. According to the city ordinance establishing the health department and defining its powers, penalties ranging from five to one hundred dollars, or imprisonment, may be meted out to those convicted of food adulteration. A rigid inspection of the milk supply is being undertaken, and sources of contamination are being investigated from the time the milk is in the dairy until it reaches the consumer. City water, nuisances of all kinds, and both public and domestic sanitation are subjects of inspection and control by the department.

Dr. Hubbard, who has been so active in securing these means of reform, and who directs the work of the department, was appointed city physician and ex-officio president of the board of health. He at once began intelligently and vigorously to organize a public health department. In order that this city might be protected by methods as modern and efficient as those employed by the sanitary officials in older cities, he inspected the chemical laboratory

and health departments of several eastern cities, such as Cleveland, Cincinnati and Buffalo. He has studied the local situation and organized his forces along lines of greatest effectiveness, and when time allows a more complete summary of the results of his efforts, Dr. Hubbard will doubtless be given credit for founding the system by which the public health of the city is protected.

Dr. Hubbard, who has been in active practice in Oklahoma City since 1901, was born at Clark, Randolph county, Missouri, where he was reared and attended school. He received his finishing education in the University of Missouri at Columbia and in the University of Chicago. He pursued his medical studies in the Rush Medical College, (affiliated with the University of Chicago), and on his graduation from that institution in the class of '01 was engaged in general hospital work in Chicago for a few months before locating in Oklahoma City. He is a member of the staff of St. Anthony's Hospital, and belongs to the state, county and the Southwestern Medical associations. His wife is Mrs. Anna (Janse) Hubbard, formerly of Fort Madison, Iowa.

BUSHROD M. DILEY. From August, 1893, until the expiration of the second administration of President Cleveland, the registrar of the U. S. land office at Oklahoma City was Judge Bushrod M. Diley, who previous to his appointment was a prominent lawyer and a leader in Missouri politics. Since leaving the land office he has been a resident of Oklahoma City, engaged for a time in the practice of law, and in later years devoting his time to his property interests here.

Judge Diley was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1848, was reared in that county, and received his literary education in Denison University, Granville, Ohio. At Zanesville he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1872 located the scene of his career in Hamilton, Caldwell county, Missouri, where he lived until coming to Oklahoma. Starting as a young lawyer in Hamilton, he soon made his mark in the legal profession of Missouri. For several years he was a law partner of Judge M. A. Lowe, a distinguished lawyer who is now general attorney for the Rock Island System in Kansas and a resident of Topeka. In 1879 Mr. Diley was elected to the lower house of the Missouri legislature, and in 1882 was

elected to the senate, representing the eighth senatorial district, comprising Carroll, Ray and Caldwell counties. In 1889 he received from Governor Francis the honor of appointment as a member of the board of curators of the University of Missouri. He was elected vice-president of the board, and was influential in its administration during a period when this board was entrusted with the expenditure of half a million dollars for the improvement of the university. The responsibility touching expenditures, etc., resting in the main in three of the members of which Mr. Dilley was one. The improvement of the university as inaugurated under that board has since been carried on, especially under the direction of President Jesse, until the Missouri State University now ranks among the leading educational institutions of the country. Judge Dilley was chairman of the Democratic state convention in 1893 which nominated William Stone for governor. While a resident of Missouri he became very active in the Odd Fellows order, and at the time he left Missouri was grand patriarch of the encampment branch. In the spring of 1907, after an absence from his old home for fourteen years he was pleasantly surprised by being presented by the Grand Encampment of Missouri with a beautiful gold medal in recognition of his former services as grand patriarch. Mr. Dilley was married in Missouri to Miss Corinne L. Harvey, a native of Indiana and reared at Keokuk, Iowa. They have one daughter, Mrs. Daisy Reed.

GEORGE HESS. The present city clerk of Oklahoma City is George Hess, a well known Republican, a real estate man, and prominent in various ways in the city. His interest in politics has continued from youth, when he began manifesting more than ordinary concern in local affairs and the machinery by which they were conducted. He was elected city clerk of Oklahoma City in April, 1905, and at the last city election in April, 1907, was re-elected, having received his nomination in the Republican primaries. Mr. Hess is prominent in fraternal affairs of Oklahoma. An Odd Fellow, a member of Oklahoma Lodge No. 2, he is secretary of the Odd Fellows Building Association in Oklahoma City, and has represented his lodge in the grand lodge three successive years, in 1905-06-07. He

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has membership in Lodge No. 3, F. and A. M., at Oklahoma City, and also in the Consistory.

Mr. Hess was born February 29, 1868, son of Francis N. and Mary J. (Johnston) Hess. He was reared on his father's farm in Illinois, and attended school there. From the farm he went to teaching, and for eleven terms taught in the district schools of Saline county and in the city schools of Harrisburg, the county seat. While a resident of this locality in Illinois, he first became active in affairs of citizenship, being elected tax assessor of Harrisburg and serving in that capacity for three years. From Harrisburg he came to Oklahoma City in 1900, and during the following four years was engaged in the real estate business. For a time he was associated with W. C. Jackson as a partner in a real estate and grocery business, and later was with W. M. Smith in real estate and loans. Mr. Hess married in 1901, at Raleigh, Illinois, Miss Sarah S. Smith. They have a daughter, Mabel.

EDWARD EMMET REARDON. The office of county attorney was one of the few in Oklahoma county to be filled by a Republican in the general statehood election of September 17, 1907. Although the county as a whole, like the state, was almost solidly Democratic, there were cases, where owing to the personal popularity of the candidate or his known qualifications for official preferment, the choice of the people fell upon men of the opposite party. This was true of Edward Emmet Reardon, the present county attorney. A young lawyer, who had been engaged in active practice at Oklahoma City since 1901, he was placed upon the Republican county ticket as one of its strongest candidates in the recent election, and was easily elected. He has conducted the affairs of his office in such a manner as to deserve the confidence of the people, and has a place among the officials who are working out the problems connected with the civic and political development of the new state.

Edward Emmet Reardon was born at Delavan, Illinois, December 23, 1867, son of Bryan and Anna (Fleming) Reardon. His father, now deceased, was of Irish extraction, coming from Rhode Island to central Illinois, where he was a farmer. Fol-



lowing an education in the grammar and high schools at Delavan, Mr. Reardon took his collegiate courses at the University of Illinois at Champaign, and was later graduated, in 1901, from the law department of the University of Nebraska with the degree of LL. B. In the same year he was admitted to the bar before the Nebraska supreme court and was also admitted in Oklahoma the same year. Before entering the profession of law, he was engaged in the federal service for several years, as superintendent of Indian schools from 1894 to 1899. His headquarters while in this work were at Tama, Iowa, at Winnebago, Nebraska, and at Shawnee and Fort Randall, South Dakota. He resigned from the service to enter the University of Nebraska and prepare himself for his profession. Throughout his earlier career he had an ambition to become a lawyer, and made that the aim of his efforts while employed in other work. Though busy with his practice and official duties, Mr. Reardon also has inclinations for farming, and has made that a profitable recreation. He was married at Lincoln, Illinois, August 18, 1897, to Miss Corinne O. Sumner, daughter of Josiah W. Sumner, a veteran of the Civil war from the state of Ohio. They have two daughters, Audrey B. and Catherine A.

WILLIAM L. BRADFORD. The first county clerk of Oklahoma county, chosen in 1890 at the first election after the organization of the territory, was William L. Bradford, now a well known business man of the city. He was re-elected, thus serving two terms in this office.

Mr. Bradford is a member of one of the pioneer Oklahoma families. Born at Council Grove, Morris county, Kansas, in 1865, he is the son of Rev. William and Martha E. (Branch) Bradford, both of southern stock. His father, born in Ohio of southern parentage, was a well known pioneer Methodist minister, and prominent in the denomination, especially in the west where most of his work was done. He located in the Kaw valley of Morris county, Kansas, in 1857, and in the same year, going as one of the Methodist missionaries so well known in the history of pioneer countries, he established the first Methodist church in the then frontier town of Denver, Colorado. About the beginning

of the Civil war he returned to make his home on the farm in Morris county, Kansas, where he lived during the war period. His home was in the midst of the murderous and bitter warfare that characterized the border, but so completely did he command respect as a man of the highest character and principles that he was unmolested by the partisans of either side and was allowed to pursue his home affairs and his avocation as a minister, in peace. After the war had closed he moved his family to Missouri and for a number of years was engaged in the ministry at different charges in that state and later in Kansas. In the meantime he had kept his farm at Council Grove, and with the growth and development of the surrounding country this became a very valuable property, where the raising of fine stock was a specialty. On the day that Oklahoma was opened to settlement. Rev. Mr. Bradford joined the pioneers of this region and took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres a little northwest of Oklahoma City. Here he continued to live, growing in esteem among his neighbors and friends, until his death which occurred in 1900. His widow is still living in Oklahoma City. She is a native of Virginia, related to some of the prominent families of that state, particularly some of those that came west in the early years of settlement and located at Lexington, Missouri, and vicinity. Her stepfather was Mr. Price, of the General Price family of Confederate fame, and on her mother's side she is related to Jo Shelby, the noted Confederate cavalry leader. Mrs. Bradford retains an active memory and talks interestingly of the earlier years and the well known people connected with southern history and her experiences in the middle west.

William L. Bradford, though born in Kansas, was reared and educated largely in Missouri, principally in the town of Fayette, where he attended Central College, the noted educational institution of the Southern Methodist church. Later he attended school at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, leaving that institution to come to Oklahoma in 1889. He arrived shortly after his father and having brought in a carload of fine milch cows, he took up a claim near his father's place and established a dairy business, which was a much needed industry in the new country and hence be-



came quite profitable. After serving his two terms as county clerk, Mr. Bradford became a traveling representative of a school furniture and supply house, but soon left the road in order to establish a permanent headquarters for that line of trade in Oklahoma City, and has continued this business with growing proportions ever since. He handles the line of goods made by the old established A. H. Andrews Company of Chicago—school furniture and supplies of all kinds, church and auditorium seats, etc. As a side line Mr. Bradford has also dealt to some extent in Oklahoma school bonds. Of the old Bradford Homestead, five miles northwest of the center of town, Mr. Bradford has retained forty acres for his home, but the rest has been set aside for a residence subdivision. A few years ago it would have been considered folly to expect Oklahoma City to broaden out to include property so far away, but it is now seen that, at the present rate of growth, it is a question of only a short time when the Bradford addition of Lakeview, which adjoins Belle Isle on the north, will become a populous center of homes. Mr. Bradford's wife is Estelle (Rice) Bradford, a native of Marshalltown, Iowa.

JOEL SMITH COATES. The first register of deeds of Oklahoma county under statehood, and the present capable incumbent of the office, is Joel Smith Coates, who received the nomination from the Democratic county convention and was elected to the office in September, 1907. Mr. Coates has been more or less identified with public and political affairs since attaining his majority but for the office he now holds his principal recommendation was an especial business fitness. On coming to Oklahoma in 1897 he engaged in the real estate and abstract of title business, and on January 6, 1903, was appointed deputy register of deeds. He was therefore the legitimate successor of the office, and has proved an excellent official in one of the most important county offices.

Mr. Coates was born at Moberly, Missouri, in 1871, son of Judge John T. and Julia F. (Smith) Coates. His father was a lawyer and a member of the Missouri judiciary. After a preparatory education in the public schools, Mr. Coates also attended the Decherd Normal School at Decherd, Tennessee, where he graduated in 1893. He has had legal training, having attended the

law department of Washington University at St. Louis. He was reared on a farm, but on beginning active life he accepted a place in the internal revenue service, for some time being connected with the Eastern Missouri district. Aside from his official and business duties Mr. Coates has a decided fondness for the life outdoors, and hunting and fishing and the outdoor sports make a strong appeal to him and often gain him as an active devotee. He was married in 1898, at Moberly, Missouri, to Miss Ella T. Samuel. They have three children, two sons and a daughter, Glenn C., Mary Louise and John J.

LEONIDAS L. LAND. The citizens of Oklahoma City give much credit for the new sewer system to the chairman of the committee on sewers while this public work was under way. Elected a member of the council in 1905, on the Republican ticket, Leonidas L. Land at once assumed an important place in the council, and devoted himself with characteristic thoroughness and energy to the city's work. As chairman of the committee on sewers he first mastered every detail of sewer construction, and gave expert opinion and supervision to the city's work although at a considerable sacrifice of his own business affairs. This fact is greatly appreciated by his fellow citizens, who realize that perhaps no other man could have acted in that capacity as well as he. In the summer of 1907 he gave up his work on the sewer committee in order to be able to devote more time to his duties as chairman of the water committee and as chairman of the sanitary committee, which latter position makes him a member of the newly created board of health. As a member of the latter committee he accompanied Mayor Scales and Dr. Hubbard in August, 1907, to Kansas City, where they studied the details of the workings of the board of health in that city, and, on returning, laid the foundation for a similarly effective system in Oklahoma City. Mr. Land keenly appreciates the moral responsibility of the city toward the poorer citizens in the maintenance of sanitary regulations that will safeguard their health, and the use of precautionary measures for protecting the public health and welfare. Mr. Land has also given valuable service to the city as a member of the board of education for a period of four years, during which time

many of the public school improvements and buildings were constructed. He is enterprising and public spirited in all that he does, and is also a successful and one of the earliest of Oklahoma City's business men.

Mr. Land was born in Clinton county, Kentucky, in December, 1858. The family were old settlers of the county, his paternal grandfather being one of the pioneers. Leonidas L. was reared on a Kentucky farm, and lived there until 1885 when he moved to Kansas, locating first at Anthony and then at Coldwater, both in southern part of the state. He took part in the Oklahoma rush, but entered the territory from the south, having gone to Texas in order to come into Oklahoma City on the Santa Fe from that direction. Since the opening day, April 22, 1889, he has been a resident of this city. On California street, between the Santa Fe tracks and Broadway, he got a lot and built a grocery store, and during the first nine years of his residence here was in that line of business. He has since been most active in the real estate business, having been unusually successful in his investments and management. He lives in the Maywood addition, where he has a fine residence. Just before leaving Kentucky he was married to Miss Ida Evans of Clinton county. They are parents of three children, Bessie, Garnet, and Hazel.

Dr. McCHESNEY SMYTHE. During many years Dr. McChesney Smythe was one of the prominent physicians of Oklahoma, his residence in Oklahoma City covering the period of the city's greatest growth and development, for it contained a population of only ten thousand when he came here, and through the period of its growth and up-building he faithfully responded to all demands made upon his professional skill, and became one of the city's widely known and loved physicians. Through judicious investments during the period of his residence here he was enabled to acquire substantial property interests, chief among which is the magnificent residence built by him for a home at 417 West Thirteenth street, in the heart of the richest residence section.

Dr. Smythe was born in Adams county, Illinois, in 1860, and he was reared there and educated for his profession in the Columbian College of Osteopathy, Medicine and Surgery, at Kirksville, Missouri. Coming to the city of Oklahoma in 1900 he es-

tablished himself in practice here and continued with uninterrupted success until his death, which occurred on the 21st of January, 1908. He was of Scotch ancestry, a gentleman of fine accomplishments and a valued citizen whose loss was deeply mourned and regretted. He was survived by his mother, who lives at the beautiful home in Oklahoma City, and by his wife and two children, Carl and Adah.

Mrs. Smythe was before her marriage, Miss Agnes Caskey, a native of Adair county, Missouri.

DR. FREDERICK STANLEY DEWEY. The historian of Oklahoma usually counts time from the memorable year of 1889. All before that belongs to the hazy, almost prehistoric period, when this region was really Indian territory, the domain of the Indian, the range cattlemen and the forces of the federal government. The history of the medical profession belongs well within the last twenty years, and yet more or less transient representatives of the profession gave invaluable aid in healing and surgical skill to the residents of the territory years before actual settlement. These duties generally fell to the army surgeon, either stationed at one of the army posts or attached to one of the regiments that protected life and property there. The army surgeon in the southwest had experiences and responsibilities that made his career probably the most interesting of all army officers, and when it is considered that his duties were not confined to the soldiers and officers, but his skill was often called to aid the civilians around him, it becomes clear that his office bestowed benefits beyond the range of any other federal officer. One of the most prominent physicians in regular practice in Oklahoma City was until recently an army surgeon, and the experiences of Dr. Frederick Stanley Dewey cover the southwest country for a period of years long ante-dating the opening of Oklahoma to settlement. He was stationed with the Fifth Cavalry when it guarded the north line of the territory on April 22, 1889, and was a witness of the great rush. A short time later he was stationed in the new town of Oklahoma City with the Tenth Infantry under Captain Stiles, who had charge of the troops in this vicinity.

Few if any of the regular physicians of Oklahoma have had a more varied profes-





*Wilson Stuvé.*



sional career than Dr. Dewey. Born at Collinsville, Illinois, in 1856, he comes from a family of physicians. His father was Dr. George H. Dewey, a native of the Berkshire Hills region of Massachusetts and a cousin of Admiral George Dewey. He was a physician all his active life, as were other members in his branch of the family. His wife was Isabel (Tutt) Dewey, a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, and belonging to the well known family of that name in Virginia. Collinsville remained Dr. Dewey's home during most of his youth, and his higher education was received in Blackburn University at Carlinville and at McKendree College in Lebanon. He was professionally educated at the St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated with the class of 1880. The same year he received appointment as contract surgeon for the Sixteenth Infantry at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and in this way began the career which has connected him with army life during the greater part of his subsequent life, all on the southwestern frontier. From Leavenworth he soon went with his regiment to Colorado, where they engaged in the dangerous work of quelling the Ute uprising in the southwestern part of that state. He was with the troops engaged in New Mexico and Arizona during the last great outbreaks of the Apaches, when their power was finally broken. Dr. Dewey, after spending the years 1881 and 1882 in New Mexico, came to western Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, the headquarters of the troops with which he served being at Fort Supply, Fort Sill, Fort Reno, and elsewhere. At different times he was with the Ninth Cavalry, the Tenth Infantry and the Thirteenth and Twentieth Infantry, and his life here gave him a thorough familiarity with the territory before it was opened. Dr. Dewey remained with the army until 1893, then engaged in private practice at Oklahoma City for several years, but in 1898 re-entered the old service, being assigned to Fort Sill and later to Fort Sam Houston and Fort Ringgold in Texas. In 1899 he was commissioned as surgeon for the Thirty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of captain, for service in the Philippines. He remained in the islands until 1901, when he returned home and received his discharge on account of illness. While the Southwestern Division

of the army had its headquarters at Oklahoma City, he was re-engaged as surgeon, but since the removal of the headquarters to St. Louis he has been in private practice. Dr. Dewey married at Edmond, Oklahoma county, Miss Grace E. Williams, a native of the state of Arkansas. They have a daughter, Frederica Dewey.

DR. S. M. HUNTER, one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of central Oklahoma, is a native of northern Alabama, born in 1854, but he was reared and received his elementary training in Polk county of eastern Tennessee. Passing from the scenes and environments of boyhood's life to the realization of a future life work he entered the Louisville Medical College and later the medical department of the University of New York, in New York City, graduating from the former institution in 1879 and in the same year he began practice at Ducktown, in Polk county. But he has made further and deeper research into the two great sciences to which he is devoting his life, pursuing general post graduate work in the leading institutions of New York, Chicago and St. Louis, while in 1884 he located for practice at Hope, Kansas, and in 1901 he came to Oklahoma City. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in this city. He is the medical superintendent of the Board of Health of Oklahoma county, and belongs to the County, State and American Medical Associations. He is Democratic in politics.

Dr. Hunter was married first in Polk county, Tennessee, to Miss Ida Lowe, and married second to Miss Cedic McMillan, natives of Spartansburg, South Carolina. The nine children are Mary, George, Nora, Thomas, Kate, William, Samuel, Margaret and Mildred, five by the first marriage and four by the second.

DR. WILSON STUVÉ. Oklahoma City lost one of its most talented and successful physicians in the death of Dr. Wilson Stuvé on August 31, 1905. He had been engaged in practice in this city since 1893, and as an experienced physician of easily recognized ability, quickly won his way to prominence in professional and civic affairs. For some time he was a member of the board of education, and it was through his efforts mainly that the Garfield school building was secured for the south side of the city.

Dr. Stuvé was born in Hickman, Kentucky, January 10, 1859. He inherited his genius for medical practice from his father and grandfather, who were both of German birth and won prominence in surgery. Dr. Bernard Stuvé, the father, besides being a physician, illustrated the versatility of his talent in the practice of law and in the field of writing. He was born in the duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, in 1829, came to America with his parents in 1833, and for many years practiced medicine in Kentucky and in Cincinnati Ohio. He moved to Springfield, Illinois, in 1866, and soon after took up the study of law and became one of the leading members of the bar of that city and county.

Wilson Stuvé was educated at Springfield, graduating from the high school in 1877 and also from a business college, and later began the study of medicine with Dr. Ryan of Springfield. After finishing his medical training at the St. Louis Medical College he practiced seven years at Springfield and was then appointed physician to the Pottawattomie agency at Nadeau, Kansas. While at Nadeau he met Miss Alice Ford, and on May 27, 1890, they were married at St. Mary's, Kansas. Mrs. Stuvé received most of her education in the St. Mary's Academy at South Bend, Indiana. During her husband's life she co-operated with him heartily in his interests, and herself has taken a prominent part especially in the women's club movements of Oklahoma City. She was one of the original members of the Philomathean Club. She introduced the resolution in that club which led to the organization of the Library Association, of which she was made secretary, and she later took a very active part in the establishment of the Carnegie Library in this city. She has long been a devoted member of the First Presbyterian church, of which her husband was also a member. She is a woman of superior culture, and has directed her influence effectively in certain movements that are distinctly uplifting and beneficial.

DR. J. MELVILLE FINNEY. The medical profession of Oklahoma has probably its most versatile member in Dr. J. Melville Finney, of Oklahoma City. In medicine and surgery he is known both as a practitioner and an educator. At Oklahoma City, where he located permanently in June, 1906, he has a large practice, and is also demonstrator

of anatomy in the medical department of Epworth University. Dr. Finney's talents and inclinations are essentially scientific, and in lines of investigation allied to his active profession he has accomplished results that give him rank as a scientist of high order. In geology, paleontology, biology, embryology, his studies and his practical work have made real contributions to those branches of natural science. At the University of Oklahoma, at Norman, of which he was a member of the faculty three and a half years, he founded a department of permanent educational value in establishing the museum, which is now known as one of the best equipped general museums in the west. As illustrative of several branches of natural history, it contains a fine collection of specimens, drawings and charts which were prepared by Dr. Finney. His wax reconstruction work in the department of embryology has won him commendation from the highest sources and as a direct result of this and his other attainments he has several times been offered chairs in eastern institutions.

To the general public Dr. Finney is probably best known through his work as an illustrator and his contributions to current literature. His cartoons in the *Oklahoma Daily Post* have been enjoyed by thousands. He has the ability to sketch, with vigorous suggestiveness, current events and matters of human interest, and in this branch of modern journalism reaches and influences the public in a way that newspaper writers cannot do. Having spent most of his life in the southwestern country, and a number of years in the deserts of Arizona, he became noted during the earlier period as an illustrator of western life and scenes for eastern magazines. At the same time he was cow-boy, scout and newspaper writer. His experience included all the phases of southwestern life—in the mining camps, the cattle ranges, the military posts, and the Indians, who were making their final great stand against the whites. Arizona, New Mexico, Lower California, northern Mexico, he studied and came to know both as a keen observer of people and as a natural scientist. For Frank Leslie's *Weekly* and other publications he made many sketches of Apache Indian life, of the Grand Canyon, and of scenes of the desert, and his magazine and newspaper articles from that

interesting and romantic region were the most illuminating literature of the day on those subjects.

Knowing Dr. Finney's personal history would lead one to believe that his talents and attainments are in considerable measure due to inheritance. In the field of invention and applied science, his father, Dr. J. R. Finney, who died in December, 1899, deserves a place in history with the noted inventors of the past century. While practicing his profession of dentistry at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he became interested in electrical invention, and as a result he patented over three hundred inventions in electricity and improved devices for the dental profession. The overhead trolley system was originated in his fertile mind, and his first patent for its practical adaptation was taken out in 1871. It is also claimed that he first introduced electricity as a motive power in the United States. While the father was a practical scientist, the mother was talented in another direction, and as an artist in water colors had more than local note.

J. Melville Finney was born to these parents in Youngstown, Ohio, and being taken to Boston when he was two and a half years of age, was reared and educated in that city. While he was a child, one of the callers at the Finney home was Ralph Waldo Emerson, who remarked upon the boy's aptitude for the arts and advised his mother that he should be educated along that line. As a result he studied art in the Boston Art School. He was eighteen years old when he came to the southwest, in 1879, and for nearly thirty years has remained identified with this country, engaged in the various lines in which talent and ambition have directed him. His frontier life caused no digression in his scientific studies, and by regular examination and license he entered the profession of medicine. Later he matriculated as one of the first students in the medical department of Fort Worth (Texas) University, from which he graduated in 1900. He made a specialty of anatomy while a student, and established the Museum of Anatomy at that university. Since leaving Fort Worth he has been in the main connected with educational work and regular practice in Oklahoma. He continues his work as artist and cartoonist, making illustrations for magazines, newspapers and

book covers. His clay relief work illustrations have gained him special notice among illustrators, and, demanding ability in both painting and sculpture, they reveal the versatility of his talents in art as his other pursuits do in science. In 1902 Dr. Finney married Miss Ollie Lovelace of Texas. They have one child, Melville.

F. DELMONT HUMPHREY, M. D., is a well known and highly esteemed physician and surgeon of Oklahoma, one who has attained distinction and wide-spread celebrity for his skill and research. He was born in Minnesota, but was reared in Illinois, for his father was a Baptist minister and filled pulpits in various states of the northwest. The son received an excellent literary education, and his professional studies were first pursued in the medical department of the Iowa University at Iowa City, from which he graduated in 1891 as a homeopath. During several years thereafter he was engaged in practice at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, where he served as chief surgeon for the Riverview Hospital, and he also spent several years in post-graduate work, particularly in surgery, in various hospitals and polyclinics in Chicago, New York and Glasgow and Edinburgh, Scotland. While in Glasgow he received his most valuable experience in surgery from the greatest specialists connected with the Western Infirmary of that city.

Returning to the United States Dr. Humphrey was for some time attached to the Cook County Hospital in surgical work. In 1905 he came from Grand Rapids to the city of Oklahoma, locating permanently in this city as a specialist in surgery, particularly in female surgery, in which he has achieved distinguished success and a high place in the profession. Much of his work is done in connection with the various hospitals. Although a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, his education, experience and practice embrace both schools.

WILLIAM EDWARD DICKEN. That the members of the profession of medicine and surgery are as thoroughly equipped for practice in the new state of Oklahoma as in the oldest states of the east finds an excellent illustration in the case of William Edward Dicken, a well known surgeon of Oklahoma City. He has been located at Oklahoma City since 1901, in which year he took his degree of



M. D. from the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. He quickly gained success in practice, and became especially skilled as a surgeon. His ambition to attain eminence in his work caused him to give up practice for a time in 1905, while he took post-graduate work in New York City, and in 1907 he pursued his studies abroad, especially in the clinical work in gynecological surgery in the K. K. Allgemeines Krankenhaus at Vienna. Energetic prosecution of his studies and practice has brought him an enviable success at Oklahoma City, and both by training and natural fitness he ranks among the leaders in his own and other states. He is local surgeon in Oklahoma City for the M. K. & T. Railroad, and occupies the chair of general surgery at the Epworth University Medical College. He is a member of the county, state, the South-western, and of the American Medical Associations.

Dr. Dicken was born in Woodford county, Kentucky. His father, Rev. C. W. Dicken, a Baptist minister, was born and reared in Campbell county, Kentucky, and for many years was prominent in the ministry in Kentucky, Missouri and other states, and is now a resident of Roswell, New Mexico. Dr. Dicken was reared in Kentucky and began his college work at Ogden College in Bowling Green. His literary education is on a plane with his professional, and after the school just mentioned he was a student in Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, and finished his classical education at William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri. He had begun the study of medicine when quite young, and having passed the necessary examinations in Missouri, he began practicing in 1896, at Kahoka, in Clark county. He later completed his college work needed for a degree at St. Louis, and since then has been identified with the profession at Oklahoma City. In Masonry Dr. Dicken is a member of several of the higher degrees. He was married in 1899 at Kahoka to Miss Bertha M. Smith, of Lewis county, Missouri.

DR. WILLIAM H. CLUTTER. In the history of medicine in Oklahoma, Dr. Clutter, of Oklahoma City, has a double distinction—he is one of the first doctors who ever attended a case in that city, and is also the oldest practicing physician in length of professional activity, having been so distin-

guished by the vote of the Oklahoma Territory Medical Association at a recent meeting in Shawnee. Dr. Clutter was on the first train that ran into Oklahoma City over the Santa Fe on April 22, 1889, so that while he may not have been on the site so early as one or two other doctors of medicine, it is a matter of only an hour or so that prevents him from claiming premier place among the pioneer doctors.

Fifty years of almost continuous practice is the record that makes Dr. Clutter the oldest physician in Oklahoma. He was born April 25, 1832, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, three miles east of Paris, was reared there to the age of eighteen, when he went to Greencastle, Indiana, and entered the old Asbury (now DePauw) University to complete his education. Besides being well grounded in the classic knowledge supplied by the schools of that period, he had unusually good professional preparation, having begun the study of medicine at Greencastle in the office of Drs. Cowgill and Talbot, and under them as preceptors commenced his practice in that town, in 1857, a half century ago. After about six months of practice at Greencastle, he moved to Noble, Richland county, Illinois, where he practiced twelve years excepting the time he served as field surgeon in the Union Army during the Civil war. He had enlisted at the beginning of the war, was sent to Quincy in the hospital service, from there was assigned to duty in the field as surgeon to the Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry, but for most of the time was in detached service, giving his professional skill not only to the Sixty-fifth Regiment but also to the Eighty-first Illinois, the Thirty-third Wisconsin, and the regular cavalry in Alabama. His office as surgeon took him into many severe and dangerous situations, and the period spent in the service of the country must be regarded as one of the most praiseworthy and honorable of his entire career. After the war he continued in practice in Illinois until 1869, when he moved west and took part as a pioneer in the founding of the town of Frankfort, Marshall county, Kansas, where he built the third house on the town site. He lived there until 1889, seeing a prosperous and flourishing community grow up about him, and then participated in the most celebrated land opening and settle-



ment in the history of America. For nearly twenty years he has remained closely identified with his profession and with the civic affairs of Oklahoma City, and is one of the best known and most popular men in the medical fraternity of Oklahoma. Notwithstanding his years, he is prosecuting his practice with all the health and vigor of former years, and is a fine type of the physician of the old school who has constantly kept abreast of the remarkable progress in medical science since he began practicing half a century ago. He enlarged and finished his medical education by study in the Cincinnati College of Medicine, where he graduated in 1868, and he also took post-graduate work in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis in 1872. For six years he was county superintendent of health and for twelve years county physician of Oklahoma county. Dr. Clutter is greatly revered by the profession in Oklahoma City, especially by the younger men, who find a source of great interest and entertainment in his stories of early day practice. He is a member of the county and state societies and the American Medical Association, and is a Master Mason. Dr. Clutter's wife is Mary (Strong) Clutter to whom he was married in Marshall county, Kansas, she being a native of Bellaire, Ohio. They have one child, Lark N. Clutter. Mrs. Clutter is an active worker in the order of the Eastern Star.

DR. H. COULTER TODD. It is a proof of the rapid growth of Oklahoma City and its assumption of metropolitan proportions, that professions and industries have spread out into specialized forms here to as great extent as in cities with a century of history behind them. A few years ago one would not have looked for specialists in medicine outside of the few largest cities of the country, and yet at the present time the larger cities of the southwest have representatives of the different branches of the profession with all the advantages of training and study that the best schools of the world offer, and with talent and skill that need not yield precedence to the best in America. Oklahoma deserves and demands the highest talents and the greatest industry that men possess, and in the sphere of medicine as in other professions and industries there can be no question that the demand has been answered by men of the highest qualifications.

Dr. H. Coulter Todd, of Oklahoma City, is a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, who has availed himself of the highest facilities in post-graduate work to fit himself for this department of special practice. During the winter of 1905-06 he studied in London and other European centers, principally in the Royal London Ophthalmologic College and the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital. Since then he has been practicing his specialty in partnership with Dr. Buxton, another distinguished member of the medical profession in Oklahoma City.

Dr. Todd has been identified with the practice of medicine and surgery in Oklahoma City since the fall of 1902, when he came from the east with the intention of building a name and place for himself on his own merits, an end that he has succeeded in attaining during the past five years. He is president of the Central Oklahoma Medical Association, having been elected in January, 1907, at the annual meeting held in Enid; is also a member of the Oklahoma County and the American Medical associations. In addition to his private practice, Dr. Todd is secretary of the medical department of the Epworth University, an institution which, although of recent establishment, is in a flourishing condition, and its faculty contains some of the most brilliant men in the medical profession in the southwest. Dr. Todd is professor of anatomy, of clinical otology, rhinology and laryngology.

Dr. Todd inherits his faculty of research and scholarly skill from a line of ancestors who have been prominently represented in the professions and in public and private life in America since the colonial period. His parents were Rev. F. S. and Sarah Elizabeth (Black) Todd. On the paternal side, the Todds were a prominent Scotch family distinguished in scholarship and professional ability, especially in theology. Rev. F. S. Todd, who is still living, is and has been for a long number of years a minister of the Baptist church in New Brunswick and the state of Maine. His father, Rev. Dr. Thomas Todd (grandfather of Dr. Todd) was probably the most distinguished of the family in the ministry, having been widely known all over the Canadian provinces, not only as a theologian and church dignitary, but as a profound scholar whose

learning comprehended many branches of knowledge aside from his regular profession. He was one of the board of regents of Acadia College in Nova Scotia, and in numerous ways was distinguished in the field of letters and scholarship. Sarah Elizabeth Black, Dr. Todd's mother, who is now deceased, belongs to an American family of English origin, whose home was in the colonies before the Revolution, but their allegiance to the cause of the United Empire Loyalists estranged them from their neighbors during the struggle for independence and in consequence they moved to the Canadian provinces.

Dr. Todd was born in the province of New Brunswick, at the town of Woodstock, in 1874. Receiving the best of educational advantages, he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Acadia College, Nova Scotia, in 1897, and has since received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution (Acadia College is affiliated with Oxford University of England). His medical education was acquired in the medical department of Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, where he was graduated as M. D. in the class of 1900. Until coming to Oklahoma he practiced in the town of Brunswick. Dr. Todd was married at the town of Calais, Maine, to Miss Carrie Eulilla Lenehan. They have one child, Dane Lee Todd.

**DR. ARCH A. K. WEST.** The present dean of the faculty of the medical department of Epworth University, and likewise one of the founders of this school, is Dr. Arch A. K. West, one of the ablest physicians and surgeons of Oklahoma. Since locating in Oklahoma City in 1899 he has achieved high success and distinction in his profession, and besides having been so active in making Epworth University medical department a strong factor in medical education, has been honored in other ways to indicate his high rank. He is ex-president of the Oklahoma Medical Association, is a member of the various medical societies, including the American Medical Association and in 1907 was selected as delegate from the new state of Oklahoma to the annual convention of the American Medical Association.

Besides a thorough equipment for practice obtained in the regular courses of medical preparation, Dr. West during his early life had a training that only a few physi-

cians have, even those living in the southwest. He was born at Waynesboro, Mississippi, July 9, 1865, but lived there only thirteen years, and at that age accompanied the family to Uvalde county, Texas. For the following dozen years his chief activities and experience were connected with the great Texas cattle range. He was a real "cow puncher," and in that vocation rode his cayuse all over western Texas from San Antonio to El Paso. This sort of life gave him a training that he has found of great practical value in his subsequent career. When he began his professional preparation, he pursued most of his studies at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, but finished his medical education at the Memphis Hospital Medical College, where he was graduated in the class of 1894. He first practiced at Smithville, Bastrop county, Texas, until moving to Oklahoma City in 1899. Here Dr. West is chief surgeon of the Oklahoma Street Railway Co. Dr. West was married in Uvalde county, Texas, to Miss Mary Hancock, and they have six children—Leonard H., Willis K., Leah P., Maury A., Gilleen R. and Katharine May.

**JOSEPH M. POSTELLE, M. D.,** who fills the chairs of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and of Gastro-Intestinal Diseases at Epworth University medical school, is one of the prominent physicians of Oklahoma City, where he has been engaged in practice since 1900. With a large practice in general medicine he has also gained a distinctive reputation as a specialist on diseases of the stomach. In connection with his offices, it should be noted, he has a general laboratory that has the most extensive and modern equipment in the southwest, and is a much appreciated convenience to the medical profession of Oklahoma City, particularly for all kinds of chemical analyses, blood analyses, etc.

As a member of the faculty of Epworth University medical school Dr. Postelle has been a very useful and energetic worker, not only as an instructor in his special branches, but for the improvement and upbuilding of the school. Both as an educator and as a practitioner he has become a valuable factor in the active citizenship of Oklahoma City. Dr. Postelle was born in 1865, during a temporary residence of his parents at Lafayette, Indiana. On the paternal side his ancestry is French Huguenot, his great-

grandfather coming from France to Virginia, and the family later becoming identified with North Carolina and east Tennessee. At the old family home at Ducktown in east Tennessee, near the Carolina line, Dr. Postelle spent his youthful years, attending the public schools and the Ducktown Academy. His first study of medicine was under a private tutor, Dr. L. Lankford, of Norfolk, Virginia, and he completed his medical education by graduation from the Baltimore Medical College in 1894. Before coming to Oklahoma City he was engaged in practice at Ducktown. Dr. Postelle has advanced in proficiency by constant study of the sciences connected with his profession. At the Turck laboratories and Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago he took courses in diseases of the stomach, and his private investigations consume a considerable share of his time. He is a member of the staff of St. Anthony's Hospital, and also a member of the county and state and the American Medical Association. Dr. Postelle was married at Ducktown to Miss Emma Bray of that town. She is a descendant of a well known English family of that name. Their four children are Joseph Fred, Guy, Ruth and Kathryn.

DR. GEORGE DAVIDSON McLEAN has practiced in Oklahoma City since September, 1902. He has a large general practice in the city, and is one of the most successful of the younger physicians. Professionally, he is connected with the county, state and the Southwestern Medical societies, and also the American Medical Association. Dr. McLean is a graduate of the medical department of the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, having been a member of the class of 1902. Besides an extensive preparation for his profession, he received an excellent literary education preliminary thereto, being a graduate with the class of 1897 from the University of Mississippi at Oxford.

Dr. McLean inherits the profession of medicine from his father and grandfather, and other members of the family in the different generations have also been physicians. Dr. McLean was born at Winona, Mississippi, in 1877, a son of Dr. J. L. and Margaret (Rainey) McLean. His father, who lived for a long number of years at Winona, where he was born, moved to Memphis, in 1902, and is one of the prominent practitioners of that city, also holding the chair of

gynecology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that place. Ancestrally, the family is Scotch and of long and distinguished residence in America. Several members of the McLean clan came from the north of Scotland to America in 1720. The military record of the family in America begins with conflicts against the Seminole Indians in Florida, and later, at King's Mountain and other battles of the Revolution, the McLeans fought against their traditional enemy, the British. After the achievement of American independence, some of the Doctor's immediate ancestors settled in east central Tennessee and were among the founders of the city of Nashville. His grandfather was a pioneer of Mississippi, moving to that state when it was occupied principally by the Choctaw Indians. Dr. McLean's mother, now deceased, was also of direct Scotch ancestry, the Rainey's having come from Scotland about the same time as the McLeans.

GREGORY A. WALL, M. D. The president of the board of directors of the Oklahoma Medical College, and also one of the incorporators of the institution in the fall of 1907, is Dr. Gregory A. Wall, who has been successfully engaged in practice in Oklahoma City since 1900. In the college he occupies the chair of diseases of women. He is a physician of long experience, and this with his professional ability makes him a valuable head for the new school.

Dr. Wall was born at Waterloo, Monroe county, Illinois, January 1, 1866. Both parents were natives of Ireland, whence they came to America and settled in Monroe county, Illinois, in the forties. The mother died during the infancy of her son Gregory, but the father, John Wall, is still living, at Springfield, Missouri, most of his life having been spent in agricultural occupations. The grade and high schools of Waterloo furnished Dr. Wall his preliminary education. He prepared for his profession in St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1886, when twenty-one years old. For the following ten years he was engaged in practice at Topeka, Kansas, where he had a large and profitable following until 1896, when he was compelled to relinquish practice on account of ill health, and did not actively resume it until he moved to Oklahoma City in 1900. Just before locating in Oklahoma he pursued



general post-graduate work in Chicago. Dr. Wall is a member of the Oklahoma County and State Medical societies and the South-west Medical Association. He was married in this city to Miss Sallie Stiff, who was born and reared in McKinney, Collin county, Texas.

DR. IRA I. RAMEY, who located at Oklahoma City in 1903, has gained a profitable practice as physician and surgeon, and has been especially successful and has made a reputation as a specialist in surgery and diseases of women. He deserves his high rank among the medical fraternity by his close application and a prolonged period of study, which he has carried on almost without interruption since he received his degree from medical school twenty-five years ago.

Dr. Ramey was born in Medora, Jackson county, Indiana, in 1857. In 1869 his parents moved to Perry county, Arkansas, and there he finished his literary education. He studied for his profession in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, graduating in 1882. His practice was begun at Perryville, in his home county, but after a few years he moved to Mena, Arkansas, in the western part of the state, Mena being a division point on the Kansas City Southern Railway. Besides attending to a large general practice, he was surgeon for the Kansas City Southern at that point. He lived at Mena until his removal to Oklahoma City about five years ago. Dr. Ramey's first wife was Mrs. Mollie (Stover) Ramey, a native of Tennessee, daughter of John Stover, a prominent man of that state. Mrs. Ramey died in Arkansas, leaving two children, Mrs. Ethel Meador and Eugene B. Dr. Ramey's present wife was before her marriage Miss Louise Owen, a native of Tennessee. They have two children: Mrs. Maud Barrow of Memphis, Tennessee, and Miss Hallie, now attending school at Birmingham, Alabama.

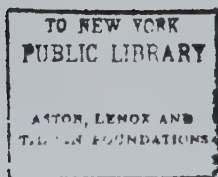
DR. FRANCIS M. JORDAN. One of the oldest of the pioneer physicians of Oklahoma is Dr. Francis M. Jordan, who retired from active practice about six years ago, but is still well known to the profession. Dr. Jordan has been in the southwest for nearly a quarter of a century. After spending the early part of his professional career in Illinois, he moved to Kingman in Kingman county, Kansas, about 1883, located at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1886, being physician for St.

Luke's hospital a year, and in 1887 came to Purcell, Indian Territory. During the two years preceding the Oklahoma opening he was surgeon for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad at this point, and was also examiner for several life insurance companies.

This practice brought him an intimate knowledge of this region, and when Oklahoma was opened to settlement in 1889, he was close at hand and joined in the rush with thousands of others from the south line of the territory. Being attracted to the site now covered by Oklahoma City he chose to take up a quarter section lying about a mile east of the town (the northeast quarter of section 35, town 12, range 8 west). He had to dispute the occupation of this land with "sooners," and a seven years' contest in the courts was necessary before he could establish his claim and receive a patent from the government for his homestead. At this excellent situation, almost alongside a growing town with unlimited possibilities, he built a home and engaged in practice in addition to improving his homestead. Since retiring from practice he has been busied with the supervision of his property interests, due to the fact that the growth of Oklahoma City has overspread what was at the time of his settlement, farm land well apart from the townsite. Part of his estate has been sold for city subdivisions and other purposes, but he still keeps thirty-five acres for a homestead that is one of the most attractive and valuable places in the vicinity of the city. His residence, situated on an elevation that commands a view of city and country, is a landmark. Of late years Dr. Jordan has made a specialty of fruit-raising, but in earlier years when general farming was the principal occupation of Oklahoma, his place was a profitable wheat, cattle and dairy farm. The land adjoining this place was selected in 1907 as the permanent site for the Oklahoma State Fair.

Dr. Jordan has been a member of the medical profession, upwards of forty years. He was born in Menard county, near Springfield, Illinois, in 1836, a son of Henry and Keziah (Hall) Jordan. His home life and early surroundings were elevating and are of more than ordinary interest. His father, a native of Ohio, had located at Springfield,







John L Mitch.

Illinois, before the capital of the state was located there. In Menard county, where most of his life was spent, he was one of the prominent early citizens. He was sheriff of the county at the time of the arrest and trial for murder of Duff Armstrong, a trial that has become a feature of national history because of the prominence of the attorney who defended Armstrong—Abraham Lincoln, then at the beginning of his career. Lincoln lived at old Salem, just six miles distant from the Jordan home, where he was an occasional visitor. Another celebrity who found hospitable entertainment in the Jordan household was Peter Cartwright, known through the middle west for his energetic and successful work as an evangel of the Methodist church. The Jordan house served as this preacher's sanctuary several times, and later Mr. Jordan donated the ground for the Methodist church that was built near his home, and throughout his life was a prominent member of that denomination. Henry Jordan moved from Menard county in 1852 to Elkhart in Logan county, and thence to Macon county. On the maternal side Dr. Jordan has a grandfather who was a soldier in the Revolution.

Dr. Jordan received his early education in Menard county and in Springfield, graduated from the state normal at Bloomington in 1863, and for three years was principal of the graded school of Elkhart in Logan county. For some time he also engaged in farming and cattle raising. He began the study of medicine under private tutelage at Decatur, Illinois, and also began practice there, but soon after located in Chicago where he remained three years, having his office at the corner of Twelfth and Loomis streets. In 1870 he continued his professional studies in Rush Medical College, but did not take the final course and graduate from that well known medical school, until 1879. From Chicago he moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, practicing at Berlin and later at Pleasant Plains. Politically, Dr. Jordan has a distinction that certainly belongs to few citizens of Oklahoma, in that he is one of the original members of the Republican party, voting for John C. Fremont, in 1856, and has been a member of the party ever since. The doctor was married in Illinois to Miss Rachel M. Mitchner. They have two children, Aura and Frank T.

**JOHN LOUIS MITCH.** Oklahoma City was represented in the convention by two delegates, John Louis Mitch and W. C. Hughes. Mr. Mitch served as a member of the committee on revenue and taxation, the committee on education, and the committee on revision, compilation and style of the constitution. Representing the metropolis of the new state, both members were very watchful of the interests of Oklahoma City, scrutinizing with great care the provisions embodied in the fundamental law with reference to municipal corporations. Mr. Mitch was especially diligent and helpful in framing the school legislation, having been closely identified with education ever since coming to Oklahoma.

Mr. Mitch, who belongs among the pioneer citizens of Oklahoma, was born and reared in Fayette county, Kentucky, the year of his birth being 1850. His parents were of direct French ancestry. He completed an excellent education at the University of Kentucky at Lexington. Going west in 1878, and spending the greater part of the following fifteen years in Colorado, he was engaged at first in the sheep business on an extensive scale and later in the cattle business. Starting with a very limited number of sheep, in a few years he had become one of the largest and most prominent livestock men in Colorado, his sheep in very fact being scattered over a hundred hills. But during the latter eighties occurred the first hostile wool legislation, and as a consequence the price of wool fell so rapidly that few of the sheepmen of this western country escaped disaster and ruin. Mr. Mitch fed 5,000 head of sheep at Hutchinson, Kansas, when the break came, and he had to dispose of them at tremendous sacrifices, many of them going for thirty-five cents a head. During most of his residence in Colorado Mr. Mitch's headquarters were at Rocky Ford.

Shortly after the opening of Oklahoma in the summer of 1889 he came to the territory for the purpose of retrieving his broken fortunes and making his permanent residence in the new and promising country. Edmond, in Oklahoma county, was his first home, and while there he helped organize the Bank of Edmond (which later became the First National Bank) and was its cashier. The educational interests of the town also received much attention and personal

effort from Mr. Mitch. He has always been particularly devoted to the welfare of the Territorial Normal School at that point. On account of his earnest and efficient efforts to keep the Normal in existence during the hard times and his continued interest in the institution and its teachers, he became known as the father of the Normal, of which he was elected one of the board of regents.

Since 1901 Mr. Mitch has lived in Oklahoma City. In 1902 he was elected register of deeds of Oklahoma county, was re-elected in 1904, and gave the highest satisfaction to the public in this important position. At the last general election, 1907, he was also chosen delegate to the constitutional convention. Mr. Mitch, though but fifty-eight years old, made a record in the Civil war that entitles him to a veteran's honor. As a mere boy he marched and fought in the Union ranks, and to prove that he deserved as much glory as the older soldiers, he several times suffered wounds in battle. Mr. Mitch married, at Edmond, Miss Lora D. Blizzard, a native of Indiana, and later a resident of Kansas. She was a student at Edmond and a teacher in the public school there. They have two children, John Louis, Jr. and Lora May.

ANDREW T. PAYNE. The business record of Andrew T. Payne has been a steady and continuous mounting of the ladder of his own building to success and prominence. And success is not measured by the height which one may chance to occupy but also by the distance between the starting point and the altitude one has reached. Andrew T. Payne began his career as a driver of an express wagon for the American Express Company, at Macon, Missouri, in 1881, and by a steady and persistent climbing, going from one position to another as opportunity offered and as his own worth and merit became known, he has now reached the position of division superintendent of the Wells Fargo Express Company, with jurisdiction over all the new states of the southwest.

Born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1862, he was but a child when his parents moved to Iowa and located on a farm in Wapello county, and he was reared as a farmer boy there. From an express wagon driver in Macon, Missouri, he became express messenger, and about 1882 began running on the Santa Fe Railroad in the service of Wells, Fargo &

Company on their lines west and southwest of Kansas City. By subsequent promotions from this company he came through Oklahoma in 1892 as a traveling auditor, and in this position he became familiar with many of the interesting and thrilling incidents of the early life in this state, particularly in the railroad express service. Some of the most notable express robberies and train hold-ups in the southwest took place in this country in the early nineties. Mr. Payne also served as agent for his company for some time at Wichita, Kansas, and during about seven years previous to assuming the duties of his present position he was assistant superintendent for the company at Kansas City. Early in 1907, he was appointed division superintendent for the Wells, Fargo Company of the Oklahoma Division, which embraces all the new states, and in this position he travels over the Santa Fe, Frisco, the Choctaw Division of the Rock Island, the Midland Valley, and the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe lines. His headquarters and his home are in the city of Oklahoma.

Mr. Payne married Miss Anna Reynolds, of Wapello county, Iowa, and their only son is Donald Payne.

CHARLES A. McNABB is known as one of the most successful farmers and horticulturists in the southwest. He has accomplished his splendid results through concentrated effort, deep thought and study of the business and keeping abreast of modern methods and discoveries. He was appointed by Governor Ferguson to the position of secretary of the Territorial Board of Agriculture, and served in that office for two and a half years, his tenure of office expiring on the advent of statehood, October 6, 1907. During that time he worked energetically and unremittingly for improvement in the condition and resources of the farmers in Oklahoma, and a review of what he accomplished in that direction shows that his work was of inestimable benefit to the state. He organized farmers institutes in every county in Oklahoma Territory, and up to the time statehood came in had organized twenty of the counties in Indian Territory. He personally gave a large number of lectures and demonstrations in these institutes, his principal work being in urging and showing the financial benefit of diversification of crops and of more extended stock raising. The growing of alfalfa was one of his favorite



enterprises for farmers, and directly as a result of his efforts there have been thousands and thousands of acres of Oklahoma lands given up to this profitable crop that were formerly giving poor returns to their owners in wheat. Mr. McNabb largely concentrated his efforts on the alfalfa proposition in the northwestern part of Oklahoma, the "Strip" country, beginning in Garfield county, with the result that that section of the state, including the counties of Garfield, Kingfisher, Grant, Alfalfa, Woods and Majors, now contains some of the largest and richest alfalfa farms in the west, and several alfalfa mills have been established in those counties. The acreage of wheat has been cut down fifty per cent. Through the influence of these institutes the farmers have also gone more largely into other fields of profitable enterprise, such as raising corn, fruit and high grade live stock. One of the more recent questions that Mr. McNabb took up was that of sheep raising, with the result that hundreds of farmers began to make investigations and preparations for going into the sheep business.

In horticulture particularly Mr. McNabb has been looked upon as authority throughout the southwest for a number of years, and has been very energetic in the development of horticultural interests in Oklahoma. He was one of the charter members of the original Oklahoma Horticultural Society, organized in 1891. He was in attendance at every meeting but one of that society from its organization until in 1907 it was dissolved to give place to the present Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture. Through the efforts of the Horticultural Society a uniformity of action was obtained with reference to the selection of varieties of fruits and the dissemination of all kinds of information that aided very materially in the development of fruit growing in the state. No man has put in the amount of work for the public benefit as has Mr. McNabb. To his individual efforts belong the credit of organizing Oklahoma along civic improvement lines. He organized civic improvement clubs throughout Oklahoma, and followed this up with lectures giving valuable ideas in the work of civic improvement. This work includes farming regions as well as cities, and one of its main features is the influencing of farmers to beautify the surroundings of their home. He is president of the Oklahoma City Civic Improvement Club.

Since retiring from the position of secre-

tary of the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture Mr. McNabb has devoted a part of his time to the real estate and loan business in Oklahoma City. In the early years of the history of the city, before he purchased his farm, he was for three years a member of the city council from the Fourth ward.

Born in Green county, Ohio, December 11, 1861, Mr. McNabb is a son of Milton and Amanda (Didie) McNabb. The father was also born in Greene county, and his father, a member of a Scotch family, was born in western Pennsylvania but was one of the first settlers of Ohio. His name was Abner William McNabb, and he came on a raft down the Ohio river looking for a location beyond the Alleghanies, locating first on the Kentucky side, but remained there only a short while and with his family located permanently in Greene county, Ohio.

Charles A. McNabb came west in 1885 and located in Winfield, Kansas. He had been reared on a farm, and farming had been his principal occupation. On the 22d of April, 1889, he took part in the opening of the Territory of Oklahoma, locating on that day in Oklahoma City, where he was in business until 1895 and then bought a quarter section of land, the northeast quarter of section 22, township 12, range 3, west, three miles north of Oklahoma City, and began farming and horticultural operations. He has since sold a part of this land, but still retains the principal portion of the farm, and although he still carries on its work his home is in the city.

Before coming west he married in Dayton, Ohio, Miss Callie Seeger, of that city, and their four children are Fred C., Jeannette, Mildred and Marie.

DAVID MCKINSTRY. Among the men of marked enterprise and business ability who are pushing forward the wheels of progress and contributing to the substantial upbuilding and improvement of the new state of Oklahoma, is David McKinstry, a capitalist of Oklahoma City, whose wise counsel and keen discernment have been and are important factors in the success of many business concerns. He is now president of the Perry Mill Company, a director of the Pioneer Telephone Company and an officer of the Oklahoma Refining Company, while in other concerns he is financially interested.

Mr. McKinstry is a native of Ulster county, New York, and his father was president of

the Wallkill Valley Railroad. The McKinstry are of Scotch lineage of several generations residence in the historic Ulster county. David McKinstry pursued his early education in the local schools and afterwards attended the Riverview Military Academy at Poughkeepsie, New York. He continued to reside in his native county until 1892, when he removed to the west, first locating at Denver, Colorado, but in 1893—the year of the opening of the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma—he went to Perry, Noble county, where he built a mill and established the business which for several years has been conducted under the name of the Perry Mill Company. This is one of the most important and successful industrial plants in the state. It has a capacity of four hundred barrels of flour per day and two hundred barrels of corn meal, and in connection therewith is operating an elevator with a capacity of two hundred thousand bushels. The company enjoys a large domestic and export trade in hard wheat flour, and the excellence of its product is a guarantee of a continued sale. The plant is thoroughly equipped for the conduct of the business along the most modern lines of milling and as a factor in its control Mr. McKinstry displays the capable demonstrative direction and executive force which have been marked characteristics in his life.

A man of resourceful ability, he has extended his efforts to various lines. He built and managed the water works and electric light plant at Perry, also erected and put in operation an ice factory there and in many ways has been prominently connected with the industrial upbuilding and consequent prosperity of the town. Early in 1907, while still retaining his mill and other interests at Perry, he removed to Oklahoma City, and in that year began the erection of one of the finest and costliest residences of the city, located on West Fifteenth street near Walker. It was completed in 1908 and would be a credit to a city of much larger size. Since coming here he has been elected one of the directors of the Security National Bank, one of the leading financial institutions of the state. His business capacity is so well known as to make his co-operation continuously sought and thus he has become a prominent factor in industrial and commercial circles.

Mr. McKinstry was married in Wichita, Kansas, to Miss Leona Herzer, and their position is one of notable social prominence. Mr.

McKinstry is a genial, cordial gentleman, of marked individuality and strong force of character. Such has been his business discernment and his unfaltering industry that he seems to have accomplished at any one point of his business career the possibilities for successful accomplishments, and as the years have passed he has progressed to a position of prominence in the state, his labors proving a source of value in its upbuilding and advancement in the territorial days.

MEADE MILLER, whose valuable homestead farm lies southwest of the city and on which natural gas prospecting is being done, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1876, and was reared on a farm in Jessamine county, that state, receiving his education principally in the schools of Nicholasville. Coming to Oklahoma in 1899 he bought his present homestead seven miles southwest of Oklahoma City, in section 26, Oklahoma county, where he owns four hundred acres of rich farming land. He has been gratifyingly successful in his farming and business operations, but in 1905 he moved his home from the farm to Oklahoma City, where he owns a beautiful residence in Maywood, No. 629 East Ninth street.

In March of 1908, while boring a well for water a pocket of natural gas was struck on Mr. Miller's farm, with such favorable indications of further resources of gas at a greater depth that he with others at once organized a stock company for drilling a test well on the Miller farm.

Mr. Miller was married in Denver, Colorado, to Miss May Benjamin, of Little Rock, Arkansas. Her father, Judge Benjamin, was a very prominent citizen there.

RICHARD AVEY. In every city of considerable extent it will be found that the requirements of business have caused an expansion beyond the original limits of the business district, and as a result many private homes once well aside from the bustling activity of commerce and industry have either been sacrificed to make room for business or remain as conspicuous land marks of an earlier period. In Oklahoma City one expects to find fewer examples of this than elsewhere, since the city is so new and has really been made over several times since it was founded. So great has been the business development of the city within the last ten years that the district devoted to business has encroached upon and absorbed by the wholesale the areas

where during the first years the citizens had their homes. One of the milestones for the measurement of the city's growth is preserved in a well known homestead at 505 North Broadway, where Mr. Richard Avey built his home on coming to Oklahoma City in 1890. At that time all other building operations were at a considerable distance from the site selected for his home, and in fact he was among the first to begin the extension of the residence district on the northside. But in recent years not only has the residence area been extended far north of his home, but even the business district is beginning to encroach upon his homestead. He now lives on Virginia avenue, near Thirteenth, in a modern and beautiful residence, into which he has recently moved.

Although retired from active business, Mr. Avey has from the first been a public-spirited factor in the city's development, and besides the acquirement of valuable property interests has concerned himself with educational and other affairs. Mr. Avey is an Englishman by birth, having been born at Kentford, Suffolk, England, in 1837, and was educated at Swindell's Academy, Newmarket, where he was a classmate of the Rev. Charles Hadden Spurgeon. His father, before the days of railroads in England, owned and operated a number of mail coaches for the government in eastern England. Mr. Avey came to the United States at the age of nineteen, locating first at Ottawa, Illinois, but in 1859 moved to Coles county, near Charleston, that state. This is the rich corn and broom-corn belt of Illinois, and engaging in farming, Mr. Avey became one of the leading farmers and prosperous citizens of the county. He was honored on various occasions by election to public office, especially to those which controlled school affairs. In 1890, without disposing of his valuable property in Illinois, he came to Oklahoma City to seek the benefits of this more salubrious climate, and has enjoyed a pleasant residence here since that year. He has interested himself in a conservative way in the growth and development of the city, and has been well rewarded in a material way and in the esteem of his fellow citizens. He has served as a member of the city school board. By his marriage to Miss Celia Oakland, which was celebrated in Coles county, Mr. Avey has seven children: Newton, a member of the insurance firm of Overholser and Avey; Oscar L., assistant cashier of the

American National Bank; William T., cashier of a bank at Mattoon, Illinois; John L., publisher of the *Lindsay News*; Mrs. Maud Widmeyer, of Wytheville, Virginia; May and Martha. One of Mr. Avey's brothers, Thoman, enlisted for service to his adopted country during the Civil War and after three years of duty gave up his life on the field of battle near Shreveport, Louisiana.

COL. JAMES C. GOGGERTY. Stockmen generally throughout the southwest country of Oklahoma and Texas know personally or through business relations Colonel James C. Goggerty of Oklahoma City, who has been identified with the stock industry all his life and is particularly well known as an auctioneer. Few men in this profession have gained more satisfying success. He possesses by nature the rare and peculiar, and unteachable, qualities that are prerequisites for the success of the man who sells property from the block. To begin with, he has for years enjoyed, and deserved, the reputation of being thoroughly honest, with never a word of misrepresentation from his lips. He satisfies himself by personal investigation as to the weak points as well as the strong points of anything he is called on to sell, and states them frankly to his hearers. A crowd of buyers invariably show the utmost confidence in honest, frank and genial nature, and being in complete mastery of the details of his business he never fails to obtain the highest prices for what he sells. He has made sales amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars throughout the southwest, and besides live stock and general auctioneering, has conducted some of the largest and most successful townsites and town lot sales in this section of the country.

Colonel Goggerty was born at Anamosa, Jones county, Iowa, in 1856, where his mother is still living. His father, Henry Goggerty, who died at the old home in Anamosa in 1900, was one of the first white settlers of Jones county, locating there in 1844, before Iowa became a state. Colonel Goggerty was reared on a farm and gets his close and thorough knowledge of live stock, especially horses, from many years of study and connection with the practical business of stock raising. Leaving home in 1876, he spent a time in Montana, then came to Texas, and for several years was engaged in that now almost obsolete custom of taking horses over the old trails from the Lone Star state into Kansas. His home from 1879, until he moved to Ok-



lahoma City in 1900, was at Circleville, near Holton, in Jackson county, Kansas. On coming to Oklahoma City he built his present home at the corner of Second street and Central avenue, and purchased several other lots in that neighborhood. Some of these lots he has since sold at large advances. On Second street, between Central avenue and Stiles avenue, he owns and conducts a horse barn, and does a large business in fine driving and saddle horses. Colonel Goggerty is secretary of the Oklahoma Auctioneers' Association. He was married in Holton, Kansas, in 1880, to Miss Martha Roby, daughter of Barton and Elizabeth (Rouse) Roby of that place.

LEWIS THOMAS. After an active career covering participation in the pioneer development of Kansas, an active experience as soldier in the war of the rebellion, and many years passed in farming, Lewis Thomas, now a retired resident of Oklahoma City, joined in the settlement of Oklahoma during the first year of the opening and has since been identified with this great southwestern empire. He came to Oklahoma county in June, 1889, and bought a farm near Spencer postoffice, on what is known as the Nine Mile Flat, east of Oklahoma City. He has had a full share of the experiences which befell the early agriculturists of this section, and passed successfully through them developing a valuable farm property, and in 1906 retired to the city, chiefly in order to afford more convenient educational facilities to his children, some of whom had already been educated in this city. At the southeast corner of Ames and Nineteenth street, near Epworth University, he built one of the beautiful homes that adorn this desirable residence section. He has had a varied life, and fully deserves his comfortable retirement.

Mr. Thomas was born in Davis county, Indiana, December 23, 1842. In the following year his parents moved to Buchanan county, Missouri, living on a farm eighteen miles from St. Joseph for twelve years, and then moved over into Kansas, locating on a farm about fifteen miles from Leavenworth. During Mr. Thomas' youth, Kansas was the scene of turbulence that marked the free-state movement, and the family homestead, which was about eighteen miles from Lawrence, was directly in the path of the fierce civil warfare that produced such dreaded figures as Quantrell. He recalls vividly the

terrors and hardships that beset the family in those days, and relates some interesting incidents of the well known characters who rose to prominence amid the contentions of the period. In the spring of 1858 the family moved to Butler county, in the southern part of the state, and as ranchers and farmers and stock-raisers took an active part in the pioneer development of that section of Kansas. In 1862 Lewis Thomas enlisted at Easton, Kansas, in Company G, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, for service in the Civil war, afterward becoming a member of company C of the same regiment. His early service was on the frontier in Colorado against the Indians, but later his regiment took an active part in the service along the Kansas border and in southwest Missouri. In 1864 he traversed the state of Arkansas, beginning at Fort Smith, and in June 1865, was discharged at Duvall's Bluff. From the close of the war until his removal to the new country of Oklahoma Mr. Thomas was actively engaged in farming in Butler county, Kansas. Outside of the public sacrifice that marked his career as a soldier and the quiet interest in public life that marks the good citizen, he has never participated in political life, although two of his brothers were formerly prominent in Butler county politics, one of them being sheriff and the other probate judge. Mr. Thomas was married in Butler county to Miss Elspa A. Huller, a native of Indiana. They have a family of eight children, namely: Mrs. Maggie Davis, James M., Leander, Bertha, Etta May, Maude E., William F. and Iva E.

JOHN F. WINANS. Winans' Highland Terrace, a beautiful residence addition of the city with which all are familiar, has a history that well illustrates how Oklahoma City has developed within the last few years. It is a part of what was originally a quarter section homestead, in the language of the survey being known as the northeast quarter of section 28, township 12, range 3 west, and adjoined the first Oklahoma City site on the north. One of the homesteaders of April 22, 1889, was John F. Winans, an enterprising lawyer and business man who took part in the rush with an eye open to the possibilities of future development, and in selecting this particular piece of land chose a fortune, though it took some years of patient waiting for him to realize it. This homestead now lies entirely within the city limits, extending north from Sixteenth street, and being intersected by



Walker, Hudson, Harvey, Robinson and Broadway. Part of it has already been laid out in lots and occupied for residences, and the remainder will be developed as the movement of population demands. The attractive name is a happy title for this excellent addition, whose heights command extensive views of both the city and the surrounding country. The management of this property is now the principal business care of its owner. Oklahoma City has been his permanent home ever since the opening, but for several years he was in the general land office at Washington, having been appointed to a responsible position there because of his expert knowledge of land matters and land warrants.

John F. Winans was born on a farm in Seneca County, New York, but was reared at Clyde, in Wayne county, to which place his parents moved when he was seven years old, and where he attended the Clyde high school. His parents had come to Seneca county from Elizabeth, New Jersey, when the former place was a wilderness. On May 10, 1861, he enlisted at Clyde in Company D, Sixty-seventh New York Infantry, and this regiment being assigned to the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, he saw service in all the great historic battles of Virginia and the east, including Gettysburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, the Peninsular campaign, etc. He was severely wounded in the head at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864, and spent several months in the hospital. About the time he returned home, his father died, and he devoted a number of months to keeping up the home farm. He then found opportunity to study law in the office of Judge Cole at Clyde, where he was admitted to the bar. In the late sixties he moved west, and during brief periods of residence in several states he was engaged in teaching school and in law practice and the abstract business. Springfield, Missouri, was his place of residence for some years, and it was from that city that he went to participate in the rush to Oklahoma. In Oklahoma City he is a member of the Baptist church, and is prominent in the local G. A. R. post, having held most of the offices in the post. While living in Springfield, he married Miss Cora B. Raney, a native of Memphis, Tennessee. Their two children are George Clark Winans and Mrs. Edna L. Howell.

WILLIAM H. MERCHANT. The chief representative of the State Life Insurance Com-

pany, of Indianapolis, Indiana, in Oklahoma, is William H. Merchant, who is general manager, with offices at Oklahoma City, for the district embracing Oklahoma. He was transferred to this position in the spring of 1907, having previously been in charge of the company's business in Alabama, with headquarters at Birmingham, Alabama. Although he entered the field of life insurance only a few years ago, he has displayed rather conspicuous ability in this line, having gained results where others have tried hard and failed, and for this reason he has been advanced rapidly from soliciting agent to an executive position. It was through the influence of his brother-in-law, the president of the Citizens Life Insurance Company of Louisville, Kentucky, that he took up life insurance, and when this business gained a capable worker the field of daily journalism lost a correspondent of great natural ability and successful experience.

(Though never identified with the press in Oklahoma, Mr. Merchant's career is so closely connected with the newspaper profession that it seems natural to place him among the newspaper men of the state. At least his biography has the interest of a "human document" to the men who depend upon the activity of the current press for a living. He was born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1868, was reared in that city, but at an early age was compelled to depend on his own work for support and for that reason had few school advantages. The liberal education and extensive knowledge which a brief acquaintance reveals him to possess were largely self-acquired, and the result of years of close observation and study. He was not very old when he developed the "nose for news" which is so essential to newspaper reporting, and when he sought opportunity in the city of New York he had little trouble in getting an assignment on one of the morning papers, at first as a substitute, but later as a regular reporter. His newspaper experience includes employment with many of the best known of America's newspapers, and he was successively on the *World* in New York; on the *Record* and the *Chronicle* of Chicago; on the *Post Dispatch*, the Pulitzer paper, of St. Louis; and from St. Louis went to San Francisco to join the *Examiner's* force. Later he was a representative of the Associated Press at Honolulu, during the unsettled times in the Sandwich Islands preceding their cession to the United States, and it fell to Mr. Merchant to report

the diplomatic negotiations and other events that received so much newspaper space in those days. When President McKinley made his notable trip through the west, to California and return, Mr. Merchant accompanied the party as representative of the Hearst papers, and at the end of the trip he received a personal letter from the President commending him for the accuracy and truthfulness of his correspondence. On another occasion the *Providence Journal* and a syndicate of eastern newspapers sent him to South America as correspondent. His most notable work in the newspaper field was as war correspondent during the Spanish-American war, when he represented the *New York World*. Most of the time he spent aboard the U. S. Steamship *New Orleans*, from which he viewed all the combats of the navy with the Spanish forces on the Cuban shore, participating in the landing of the army under General Shafter and later the landing of the army under General Miles, at Porto Rico. At the evacuation of Havana, while he was on the steamship *Arethusa*, he was struck in the shoulder by a Mauser bullet. It is one of the results of modern methods of warfare that the position of the correspondent is one of equal danger with the private soldier, and requires unusual qualities of daring, endurance and loyalty to duty. Mr. Merchant has some trophies that testify to his own record in the last American war. One is the U. S. Government bronze medal presented to him in August, 1907, for heroism in face of the enemy, the medal bearing the dates of the naval engagements of May 31, June 6, 14 and 16, 1898. He has also received a medal of similar import from the state of Rhode Island.

For several years he signed his newspaper correspondence with the name of R. E. Porter, and became as familiar to a large circle of daily readers under this nom de plume as under his real name. He had the faculty for getting at the essential facts of the news, and he got correct information if it was possible to obtain it. This reputation of being honest and exact in his newspaper articles is a matter of pride to him at this time, and as a result he was able to command the best salaries on some of the leading newspapers of the country. His writing was marked by force, yet his diction was eminently simple, and he resorted to the embellishments of language only when the theme required it. Although no longer connected with the newspaper service,

he is an interesting and esteemed figure in the press circles of Oklahoma because of his prominence in former years. His wife is a native of Atlanta, Georgia, and was Miss Fannie Fay Lester, a descendant of Revolutionary stock, on her mother's side while her father, Colonel James S. Lester, is a prominent Tennessean.

GEORGE W. FOX, now an active citizen of Oklahoma City, was one of the pioneer settlers of Pawnee county, and was identified with the early history of that section in several notable ways. At the opening of Oklahoma in 1889 he located a homestead in the famous triangle country, near the intersection of the Arkansas and Cimarron rivers. He began farming on a successful scale, but was also very active in public affairs. He was elected a member of the first school board of his district, and when the members assembled to plan for the first educational facilities of their new country the meeting took place under a black-jack tree. He was re-elected and served several years on the school board. A Republican in politics, he was active in the affairs of his county and district and one of the leaders of his party.

In recent years oil was discovered in his neighborhood, and this together with the general development of the country advanced his land to values far in excess of its worth when he homesteaded it. He is owner of eighty acres of oil land near Hallet, and he and W. C. Brissey of Oklahoma City, who has purchased a half interest in the property, are at present engaged in developing it. Mr. Fox in February, 1907, transferred his residence to Oklahoma City, from which point he manages his interests in Pawnee county and is also engaged to some extent in city realty operations, dealing principally in residence property.

Mr. Fox was born in Macomb county, Michigan, December 25, 1844, and was reared on a farm. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in 1861 in Company D of the Fifteenth Michigan Infantry, and served throughout the war. As a member of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, he was at the siege of Vicksburg, at Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, and other engagements in that vicinity, in the siege and battles at Atlanta, in the Hood campaign back into Alabama and Tennessee, and then rejoined Sherman's army on its march to the sea and to its final grand review at Washing-

ton at the close of the war. His military service took him throughout the states of Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia, and he was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, in August, 1865, as orderly sergeant. He lived for a few years after the war in Livingston county, Michigan, and during the seventies moved to Topeka, Kansas, being a resident of the latter state until the Oklahoma opening. He has seven children, Carl E., Mason E., Mark, Mrs. Lillie Matlock, Don, Hazel and Opal. His second wife before her marriage was Miss Belva Tinker, of Perry, Oklahoma. By his first marriage, which occurred December 25, 1865, to Viola Gillam, he had six children, of whom one is deceased. By his second marriage, there are two children. His first wife died in February, 1904.

DR. WILLIAM H. BALDWIN. The Oklahoma State Loan Company is one of the city representative financial concerns, and its general loan and mortgage transactions cover a wide range of interests and have brought a large amount of outside capital to Oklahoma. The president of the company is Dr. William H. Baldwin, a retired physician and for many years one of the prominent business men of Dallas, Texas, where he was a member of the J. W. Crowds Drug Company, which is still one of the most important wholesale firms of its kind in that city.

Dr. Baldwin has had a varied and generally successful career. Born at Union, Monroe county, Virginia, February 22, 1837, he was the son of a physician, Dr. Charles Baldwin, who was a native of Fairfield, Connecticut, was educated at Yale and the University of New York, and becoming an early resident of Monroe county, Virginia, was engaged in the practice of medicine at Union for a long period of years. William H. Baldwin was reared and educated at Union, and received his higher education in the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. His name appears on the university records as one of the earliest members of the Chi Phi fraternity. His medical studies were pursued partly under his father, also at the university and at Red Sulphur Springs, Virginia, and in 1859 he moved to Texas and began practice at Beaumont. His professional activity being interrupted by the war, he enlisted at Beaumont, in the fall of 1861, in the Eighth Texas Cavalry, which is better known in history as Terry's Rangers, one of the most effective

fighting organizations of the Confederacy, and was assigned from the regiment into the Hospital Department with rank as major, and as such served in that department throughout the war. For a short time afterward he was located in practice at Beaumont, and then practiced medicine at Chappel Hill, Texas, until 1872, when he moved to Dallas county. On removing to the city of Dallas in 1882 he discontinued active practice and entered the drug business, continuing his membership with the J. W. Crowds Company until January, 1885. He moved to Denton and engaged in the drug business for a number of years. He then engaged in the clothing business at Greenville, Texas, remaining there a few years, then moved back to Dallas, and in 1905 he came to Oklahoma City. Dr. Baldwin was married first in 1861 to Sarah E. Gill at Beaumont, Texas, and by this marriage there were six children: Gill, Corinne, Charles; Hattie B.; Clara; Robert; all deceased but Clara. The mother of these children died in 1877 and Dr. Baldwin married at Union, Virginia, Miss Virginia Leanna Keenan, who was also a native of that town. She died in Oklahoma City October 1, 1906, being survived by her husband and two children, Mrs. Anna Brown and William H. Baldwin, Jr.

ARTHUR J. WILLIAMS, to whom belongs the distinction of being the leading architect and one of the pioneers of Oklahoma City, with whose growth he is intimately associated, was born in Wellington, Shropshire, England, in 1866. His father, who is yet living in England, still has land holdings in Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire and at Chimley in Berkshire. The son was educated in London, where also he received his training in civil engineering and architecture, being articulated to J. S. Moye, Southwick street, Hyde Park square, an architect who did the architectural work for the Hurlingham and Carlton clubs, and who developed the Nottingham Park Estate at Chislehurst, Kent, upon which lived the Empress Eugenie, and for whom Mr. Moye did some work.

In 1888 Mr. Williams went to Manchester to apply for a position on the Manchester ship canal under his relative, Sir John Leader Williams, who was chief engineer. The architectural work, however, on the canal was not to begin for some two years, and Sir John advised the young man to come to America in the meantime and return later, if



he wished to accept a position on the canal. Accordingly Mr. Williams came to the United States in 1888, locating at St. Paul, Minnesota, where he worked for Clarence H. Johnson, and other leading architects of that city. About 1890 he went to Superior, Wisconsin, on architectural and engineering work connected principally with the enterprises of the Land and River Improvement Company, one of the directors of which at that time was Theodore Roosevelt, and designed the Roosevelt Terrace at that place. From Superior Mr. Williams returned to St. Paul, where for Mr. Johnson he worked on competitive drawings for the proposed new state capitol. Following this he was for two years in partnership with the building inspector of St. Paul, while in 1897 he came to the southwest to look after some financial interests of St. Paul friends in Missouri and Arkansas, making his headquarters at Springfield. In 1898 he came to Oklahoma City, which at that time on account of the rapidly nearing completion of the extension of the Frisco Railroad from Sapulpa was just beginning to give signs of the great growth and development which have taken place since that time. A state fair was also held in Oklahoma City about that time, and Mr. Williams was so favorably impressed with the agricultural and other products there displayed showing the rich resources of the country that he decided to locate permanently in Oklahoma City and take an active part in its progress and of the territory. In 1901 he was appointed the architect for the State University at Norman, and as such designed the group of buildings which composed the university, while also upon the request of the authorities of that institution he designed its seal, motto, etc.

Mr. Williams has designed and supervised the construction of many of the most important buildings in Oklahoma City. He built the original and smaller buildings for several of the commercial establishments in the earlier years, and has been called upon of later years to design the larger and more modern structures demanded by the great growth of business in the city. A particular instance in this case is that of the Alexander Drug Company, for whom in 1907 he designed the immense modern building it now occupies on Harvey and First streets. He built the original structure occupied by this firm, and some fear was expressed at that time that it was

too large. He designed the new seven-story building of the Pioneer Telephone Company, also the new building on North Harvey street for the Western Newspaper Union, which was completed early in 1908, and is the first reinforced concrete building in Oklahoma City. Mr. Williams was the architect of the beautiful St. Paul's Episcopal church at Robinson and Seventh streets, and was also the architect for the first wholesale house in the city, the Williamson-Halsell-Frasier Grocery Company. The above are suggestions of some of the more important architectural work he has done in Oklahoma City.

LUTHER E. PATTERSON. One of the companies, with ample capital and enterprise, for the development of Oklahoma City's suburban extensions is the Patterson Company, of which Luther E. Patterson is the president and manager. He has been identified with the interests of this city since 1905, and on his arrival here he at once saw that the southeast portion of the city lacked the attention and efforts at development which the other sections of the city had enjoyed, and he accordingly became the pioneer in promoting the southeast section, buying and laying off first-class residence additions there and encouraging the building of homes thereon, and this task has been accomplished with gratifying results. He promoted this section of the city not alone from the speculator's standpoint, but with the view of making it attractive and desirable to home builders. As a part of his plans he promoted and had constructed the Oklahoma Interurban Traction Company's line, of which about three miles of track have been constructed, and this will later be extended and probably form part of a more extensive system. This interurban line is independent and runs from Oklahoma City through Mr. Patterson's additions to the east part of Capitol Hill.

Mr. Patterson was born in Webster county, Mississippi, where he was reared, educated and received his business training. Soon after he was of age he went to Texas, locating in the western part of the state, where for several years thereafter he was engaged in various business enterprises. He became particularly well known as a cattle man, having a cattle ranch in Crockett county, twenty miles from Ozona and one hundred miles from San Angelo. From Texas he came to the Indian Territory, locating at Ada in the Chickasaw Nation, where he became inter-



ested in the banking business, and is still the vice-president of the Citizens National Bank there. Coming to Oklahoma City in 1905, Mr. Patterson at once engaged extensively and with energy and enterprise in the work of making a greater city, and his commendable efforts have been rewarded with a high degree of success. He is a director in the Real Estate Exchange.

VINCENT L. BATH. At the east limits of the city, in which direction the city has in recent years received a notable impulse of building, lie the residence subdivisions known as the Bath additions, including the Bath Highlands, Bath Orchard, Edgemont and East View addition. Extending north from Tenth to Sixteenth street, they are now considered among the most eligible residence sections of Oklahoma City. Their situation commands a beautiful view of the Canadian valley extending for miles eastward from the city, as well as a vast expanse of country to the north and south, all dotted with rich farms and comprising a landscape that would be difficult to excel in any country.

The proprietor of this property is Vincent L. Bath, one of the farsighted business men who a few years ago determined to their own satisfaction that Oklahoma City, as the future state metropolis, would have a remarkable growth in all directions from its business center, and that with the proper encouragement and development the outlying land would all be demanded for the uses of an increased population and expanding industry and business enterprise. The location in 1907 of the State Fair Grounds near Mr. Bath's additions served to bring into further favorable notice and publicity these subdivisions, and the projected construction of a street railway line to his section of the city will bring it nearer to the center of town than is Epworth University, located in the northwest section. Mr. Bath on coming to Oklahoma in 1900, gave both time and study to a consideration of the respective possibilities for future development in the principal cities of Guthrie and Oklahoma City, and on the strength of his decision that the latter would become the metropolis he bought a quarter section of land adjoining the city on the northeast (the southeast quarter of section 26, town 12, range 3 east). At that time his neighbors informed him that in paying \$5,500 for this property he had paid an excessive price, and that, in figurative expression, he "had been left with

the bag to hold." The subsequent development of this property as above mentioned confirms the soundness of his first judgment and the reasonableness of the price. He has since sold thousands of dollars' worth of this land, and still has much of it left, including his home place of twelve acres. His own home, which he erected himself, is a handsome, modern structure, located at the corner of Eleventh street and Bath avenue.

Mr. Bath was one of the original projectors and is a member of the board of directors of the Oklahoma State Fair Association, which held its first annual fair in October, 1907. Besides the Bath additions he is the owner of much other valuable residence and business property in Oklahoma City, notably the new Bath business block, on West Main street, between Broadway and the Santa Fe Railroad, a fine three-story and basement building, built in the summer of 1907, and now occupied by the A. M. Hughes Paint Company.

Through hard work and wise and judicious investments Mr. Bath has become a man of strong financial resources, although when he came to Oklahoma City he was in debt. All that he makes he puts back into Oklahoma City property and business, taking always a public-spirited part in building up the city's interests. Mr. Bath was born in Erie county, Ohio, in 1858, of English parents, his father having come from England and settled in Erie county in 1850. Reared on a farm, he made farming his business until he came to Oklahoma, and for a number of years was a successful farmer and leading citizen in Groton township of his native county. He participated in township affairs, and as a Republican served several years as township clerk and township treasurer. He is a director in the Planters and Mechanics Bank of Oklahoma City.

Mr. Bath was married in Sandusky, Ohio, to Miss Sarah Kelham, of a well known family of educators of that city, she being a teacher in the Sandusky schools, and her sister a principal of one of the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Bath have two adopted children, Gussie and George.

ERNEST L. LAWRENCE. One of the finest and most noted fruit farms of Oklahoma is the Lawrence farm, southeast of the business center of Oklahoma City and so situated that the recent rapid expansion of the metropolis now threatens to encroach upon the land and absorb it as a residence district. On this

beautiful farm were produced the grapes which, when exhibited at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904, received a diploma and bronze medal. This distinctive achievement for Mr. Lawrence and Oklahoma was gained in competition with the exhibits from the noted grape-growing districts of western New York, California, and other places. Prior to statehood and prohibition Mr. Lawrence was a manufacturer of high-grade wines, and besides his vineyards and one of the finest peach orchards in Oklahoma, and is an extensive grower of berries.

The Lawrence fruit farm is only two miles southeast of the business center of Oklahoma City, and occupies one of the most beautiful and advantageous locations of any place in this vicinity. It lies on an elevation that commands a fine view not only of the city, but of all the surrounding country, and is only a short distance from Capitol Hill, the southern suburb of the city. In 1907 the owner organized a company to subdivide a part of this farm into city lots under the name of "Lawrence Place" Addition, and place it on the market for high-class residence lots. In view of the popularity in recent years of this vicinity for residence additions, the new subdivision has excellent prospects of becoming an integral part of the city within a few years.

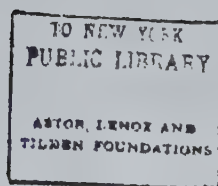
This well known fruit farmer and real estate man was born in Floyd county, Georgia, in 1865, a son of Thomas J. and Nancy (Dowtin) Lawrence. The families on both sides were among the early settlers and well known people of Georgia. The father died many years ago, but the mother is still living. Ernest L. Lawrence was reared in Chattooga county, to which place his parents removed in his childhood, their home being a beautiful location in north Georgia in sight of Lookout Mountain. Reared on a farm and familiarized with its duties, he lived in Chattooga county until 1889, and on April 22, of that year, joined the memorable rush to Oklahoma, being then a young man of twenty-four. The Santa Fe train from Purcell brought him into the territory. When about a mile and a half from Oklahoma City he followed the example of many other passengers and leaped from the moving train and quickly staked out the claim that is now his valuable fruit farm and almost within the limits of the growing city. His claim was the northeast quarter of section 15, township 11, range 3 west. Though possessed of the right to this land,

he had no financial resources, not even enough money to buy food. He alternately worked for others and occupied himself with the improvement of his claim. Even after the first months of hardship, he had to undergo the disastrous years that followed, especially during the period of depression following the panic of 1893. He well remembers the many times when he could get only fifteen cents a bushel for corn. Perseverance and hard work were the factors that finally made successes in Oklahoma, and Mr. Lawrence is one of those who have come to enjoy the rewards of past hardships. His prosperity consists not only in his farm real estate, but in considerable city property.

Mr. Lawrence's brother, Thomas J. Lawrence, who also came into the territory on the opening day (but on horseback), took up a quarter section adjoining his brother's on the west, and part of this has been recently subdivided and placed on the market, being a part of Shields South Oklahoma Addition. Thomas J. Lawrence died in 1898, but his widow still lives on the place and has charge of it. The Lawrence properties are among the finest of the suburban additions to Oklahoma City.

EMIL BRACHT. One of the best known stock raisers of the southwest is Emil Bracht, who, an Oklahoma 89'er, has his residence and noted stock farm adjoining the northeast limits of Oklahoma City. His herd of fine Jerseys is the best in this state, and has taken first premiums over all competitors wherever they have been exhibited. His prominence and success as a Jersey breeder were notably demonstrated at the First Annual Oklahoma State Fair in Oklahoma City, October, 1907, where his Exhibition Herd took the first premium. In addition he also took the following premiums, among others: First and second premiums for three-year-old bull; first premium for two-year-old bull; first, second and third premiums for bull under one year old; first and second premiums for cow over three years old; first and second premiums for heifer one year old and under two; first premium for herd of calves; first premium on herd of four-year-olds and over; he also won the Jersey champion sweepstakes for both cow and bull.

Mr. Bracht is also well known to the citizens of Oklahoma City as proprietor of a large and popular dairy business. He has been actively identified with the city, both as





*Ch. Dewarick*



a citizen and in his special line of business, since it was founded on the bare plains nearly twenty years ago. He came to Oklahoma on January 1, 1889, some weeks before the opening, and after that event acquired the farm which has since been his home. His residence is on East Twenty-third street. The city in its remarkable development of the last few years, has grown rapidly toward his farm, and much of the adjoining land is already cut up into city subdivisions for residence purposes.

Mr. Bracht was born in Grant county, Kentucky, in 1864, being a member of a substantial German-American family that was established in Kentucky by his father, Major F. G. Bracht. The latter, of noble birth, was born in Prussia in 1810, and received all the advantages of young men of his class, both in education and military training, having been educated for the law at the University of Bonn. His coming to America was the result of the German revolutionary movements of the thirties and forties, which caused so many young Germans of distinction to leave their fatherland, Carl Schurz being one of the best known examples. Major Bracht became one of Kentucky's noted horsemen, and prominent in other ways. When the Civil war broke out he, like most of his compatriots, espoused the Union cause and rendered valiant service in the conflict, winning his military title through that service. Major Bracht married a native of Kentucky, Elizabeth Thomas. Both are now deceased. Emil Bracht grew up in his home county of Grant, and from his earliest years has been associated with the breeding of fine stock. He was married in Oklahoma City to Miss Delia Shelton, a native of Iowa. They have two children: Gertrude and Irene.

SCHUYLER C. GLASGOW. At the organization of the Oklahoma Interurban Traction Company in 1905, one of the most active promoters was Schuyler C. Glasgow, who has been vice-president of the company since that time. It was under his supervision that the company built, in 1905, the interurban line from Grand avenue in Oklahoma City a distance of three miles to the town of East Capitol Hill, over which regular trolley service is now maintained. Mr. Glasgow is half owner of this system, which has been the means of developing, in a way that could not have been accomplished by any other agency, a large section of territory in East Capitol Hill and

vicinity, as well as in Oklahoma City proper. Home building in this suburb is now an attractive proposition to the man of average means, since the traction service places him in ready communication of the business district.

Through honesty, energy and public spirit, Mr. Glasgow has become a man of strong financial resources, although at the beginning of his career, and even up to the time of his coming to Oklahoma, he was entirely dependent upon the constant exertion of his own efforts to provide himself and family with means of livelihood. He was born in Owen county, Indiana, in 1858, of an old family of that vicinity, his grandfather Glasgow having come from Scotland and settled, in 1818, on the farm where Schuyler C. was born. On a farm in Harrison county, near New Albany, Mr. Glasgow spent his youth, and later moved to Coles county, Illinois, near Ashmore, where he was married, at the age of twenty-one, to Miss Annie B. Reede of that county. In 1884 they moved to southwestern Kansas, and for a number of years, during the hard times in that section of the country, lived on a farm in Stafford county. Finally, in October, 1898, they came to Oklahoma City. It is an illustration of the wonderful possibilities of this southwestern country that we state that Mr. Glasgow at that time had only \$52 in cash and his own efforts as the only resources for his family, consisting of wife and three children. Having farmed for one year, he began work at the carpenter's trade, and after four years spent as a carpenter and builder, he turned his attention to real estate operations, being successful as a trader and by good judgment made considerable money. This has brought him gradually into the higher realms of business, so that for several years he has been one of the strong forces in control of business and industrial affairs of the metropolis. He owns a handsome home at 212 Chickasaw street. His three children, above mentioned, are Mrs. Clara McNeil, Robertson, and Frank, and there is also a grandchild, Mabel McNeil. Mr. Glasgow affiliates with the Odd Fellows, the A. O. U. W., the Knights of Pythias and Eagles.

CHARLES H. DEWAIDE. No inconsiderable share of the development of townships and the improvement of farm areas in western Oklahoma during the last few years has been the result of the activity of the real estate agent and colonizer. The general results of this

movement are elsewhere summarized, and at this point we will refer to an individual case that illustrates how the enterprise of one man and his associates may do much for settling and developing a region. Mr. Charles H. Dewaide, who now lives in Oklahoma City and is prominent in real estate circles there, has probably done more than any other one man in building up that section of western Oklahoma traversed by the Rock Island Railroad from El Reno westward. This was the original Choctaw road, and when the extension westward from El Reno was begun, Mr. Dewaide, with a number of associates, organized the Choctaw Townsite and Improvement Company, which promoted and built, along this new line, the towns of Geary, Weatherford, Foss, Elk City, Sayre, and others. His activity as a promoter had begun with his first location in Oklahoma, which was in 1893, when he located at Yukon, in Canadian county. This was the center of a rich agricultural region, and through his efforts Yukon soon became noted as a grain market. He became one of the largest grain merchants in the territory, but with the construction of the railroad as above mentioned, he transferred his operations further west, and establishing his headquarters at Geary, went into the real estate and banking business. He should be honored as the founder of the town of Geary, since he built eighteen brick stores and other structures there and did practically all the building that was done during the first year of the town's existence. His interests were later extended to Elk City, which has become noted, although a small city, as one of the largest broom-corn markets in the United States, and is surrounded by a country that is rich in other agricultural resources, such as cotton, wheat, corn, etc. Mr. Dewaide himself is owner of one of the best ranches in Oklahoma, about a mile from the town of Foss, in Washita county, which is devoted principally to the raising of alfalfa.

Mr. Dewaide spent several years in building up the western towns, and, while making a great deal of money for himself, at the same time opened up new opportunities and new fields of enterprise for thousands of new settlers, both agriculturists and business men. Since taking up his permanent residence at Oklahoma City in 1904 he has devoted most of his time to the management of his own large real estate and property interests, doing no commission business. In 1906 he built and

now lives in one of the finest residences in Oklahoma, a beautiful home that is a source of pride to the city. It is located on West Fifteenth street, at the corner of Shartel.

Mr. Dewaide was born in 1864, on the plains of Waterloo, near the historic battlefield, of French parentage. The family came to America in 1871, and after living awhile in Will county, Illinois, moved to Concordia, Kansas, where Charles H. was reared and educated. He was trained for business life, and has succeeded far beyond the success attained by the average man. He is a public-spirited citizen, and thoroughly identified with the best interests of the new state. By his marriage to Miss Mamie Phelps of Fairfield, Iowa, there is one son, Clarence Harold Dewaide.

GEORGE W. PATRICK. Most people have forgotten that such a place as South Oklahoma ever existed. But owing to the congressional act limiting a townsite to three hundred and twenty acres, the overflow population of Oklahoma City found a way to avoid this technical obstruction by laying out a town immediately south of the main site and giving it the name of South Oklahoma. The survey of this new site was made April 23d, the day after the opening, and the dividing line between the two proposed cities was Reno avenue, which was the section line. Being but an extension of Oklahoma City proper, South Oklahoma existed as a legally separate town only until permission was obtained to merge the two, but in the meantime it had a regularly organized municipal government. The principal actor in the planning and organization of South Oklahoma was George W. Patrick. A surveyor by profession, he helped survey and lay off the new site, and he explains that notwithstanding his efforts peacefully to make his street lines meet accurately those of the streets of Oklahoma City, the conflicting claims and interests of those who laid off the main site caused the famous "jog" that exists in Broadway where it intersects Grand avenue. Mr. Patrick showed such qualities of leadership among the heterogeneous multitude that made up the population of South Oklahoma that at the election held on the Saturday following the opening day he was elected the first mayor of the new town. The other officials of South Oklahoma elected on April 27 were: W. T. Bodine, city recorder; Colonel L. P. Ross, city attorney; N. C. Helburn.



*G.W. Patrick*

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city marshal; John Cochran, city treasurer; councilmen: J. P. McKinnis, S. E. Steele, E. W. Sweeney, E. S. Hughes and W. R. Killebrew. The ballot-box used to receive the votes was a gallon coffee pot.

The establishment of an additional townsite called South Oklahoma is described by "Bunky" in "First Eight Months of Oklahoma City." Many of the boomers who came in on the trains from Purcell on the afternoon of the opening day, unable to find lots on the original townsite, spread out over the quarter section lying south of what is now Reno avenue, which is a township line. Several lots were located north of this line on the afternoon of the 22d, but on the next morning about 8 o'clock the survey was begun on the east end of Reno avenue. "In a very short time," says "Bunky," "all the lots on the south side of Reno avenue were located. The survey went on peaceably for two or three hours when all at once a man mounted a dry-goods box, waived his hat and shouted at the top of his voice, 'Attention, citizens!' Immediately a large crowd had gathered around to hear what the gentleman had to say. This was the first mass meeting ever held by the citizens of South Oklahoma. The object of this call was to elect a surveyor, a secretary of survey and an adjusting committee of four to settle disputes between lot claimants. W. R. Killebrew was elected as surveyor; G. W. Patrick, secretary of survey; Messrs. Steele, Hughes, Helburn and Cochran, committeemen.

"The newly elected city officers," continues the chronicler, "began to hold council meetings and to enact a code of laws for city government. It was impossible to make laws to suit all, and trouble began. Numerous charges were made against the mayor and certain members of the city council. In two or three weeks everything was excitement and confusion. Men who had been disappointed in securing lots and getting offices were calling mass meetings and exciting rebellions. G. W. Patrick served as mayor about twenty days, when he offered his resignation, which was accepted by the council. Mr. Killebrew, one of the councilmen, about the same time offered his resignation." The election of T. J. Fagin as Mayor Patrick's successor did not restore calm to the city, and the agitation was continued on the south side very much as in Oklahoma City proper. A charter was adopted in July, and an election

of city officers followed, when Mr. Fagin was again chosen mayor. During the following months, the charges and recriminations between the "ins" and the "outs" in city affairs continued to disturb the civic progress, and Mayor Fagin finally resigned to avoid an impeachment trial. There were other changes in the officials. J. M. Milton filled out the term of Fagin, and in April, 1890, when the civic status was better established, a new set of officers was chosen—Mayor Green; J. M. Vance, recorder; J. N. Harvey, attorney; B. F. Waller, treasurer, and the councilmen were Bean, Keyes, Snode, Watson, Chinn and Dierker.

After resigning the office of mayor, Mr. Patrick devoted himself to a matter that was even of greater importance to the new community than a town government. This was the organization of a school. The territory still being without school laws, the only way to establish a school was by private effort. Soon after the town was opened, Mr. Patrick had gathered together the first school in the city and became its first teacher, having about 400 pupils. The location of this school was in the old Bone and McKennan building, a large frame structure at the corner of Broadway and California avenues, where the fire department is now located.

George W. Patrick, who has the distinction of serving as the first mayor of the former town of South Oklahoma, and also the organizer of the first school, was born in Whitley county, Kentucky, in 1856, was reared in Knoxville, Tennessee, where he graduated from the University of Tennessee in 1882, and took up the profession of surveying and civil engineering. For several years before Oklahoma was opened to settlement he lived in Texas, principally at Sherman. April 22, 1889, he came into Oklahoma City on the first train from Purcell, and at once became an eager and energetic participant in the turbulent life that characterized the early days of this city. His professional skill brought him into prominence in connection with the very matters over which the greatest strife arose—the platting of the streets and lots in the new born city. His principal achievement, however, when considered with regard to the general public benefit, was in starting education in the city. In this too he was well prepared to act as a leader, having had several years' experience in school work, as county superintendent of schools in Campbell

county, Tennessee. When territorial government was formally inaugurated, Mr. Patrick became private secretary of Governor Steele, and had much to do with the appointment of the entire list of first county officers throughout the territory. From this early activity in public affairs he finally turned his attention to the real estate business, in which he has enjoyed a large degree of success. Besides property interests in and about his home city, he has quite extensively engaged in land and mining propositions in Mexico, principally in the state of Sonora, being now president of the Yaqui Gold Mining Company and secretary and treasurer of the Toledo Development and Exploration Company. In Oklahoma City he owns and controls five residence additions, including about thirty tenant houses, all valuable property.

Mr. Patrick was married at Williamsburg, Kentucky, February 4, 1876, to Miss Amanda J. Davis, and they have one child, Mrs. Emma O. Lang, of Oklahoma City.

JOSEPH B. THOBURN, of Oklahoma City, is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born at Bellaire, Ohio, in August, 1866. His paternal grandparents were natives of northern Ireland, the Thoburns (or Thorburns) being a Scottish family of Norse origin. Mr. Thoburn's father, Thomas C. Thoburn, was reared in Belmont county, Ohio, though he was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His life was spent entirely on the farm until he entered the volunteer military service of the United States in 1862, as an enlisted man. After three years of arduous and faithful service he was mustered out, at the end of the war, with the rank of major. Mr. Thoburn's mother, whose maiden name was Mary Eleanor Crozier, was a native of Stark county, Ohio. Her ancestors came to America from Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century, but the Crozier (or Crozer) family were originally French Huguenots. She died in 1895.

Maj. Thomas C. Thoburn migrated with his family from Ohio, to Peabody, Marion county, Kansas, early in 1871, when his son was but four years old. Having been among the first settlers to locate in that vicinity, they experienced all of the vicissitudes and hardships incident to pioneer life in the West at that period. After being reared on a farm and having a common school education, Joseph B. Thoburn learned the "art preservative" in a country printing office at Peabody.

He was several years past his majority when he entered the Kansas Agricultural College, from which institution he graduated in 1893. In 1894 he was married to Miss Callie Conwell of Manhattan, Kansas. They have one child, a daughter, Mary E.

The subject of this sketch located at Oklahoma City in 1899, and followed the printing trade and newspaper work for several years. In 1902 he served for some months as secretary of the Oklahoma City Commercial Club, which, largely as the result of his efforts, was reorganized under the name of the Chamber of Commerce. Simultaneously with the reorganization of that institution, Mr. Thoburn was chosen by the newly organized Territorial Board of Agriculture as its first secretary, a position which he filled for two years and a half. While acting in that capacity, he supervised the organization of the farmers' institutes in the Territory, did effective work in securing needed legislation for the improvement of the public highways, irrigation and drainage development, nursery inspection and otherwise proved his usefulness and fidelity to the agricultural interests of Oklahoma.

Mr. Thoburn has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since boyhood. He was one of the active projectors of Epworth University, the educational institution at Oklahoma City, which has the unique distinction of having been the first practical effort at federation in educational lines by the two great branches of Episcopal Methodism, and he is still a member of the board of trustees of that institution. Mrs. Thoburn is also an active worker in church and missionary circles.

At the present time Mr. Thoburn is devoting his attention almost entirely to literary pursuits, having (in collaboration with Mr. Isaac M. Holcomb) recently completed an outline study of the history of the new state, which has been adopted for use as a text-book in the public schools of Oklahoma. Politically, he is a Republican, though not a narrow partisan. He is a member of two fraternal orders (Masonic and Modern Woodmen) and one patriotic society (Sons of the American Revolution).

GEORGE A. BEIDLER. The Oklahoma City postoffice has a history that is almost unique in the records of the postoffice department, in that it was established and was ready for business several days before the town came into existence, and while the site had no other

occupants than land office employees and other federal officials. The little hut erected for the distribution of the first mail addressed to Oklahoma City stood out on the prairie, amid the waving grass, almost solitary as a representative of the civilization which would soon cover this wilderness and build a city equal to many in the older states.

George A. Beidler was the first postmaster of Oklahoma City, and it was due to his foresighted planning and activity that a postoffice was established in advance of the occupation of the town. As his entire career shows, Mr. Beidler is possessed of the originating pioneer spirit, and it was this that persuaded him to become one of the first citizens of Oklahoma. In line with this intention, he went to Washington, and having a personal acquaintance with the then Postmaster General Wanamaker and other government officials, he was given the commission to establish the postoffice and become the first postmaster of the Oklahoma City to be. There was no such place on the map at the time, but it was known that this was to be a center of the new country.

The following telegram from the adjutant general to General Crook at Chicago, dated April 15, 1889, gave official confirmation to the establishment of the postoffice at Oklahoma City before the opening: "Postmaster general informs the secretary of war that in order to expedite mail service in Oklahoma, I T., permission be given Mr. G. A. Beidler, postmaster at Oklahoma, to erect a building for the accommodation of the postoffice there in advance of the date fixed for the formal opening of the territory to settlement."

Armed with his commission, with some postoffice supplies and with a small quantity of building material, Mr. Beidler reached the proposed townsite several days before the opening. The following day he had his building up, ready for business. Clearly, it had nothing in common with the fine business structures that now line the business streets of the metropolis. The word hut describes it almost perfectly, it being constructed on the stockade plan. Fortunately, Mr. Beidler possesses a photograph of this historic building, showing himself standing in front of it with a mail bag in his hand. The building was located near the Santa Fe tracks, on what is now West Main street, about where the Kingman-Moore Implement Company building now stands. It served as the postoffice only

a few months, being replaced by Mr. Beidler with a larger building on the same site, a two-story frame. Mr. Beidler was postmaster for the first six years of the city's existence, by the end of which time a real city had grown up around where the little postoffice stood. Many stories are told by Oklahomans about the early postal facilities, all of them tending to illustrate how difficult it was to carry on the business of a postoffice established on the bare prairie and suddenly called on to deliver mail to thousands of unknown people. Also, here as in other cities of Oklahoma, it was nearly impossible to get the postoffice department to understand the rapid growth of this country and its corresponding need of increased postal facilities, so that the local officials were continually hampered by the restrictions of a lower-class office being applied to a city of this size. While his term as postmaster involved a great deal of hard work without corresponding remuneration, Mr. Beidler considers it a unique honor and distinction to have been the first postmaster of the metropolis of Oklahoma. Old citizens say that his administration was marked by the strictest honesty and efficiency.

In George A. Beidler the city of Oklahoma has a citizen of remarkable enterprise and ingenuity. Besides holding offices of trust and being a successful business man, he has been a pioneer, a soldier, and an inventor. He possesses the excellent talent of initiative, and all his life has eagerly entered upon new fields of endeavor whenever the opportunity came. Born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in 1842, he comes of a family that has given to the world several other leaders in affairs. He is of German descent on his father's side, his grandfather having settled in Pennsylvania from Germany, and on his mother's side he comes of the Hoke family, of which Hon. Hoke Smith of Georgia is a conspicuous member. Congressman Beidler of Cleveland is a cousin of Mr. Beidler. A still more remarkable man was the late J. X. Beidler (a brother of George A.), whose name and achievements have become part and parcel for all time of the early history of the Northwest, especially of Montana. He was one of Montana's pioneers, and as United States marshal, sheriff, chief of the vigilantes, associated with Col. W. F. Sanders and other noted characters of Montana, he displayed surpassing courage and energy in purifying Montana of its criminal element. A monu-



ment erected to his memory at Helena is a well deserved memorial of one of the bravest men in that or any other state.

George A. Beidler moved west while a boy, first to Logan county, Illinois, and in 1860 crossed the plains with a wagon party to Colorado, where he was successfully engaged in gold mining for a year or so. Returning to Logan county in 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Infantry, and served his country to the end of the war, mainly in Tennessee and Arkansas under General Steele. He was promoted to sergeant major and later to lieutenant of his company (B), his regiment being commanded by Colonel Yates. After the war Philadelphia became his permanent home, and there his talents were applied to mechanical invention, with much practical success. Among the useful devices invented by him were lanterns, chimney burners, steamboat propellers, and a practical form of wood paving. During the early seventies he interrupted his activity along these lines by a period spent in Montana, where he joined his brother and was for a time engaged in mining in the noted gold camps of Virginia City, Last Chance Gulch and others. Since serving as postmaster of Oklahoma City, Mr. Beidler has been identified with the city in various ways. He served one term as register of deeds of Oklahoma county, but has since given most of his attention to the real estate business and inventing. He bought and promoted the sale of the residence lots in Beidler Heights, one of the most beautiful residence additions to the city, and where his own home is located.

He is one of the most active members of the First Methodist Episcopal church of this city, being on the board of trustees and for nearly six years superintendent of the Sunday school. He is past commander of Grant Post, G. A. R., has been its chaplain for several years, and was recently endorsed for the position of department commander of Oklahoma. Mr. Beidler married, in Philadelphia, Miss Arline Umberger. Mrs. Bernice E. Hughes is the younger of their two children, and the son is George C. Beidler, who like his father is a successful inventor. The rectigraph, a copying device, is his invention, and the Rectigraph Company was organized for its manufacture, with plant at Rochester, New York. G. C. Beidler is vice president of the company, and one of the financial backers of the enterprise is Hon. Dennis Flynn.

MAX HAHN PACKING CO. In the meat packing industry, Oklahoma offers comparatively a virgin field. For years its broad territory has furnished thousands of herds for the slaughter pens of Kansas City, Chicago and other well known packing centers, but the development of a home industry is a subject of very recent history. On the south, Fort Worth has been an important market for some years, and on the north Wichita has reached considerable importance in this field, but the broad expanse of Oklahoma has been a factor in the meat industry mainly as a source of supply.

Oklahoma City was a natural point for the location of a plant that would draw its supply from the Oklahoma stock farms. In 1899 the first considerable effort was made to establish such an industry. In that year the Hoefler Packing Company of St. Joseph, Missouri, built a branch in this city. In 1902 the business passed into the hands of the Oklahoma Packing Company, which had been organized by Mr. E. F. Sparrow, of the American National Bank, who became president of the company. After three years the Oklahoma Packing Company discontinued operations. The plant had not been entirely a success, due perhaps to the lack of proper and experienced management of the details of the business.

The plant lay idle for some time, awaiting the enterprise and experience necessary to make a success of the business. These requisites were found in the person of Max Hahn, who came from Dallas, Texas, in the summer of 1907, and after looking over the abandoned plant decided to re-establish the business. Mr. Hahn had been a successful retailer and meat packer in Dallas for twenty years. Born in the province of Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, in 1863, he early learned the butcher's trade and has followed the business all his life. On coming to America at the age of fourteen, he was an employe in shops in New York city and state, and later went to work in one of the big packing plants at Kansas City, where he mastered the details of the business and laid the foundation for his independent career. In 1887 he began the retail meat business in Dallas in a small way, but with the development of that town into one of the important southwestern cities he expanded his business accordingly, and soon had three large meat markets supplying his retail trade in that city. From the retail shop, and to supplement it,



he established a packing plant, and began supplying a large country trade. This branch of his enterprise at first met with obstinate competition, but he pushed it along until his Dallas packing house was recognized as one of the important business assets of the city. Furthermore, his achievement was such as to win the admiration of the leading business and financial interests of the city, and with this backing and encouragement he was able to secure favorable commission arrangements at the Fort Worth stockyards, enabling him to buy stock there on an equal footing with the big Chicago packing companies who control the Fort Worth yards; a result that no independent packer hitherto had been able to accomplish.

The Hahn Packing Company now has its principal plant in Oklahoma City, the old one at Dallas being continued as a branch. This concentration of the business here was due to the faith of its founder in the greatness of Oklahoma City as the commercial center of the new state, and also a keen appreciation of the advantages to the company that will utilize and develop the new field of Oklahoma as a packing supply. The new plant started under good auspices, and its initial capacity for slaughtering about 400 head of cattle and about 1,200 hogs per week will be increased as business warrants. The Max Hahn Packing Company plant is on the east side of the Santa Fe tracks at the intersection of Frisco street. The buildings are large and commodious, and under Mr. Hahn's supervision have been re-equipped with the best of modern machinery and every facility for the expeditious and economical handling of the business. The stockyards in connection are conducted with a liberal policy that is certain to be broadly beneficial to the city. No commission charges exacted from stock shippers, who, after shipping their stock to this point, are allowed, if not satisfied with the local market, to re-ship to Kansas City or other points, without charge for water and pens. Whether Oklahoma City is destined to become a great stock market depends upon future developments, but it can be said with assurance that the establishment of this one plant here, fostered by its liberal business policy, will be directly beneficial to the live-stock industry in Oklahoma by offering a market to the small shippers who previously could not, profitably, ship stock to distant markets in less than carload lots. To nearby stock growers it also offers advantages

in that the stock suffers less depreciation in transit. Mr. Hahn, at the head of the business, is thoroughly experienced in its every detail, is a competent business manager, and has ample financial resources for the promotion of this large concern. His entrance into the industrial field means much for the future development of Oklahoma City. Associated with him are his two sons, Carl and Max, Jr., both of whom are capable young business men.

D. W. F. TURBYFILL is an architect of well known ability and renown in eastern Oklahoma, and his professional career here covers the period of the city's remarkable expansion to its present metropolitan proportions. One of the most notable buildings which stand as a monument to his wonderful skill as an architect is the magnificent Masonic Temple at Guthrie, of which he was the architect not only of the original building, but of the more recent additions to the beautiful structure. He designed the dormitory for the Langston University, the Christian church of Chickasha and the Christian church of Oklahoma City. He is also the architect of several bank buildings throughout Oklahoma, notably of the Hite Brothers Bank of Anadarko, the Finerty Bank at Cordell, the bank of the Purcell Bank and Trust Company, the First National Bank of Elk City, two bank buildings at Wynnewood, the Thomas (Oklahoma) National Bank and many others of the finest structures of the state. Of those mentioned nearly all are of a classic style of architecture.

Although so closely allied with the progress and development of Oklahoma Mr. Turbyfill is a native son of North Carolina, born in Lincoln county in 1867, and he is of English ancestry. On coming to this country the family first located in Virginia, and to a member of this family belongs the distinction of building the first house in Petersburg, that state. In 1880 the Turbyfills moved from Lincoln county to Texas, first locating in Cooke county, and thus D. W. F. Turbyfill attended school in both states. Returning after a time to North Carolina he attended Concordia College in Catawba county, and his professional education was obtained principally in the Maack School of Architecture in St. Louis, but he also pursued courses in architecture in Dallas and other of the principal cities of Texas. He began his work in what was formerly Indian Territory, spending a year or

so at St. Paul's Valley and Wynnewood, and continuing at Guthrie, Oklahoma. In 1899 he located permanently in Oklahoma City, and his professional career here covers the period of the city's remarkable growth and development, while during all this time he has engraved his name indelibly on the pages of its history.

Some of the handsomest and most substantial structures, both business and residence, in this city are of his designing. He was the architect of the Gault building, the McCord-Collins building, the Martin building, and one of his latest business structures is a three-story brick building for the Britton Brothers on Third street. He designed the residences of M. L. Turner, Dennis Flynn, O. A. Mitscher, John Alexander and F. E. Fulton, these being among the finest in the city.

Mr. Turbyfill married in Wynnewood Miss Mattie Winbray, who was born and reared in Texas, and they have one son, M. Angelo Turbyfill.

EVERETT JAMES GIDDINGS has become one of the able lawyers of Oklahoma City and is also one of the prominent Democrats of city and state, being, so it is understood, in line for promotion by his party to the office of governor of the state. Mr. Giddings was born at San Antonio, Texas, August 4, 1874, son of Colonel George H. and Julia M. (Thompson) Giddings. His father was a Confederate soldier, and commanded the Sixth Texas Infantry in the last engagement of the Civil war. On the mother's side, also, Mr. Giddings has a military record as a heritage, his mother being the granddaughter of the gallant Commodore Truxton, the hero of the brief period of hostility between the United States and France in 1799.

Mr. Giddings was educated in the public schools of New York City, and graduated from the University of Texas in 1893 with the degree of LL.B. At the beginning of his career as a lawyer he practiced in San Antonio, with the firm of Sweringer and Brooks for a year and a half, and was in independent practice at Gainesville, Texas, until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, at which time he enlisted in the Third Texas Infantry, U. S. V. He was commissioned first lieutenant, but his regiment never left the United States for active service. Since then Mr. Giddings has practiced his profession in Oklahoma City.

R. PARKS BENNETT, president of Bennett-Sherman Realty Company and well known throughout Oklahoma City and the state as a dealer in real estate and a promoter of business and industrial enterprises on a large scale, is a native of St. Charles, Missouri, where he was born on the 11th of August, 1870. He is a son of George D. and Mamie (Parks) Bennett, and obtained his education in the public schools of Dallas, Texas, and his early business training also in that city. His first experience in the commercial world was with Sanger Brothers drygoods house of Dallas, as a stock boy in their notion department. When eighteen years of age he was appointed their salesman for Texas, remaining in that capacity until 1904, when he continued his career as a commercial traveler by going to St. Louis in the interest of Adolph Glazier & Company, dealers in white goods. While with this house, his territory comprised Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and his combined experience gave him a broad outlook over a very important field of the Southwest.

In 1905, Mr. Bennett located in the progressive and virile city of Oklahoma, and he at once became a stalwart figure in its many activities. He organized and incorporated the Bennett-Sherman Realty Company, of which he has been president from the first. Although primarily devoted to real estate and insurance, the business of the company has been conducted along the broadest lines, and has included the promotion of many large enterprises and industries, such as the Max Hahn Packing Company and the Pinch Compressing Company. Through the individual endeavors of Mr. Bennett and the platting, sale and donation of city real estate many projects have been centered in Oklahoma City and rebounded to its substantial growth as well as the prosperity of its citizens, so that while furthering his own interest to a noteworthy extent, at the same time he has been a public benefactor. Mr. Bennett married Miss Ethel Cavanaugh, of Dallas, Texas, and they have two daughters, Muriel and Frances.

CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSON is one of the ablest young lawyers in Oklahoma. He has been engaged in the practice of law in Oklahoma City since August, 1902. He is a member of the firm of Burwell, Crockett & Johnson, who have an extensive practice, with well equipped offices in the Lee Building.

Mr. Johnson was born in Sweden, coming

to the United States when he was eighteen years of age. He graduated in the law department of the University of Texas in 1901, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He is affiliated with the Masons, Odd Fellows and Elks, and is a member of the India Temple, and of the Oklahoma Consistory.

In 1905, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Mary Milner, daughter of M. C. Milner, one of the pioneer business men and capitalists of Oklahoma City. Mr. Johnson takes an active interest in civic affairs, and is president of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Public Library.

JAMES A. McLAUCHLIN, A. B., A. M., LITT. D. Prominent among the most active, popular and successful educators of Oklahoma is Dr. James A. McLauchlin, president of the Central State Normal at Edmond, Oklahoma. Inheriting from his parents a healthy mental and moral constitution, and being endowed by nature with scholarly tastes and ambitions, he has ever been a diligent and conscientious student, and is eminently fitted for the important and responsible position which he is now filling. A son of the late John C. McLauchlin, he was born June 15, 1867, in Wadesboro, Anson county, North Carolina, of sturdy and thrifty Scotch ancestry.

The Doctor's paternal grandfather, Duncan McLauchlin, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, and, with his wife, Katherine McLauchlin emigrated to this country, settling in Cumberland county, North Carolina. Obtaining large tracts of land in that county, he became closely identified with several of the industries of that part of the state, taking an especial interest in the development of the turpentine industry. In politics, he belonged to the old Whig party. Both he and his wife, true to the religious faith in which they were brought up, were strict Presbyterians. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Neill D., who served as a Confederate soldier throughout the Civil war; John Calvin, the Doctor's father; Sarah Jane (Holt), William A., who died while in the Confederate service; Benjamin, also died while serving as a soldier in the Confederate army; and Katherine Ann.

John Calvin McLauchlin was a life-long resident of North Carolina, and died at his home in Wadesboro, May 24, 1906. He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1857, after taking the regular A. B. course. He served in the late Civil war as captain of Company "K," Pee Dee Wild Cats,

Twenty-Sixth North Carolina Regiment. He was wounded at Malvern Hill during the seven days' fight; and again at Gettysburg, this time losing his left thumb and, for a time, the use of his left hand. His regiment entered the battle-field at Gettysburg on the first day with about eight hundred men, and came out of the third day's fight with scarcely one hundred men, after having made the charge with Col. Pickett up the slope of Cemetery Ridge. At the close of the war in 1865, he moved to Wadesboro and engaged in the mercantile business. On February 18, 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Elizabeth Caraway, who for twenty-nine years shared with him his joys and sorrows. Nine children were the fruit of this union, five of whom still live: James A., the subject of this sketch; Katherine, wife of B. G. Covington; Duncan, foreman of a newspaper in Wadesboro, North Carolina; John E., advertising manager of the *Daily Georgian*, of Atlanta, Georgia; and Wilfred C., principal of the Darlington, South Carolina, High School. In writing the obituary of the late Captain John C. McLauchlin, Judge R. T. Bennett said: "He came to Anson county to teach our youth and lead them along the road to culture. His success was immediate; he grew upon the people; his full stature in outline was made manifest, and he became an inspiration to many. In 1874, he was elected clerk of superior court and judge of probate and held the office for twenty-eight years. No man ever knew him derelict of speech, action or conduct. Such was his towardliness to friends, that his words and actions became living things, immortal things, walking about in their hearts. No despisements took refuge in his clear soul. His habits were as regular as the sun. His second wife, a lady of many graces, survives him. His children are rich in accomplishments of mind and heart. He will live in his labors begun, prosecuted and ended here." Captain McLauchlin was a life-long Democrat, a zealous member of the Masonic fraternity, and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, having represented his church on several occasions as commissioner to the General Assembly.

Being graduated from the public schools of Wadesboro, James A. McLauchlin entered Davidson College, in Davidson, North Carolina, and was there graduated with the degree of A. B., in 1887, his average during the four years that he was in that institution being



ninety-seven and one-half. Taking a post-graduate course in the same college in 1894, he was awarded the degree of A. M. A fine student, standing as leader in his class, he received commendations from his instructors, and was heartily recommended by the president of the college for the professional work in which he intended to engage, that of a teacher. Since his graduation, the doctor has taken a very prominent part in educational work, having served as conductor or instructor in twelve different Normal Institutes held in his native state, Texas or Oklahoma. He has added much to his efficiency as an educator since entering upon his professional career by taking a post-graduate course at the University of Chicago, and doing summer Normal work at the University of North Carolina. He holds first grade certificates for Kansas, averaging ninety-seven; for North Carolina, averaging one hundred; and for Oklahoma, averaging ninety-nine and four-sevenths, this being the highest average ever made in Greer county, Oklahoma, and as far as known, the highest in the state. He holds permanent certificates for the states of Texas and Oklahoma, and in 1900 King College, Tennessee, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature.

Dr. McLaughlin served in public school work four years in Kansas and five years in his native state and those whom he served have given him full and hearty indorsement of his work both as teacher and citizen. For seven years he was Professor of Mathematics at Austin College, Texas, during which time his salary was twice increased, and he had been elected for the eighth year and had served through the summer term when he accepted the superintendency of the Mangum Public Schools. This change as well as each of the other changes referred to, was a distinct promotion, especially in the matter of salary. Dr. McLaughlin reorganized the school system at Mangum and so improved the schools during his four years of service that the public schools of Mangum are not surpassed in efficiency by those of any other city in the state. With a two-year kindergarten course, primary, grammar school and high school courses the graduates from which enter the university of the state without examination; with modern school buildings of the most approved architecture and surrounded with beautiful lawns adorned with trees and flowers; with every department properly equipped

for its work, there being well furnished laboratories, maps, globes, charts, measures, weights, drawing models, etc., and with special apparatus for teaching geometry, geography, physiology, zoology, agriculture and physics,—with all these evidences of progress, the citizens of Mangum have great reason to be proud of their public schools. In these four years, Dr. McLaughlin secured such increases in the salaries of the Mangum teachers that for the spring term of 1908, the average salaries paid were the highest in Oklahoma and the cost per pupil was the lowest of any city in the state. The officers and members of the Mangum Board of Education, who elected Dr. McLaughlin in 1904, served with him for four years and were re-elected for the fifth time; this being the highest possible tribute to the members of the board and to the superintendent. His tireless efforts and efficient work to promote and advance the educational standing of the Mangum schools, and his faithful though modest service in the interest of the Democratic party had much to do with his being elected by the Board of Regents to his present position as President of the Central State Normal at Edmond, the largest and most important educational institution in Oklahoma. If we may judge by the energy and wisdom with which Dr. McLaughlin has taken hold of his new work, it may be said, without a doubt that he is the right man in the right place.

In 1888, in North Carolina, Dr. McLaughlin married Frances E. Tillman, who was born in that state in 1870, a daughter of Dr. David C. Tillman, and a cousin of Senator Tillman, of South Carolina. Dr. Tillman was a skillful physician and surgeon and served during the Civil war in the Confederate army. He was a stanch Democrat, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and died in 1903. His wife and eight children survive him, as follows: Frederick S., farming on the old homestead; Frances E., wife of Dr. McLaughlin; Arnold, a successful commercial salesman; Elizabeth, wife of Hon. J. W. Stitt, of Fort Worth, Texas; William L., a merchant; James E., a farmer; Richard H., an electrical engineer in New York; and Rosa. Dr. and Mrs. McLaughlin are the parents of five children: Anna, born in 1889; Katherine, born in 1895; John Calvin, born in 1898; Rosamond, born in 1900; and Frances, born in 1906. Both the Doctor and Mrs. McLaughlin are members of the Presbyterian church. He has been an



elder in that church ever since he was twenty-one years of age. He served both as ruling elder and as clerk of the session at Meriden, Kansas; Wadesboro, North Carolina; Sherman, Texas; and at Mangum, Oklahoma. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity and like his father is an enthusiastic Mason. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen, and the Fraternal Union of America. He also carries insurance in four leading old line companies. Besides being an educator, he enters heartily upon his duties as a citizen, and is a successful business man, having acquired a large landed property.

**HARDY C. ANGLEA.** Edmond, though now a town of several thousand inhabitants, with business blocks, banks, industries and other institutions, began its existence at the time of the opening in April, 1889, with four original settlers. These four pioneers were the following: Colonel E. B. Townsend, J. D. Turner, Wheeler Turner, and Hardy C. Anglea. These men started at the Kickapoo line, and riding on horseback, reached the site of Edmond at 1:40 p. m. of the opening day. The southeast quarter of section 35, adjoining the town on the south, and now being developed for city residence purposes, was homesteaded by Mr. Anglea, who lived here ever since the opening and was an active factor in the progress of Edmond.

Mr. Anglea was in the live-stock business during the first years of his residence at Edmond. In 1898 he became actively connected with the real estate business, and was instrumental in bringing many settlers to this country, where they have found and made prosperous homesteads. His brother, J. M. Anglea, is cashier of the First National Bank of Edmond. Mr. Anglea was one of the influential Democrats of the county, having been chairman and delegate in many conventions, and also acted as campaign manager.

Mr. Anglea was identified with the Oklahoma country before its opening to settlement, having been appointed, in 1888, superintendent of the Indian farm for the Ponca Indians, near White Eagle, in what later became Oklahoma Territory. He held that position until the opening. Mr. Anglea was born at Castalian Springs, Sumner county, Tennessee, in 1860, son of W. R. and Martha (Cryer) Anglea, both representing old and well known families of Tennessee. The paternal ancestors originally lived in Virginia. On his mother's

side, Mr. Anglea was grandson of Rev. Hardy M. Cryer, who was one of the ablest ministers in the early history of the Methodist church in Tennessee. Mr. Anglea had in his possession some treasured letters that were written to his grandfather by Andrew Jackson, and it was owing to the advice and influence of "Old Hickory" that the former entered the ministry.

Having been reared and educated in his native county, Mr. Anglea, in 1883, was given a position with Captain Bates of Tennessee, brother of Governor Bates, in the work of surveying and constructing the first street railroad at El Paso, Texas, of which work Captain Bates was then in charge. Following this, for two years, Mr. Anglea was in the railroad train service between El Paso and the City of Mexico, and shortly afterward came to Oklahoma. Mr. Anglea's first wife was Miss Daisy Collier of Sumner county, Tennessee, who died at Edmond in 1895, leaving two children, Robert and Hardy C., Jr. He afterwards married Miss Eva Link, of Moberly, Missouri. They had one son, William K. Mr. Anglea died October 26, 1907.

**WILLIAM S. PATTEN.** At the opening of the territory in 1889, when the town of Edmond was established on the line of the Santa Fe road some miles north of Oklahoma City, a banking enterprise was also founded, called the Bank of Edmond. In 1893 the People's Bank was established, and after going along for some years these two were consolidated, in 1898, and in 1902 a national bank charter was obtained and the present First National Bank of Edmond established. The First National has capital stock of \$25,000, and at this writing the surplus is \$5,000, while its deposits are over a hundred thousand dollars. It is a sound institution, with capable men as its officers and directors, and has exerted a beneficial influence in the business of a large community.

The president is William S. Patten, whose ability as a financier has been tested by residence and business activity in the northern part of Oklahoma county since the early years of territorial history. He was cashier of the former consolidated bank, and when the national charter was taken out was elected president. His associates in the bank are J. W. Howard, vice-president; John M. Anglea, cashier. Mr. Patten is also a director of the Bank of Arcadia, and has many business interests in Oklahoma county. As a member of

the younger set of enterprising and public-spirited business men who are making Oklahoma a great state, Mr. Patten's training and ability fit him for the responsible position he now occupies. Born at Sandwich, DeKalb county, Illinois, he was reared on his father's farm, his father being one of the most prominent stockmen of that part of the state, and besides being a pioneer settler was also a pioneer in the breeding of short-horn cattle. William S. Patten has also been identified with the stock business for several years in Oklahoma, and began his career in that line. After getting his education at Sandwich, he went to Story county, Iowa, and though only a boy in years engaged in the stock business. On taking up his residence in Oklahoma in 1891, he homesteaded a quarter section near Edmond. Mr. Patten's wife is Erma (Howard) Patten. They have two children, William Howard and Mabel Erma.

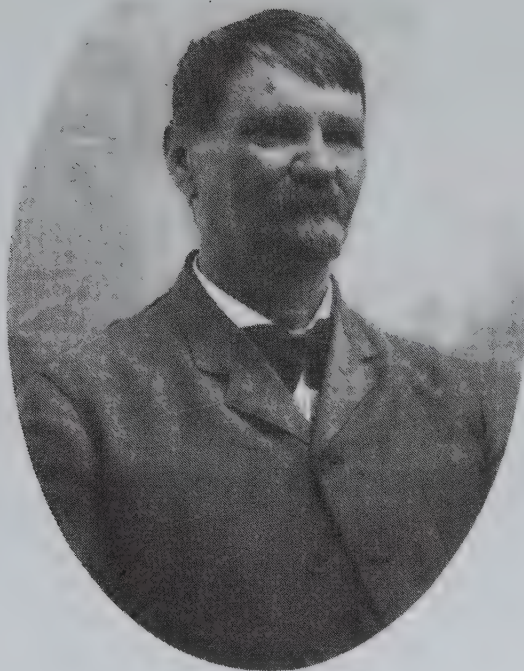
**THOMAS PRYOR GORE.** In the country at large much interest was aroused by the fact that Oklahoma had chosen a blind senator to represent the new state at Washington. A blind orator in the upper house was a distinction that no other state could share. But when the blind senator first engaged in debate with some of the veteran leaders of the senate, and suffered no disparagement in logical statement and skill of pointed repartee in comparison with his colleague, this interest was heightened to surprise and admiration, with the result that in the first session Senator Gore acquired a position of respected influence in the legislative chamber noted for its conservatism and observance of precedents. At home Senator Gore's ability has been well known for several years, and it seemed a well merited honor that he should be chosen to the first rank of officials who represent the new state.

Thomas Pryor Gore is a Mississippian by birth, and less than forty years of age, so that he is among the junior members of the senate. Born in Webster county, Mississippi, December 10, 1870, a son of Thomas Madison and Carrie Elizabeth (Wingo) Gore, he met his first physical misfortune when a child of eight years, losing his left eye by being accidentally struck with a stick by a playmate. Three years later an arrow from a cross-bow pierced the other eye, and since that time, without the priceless gift of sight, has attained position far in advance of average attainment. Of a studious nature, he acquired knowledge by

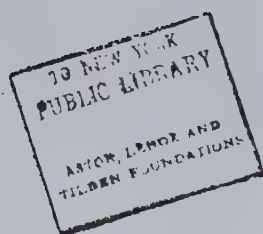
having others read to him, and depended on a wonderfully retentive memory and active mind to remold his knowledge for his practical use. At the age of twenty he was graduated from the normal school, at Walthall, Mississippi, and in 1892 received the degree of B. LL. from the Cumberland University, Tennessee, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He had been a school teacher during 1890-91, and before he was twenty-one years old had been nominated for the state legislature, his minority preventing him from conducting an active campaign for the office. After practicing law in Mississippi, he moved to Texas in 1895, where he joined the Populist political movement and at once took a leading part. He was a delegate to the national Populist convention at St. Louis in 1896, and in 1898 was nominated by the sixth Texas district as candidate for Congress, being defeated. With the decline of the Populist movement and the incorporation of many of its principles and personal adherents in the Democratic party, Mr. Gore became a Democrat in 1899, and in 1900 campaigned, as the blind orator, in South Dakota and other states, and repeated this party work in the campaign of 1904. Mr. Gore moved to Oklahoma at the time of the Kiowa-Comanche opening in 1901, and has lived in Lawton. He was elected and served in the territorial council during 1902-05, and following a successful campaign for the United States senatorship in the summer of 1907 was elected by the first legislature of Oklahoma in November. Senator Gore married at Palestine, Texas, December 27, 1900, Miss Nina Kay.

**FRANK McMASTER.** At the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche reservation on August 6, 1901, and the founding of the town of Lawton which received its birth the same day, hundreds participated in those stirring initial events who never made more than a temporary impression on the life and affairs of the new country. With equal truth it may be said that among those who rode into Lawton that August day were some men who from that time to this have never ceased for a single day to be active, energetic factors in civic or business life.

A town of tents one day had become a well organized civic community almost the day after, and within a few months all the important activities and institutions of a populous center were well established in Lawton. But it may be readily per-



Paul K. McMaster





ceived that such rapid development required organizers, men of initiative, of great public spirit, unselfishly devoted to the public good. Lawton fortunately had several such. But when the historical inquirer turns his questions this way, the citizens usually have a name to head the list—Frank McMaster. Among other things, Mr. McMaster is identified with the foundation of a public school system in Lawton. He was first president of the school board, and, going about his duties with great energy and without regard for his own time and expense, he had constructed within a very short time three wooden school buildings in which the public school system was inaugurated, and within sixty days there were twelve hundred pupils occupying modern furniture. He was also a member of the first board of county commissioners.

While Mr. McMaster belongs in peculiar and intimate relation to Lawton, he has been an Oklahoman since the first opening day, and what he has done and what he has been in the subsequent while are features of Oklahoma history that cannot be confined to any one locality. In another chapter it is related how he came to Oklahoma City on the opening day and at once established a daily paper, the *Daily Gazette*, which he conducted for a little over five years.

His career has been varied, eventful and spiced with the ardor, the independence and forcefulness of his own character and temperament, from boyhood up. Born in Cook county, Illinois, in what is now within the city limits of Chicago, in 1842, he was reared and educated in that city, and for a year or so before the war gained a dual experience in newspaper work and in studying law. He was in Chicago at the time of the political excitement over the first campaign and election of Lincoln and got a first-hand knowledge of noted men and events of the time. The breaking out of the Civil war caused him to enlist at Chicago, and his record as a soldier throughout that conflict was marked by bravery and efficiency. He was a member of Company G, 52d Illinois Infantry, First Brigade, Second Division, Left Wing, 16th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and was first Post Commander of Grant Post, G. A. R., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. On coming out of the army he resumed newspaper work and in a short time was admitted to the bar. His examination was conducted before the supreme court at

Ottawa, one of the members of the court being Judge Sidney Breese, one of the most noted jurists of Illinois. For a time he practiced law in Kane county, Illinois. It is of interest as showing his varied knowledge of men and affairs that he was connected as reporter with the old *Chicago Times* during the early career of Wilbur F. Story, and he was connected with that paper at the time it was suppressed by order of General Burnside, the same day that Abraham Lincoln was buried at Springfield. A few years later he became editor and owner of the *Quincy Herald*.

From Illinois his next field of experience was in the west, during the latter sixties and early seventies, and he participated in some of the exciting history recorded there about the time the Pacific railroads were pushing toward Colorado and the Pacific coast. Among his numerous claims to distinction is the fact that he was one of the founders of the town of Gunnison, Colorado. He owned the original townsite and during the boom days effected enormous sales of town lots. Mr. McMaster, as may be judged from what has been told, is a pioneer, and as such his name is mentioned at the outset of the history of various localities and enterprises. During a period while he was living in Denver, he was one of the attorneys for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, then in course of construction, and as such was an actor in some of the contests over rights of way with other companies, from each of which might be woven a story of more than ordinary interest. Later he had a law office in Kansas City. But his pioneer spirit has caused many interruptions in his legal career, and his desire to be abreast of the advance of civilization into new countries led him to Oklahoma when it was opened, and he has been identified with the territory ever since. After leaving the management of the Oklahoma City Gazette he practiced law there until the Lawton opening, and that has also been his active profession in Lawton.

This Oklahoma lawyer and pioneer is essentially of the militant type, original and independent in his intellectual equipment, has principles and upholds them fearlessly. His enemies say he is hard and bitter in his combats, whether as a newspaper writer, as a public speaker or as a lawyer. But it is probably more just to say that he is such a man as can never "trim" his views to conform to public opinion, and prefers to maintain his own atti-

tude of thought rather than take the usual groove merely for the sake of being agreeable. Though a lifelong Democrat, he found, on coming to the territory, that he was out of sympathy with the Democrats of Oklahoma, and in his publications he was a severe critic of the Democratic as well as the Republican parties. He has been prominent in some of the legal and political struggles since the opening in 1889. After leaving the *Daily Gazette* he published, for several years, a monthly, *McMaster's Magazine*, which gained a large clientage of readers, and was noted for the incisive, crisp and original articles, many of them being documents of historical interest for Oklahoma.

**SAMUEL A. JOYNER.** Among that worthy host of pioneer citizens of Lawton, who located here on the opening day and have since entered so heartily and energetically into community affairs that some share of the credit for the building of the city and the development of the surrounding country belongs to each one of them, may be mentioned the present county surveyor of Comanche county, Samuel A. Joyner, who was elected to that office at the regular election in the fall of 1902, on the Democratic ticket, being re-elected in 1904 and 1906, has surveyed and mapped Comanche county until he is more thoroughly familiar with this important part of Oklahoma than any other man. His work in the office has been of essential importance to the land development of the county.

Mr. Joyner has been engaged in surveying and civil engineering for about twenty years and is thoroughly acquainted with the southwest. Born in 1860 on a plantation nine miles from Little Rock, Arkansas, where he was reared, he had come to Texas in young manhood and for three years lived in Austin, San Antonio and other portions of southwest Texas. His parents had been pioneers of Arkansas. His father, Thomas A. Joyner, a native of North Carolina, had come to Pulaski county, Arkansas, about 1845, and his mother, Louisa (Douglas) Joyner, daughter of John Douglas, was of still earlier residence in Arkansas. From Texas, where he spent the years from 1884 to 1888, Mr. Joyner went to New Mexico, and was a druggist in Roswell until ill health compelled him to seek outdoor vocations. With that he began his connection with surveying and engineering, and for a time was with the forces that built the Santa Fe line through New Mexico. For the most

part, however, he worked independently as a general surveyor. He was a pioneer of Chaves county, having crossed the Texas plains to that region when the nearest railroad was two hundred miles away and before beginning had been made of the irrigation that now makes that valley famously productive. A citizen of New Mexico for fifteen years, he became well known and took some part in public affairs, serving during the winter of 1896-97 as journal clerk of the senate. At Lawton, Mr. Joyner is a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias. He has two children: Iwilla is the daughter of his first wife, who before her marriage was Miss Ray Armstrong. By his present wife, Pauline (Bingham) Joyner, who was born in Illinois, he has one child, Loumeda. Mrs. Joyner has a daughter, Dorothy, by former marriage.

**HON. J. ELMER THOMAS.** The seventeenth senatorial district comprises the counties of Comanche, Stephens and Jefferson, a considerable portion of southwest Oklahoma and one of the richest agricultural areas of the state. At the Democratic primaries, June 10, 1907, J. Elmer Thomas, a prominent young lawyer of Lawton and a resident of Comanche county since the opening of the country, was nominated for the first senator from this district, and in the succeeding November was elected.

In after years an increasing historical interest will be evinced in the principles for which the members of the first state legislature avowed their support, and which, aside from the personality of the candidate, have been the vital facts in the recent campaign. The principal planks in Mr. Thomas' platform were the following:—Separate schools, coaches and waiting rooms for the colored race; uniform system of public highways; laws against the consolidation of firms and corporations into trusts and monopolies; ample power to railroad commission to regulate rates and prevent discrimination; strictest economy in expenditure of public money; immediate sale of school lands (lessee to have preference right of purchase) on long time at low rate of interest; establishment of two state penitentiaries, one for long time, hardened criminals, and the other, a reformatory for short-time prisoners, the latter to be located if possible in the Wichita mountains, where prison labor may be used for cutting stone for state buildings and preparing ballast for public roads; free text books for public schools and compulsory attendance.

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*Frank Ben King*



Senator Thomas, who will have an active part in the work of the first legislature, and as an able lawyer will assist in the enactment of a new civil and criminal code to conform with the new constitution, is thoroughly qualified for these duties both by talents and training. Born in 1876, on a farm near Greencastle, Putman county, Indiana, he has been largely identified with the interests of the soil both by residence and occupation throughout his career, having spent the first twenty-four years of his life on his father's farm. At the age of sixteen he secured a license to teach school, and after teaching three terms entered college, where he was able to remain by working outside, keeping books, running a boarding club, etc. Graduating from the Central Normal College of Danville, Indiana, in 1897, he also got a year's scholarship in DePauw University by winning an oratorical contest, and was graduated from DePauw with the class of 1900. As a public speaker, Mr. Thomas has a fame dating from college days. In 1899 he represented his university on the debating team against the University of Indianapolis, and in the campaign of 1896, young as he was, he made many speeches for William J. Bryan, and in both the following presidential campaigns he advocated both the principles and the personality of Mr. Byran. His address, "The Philosophy of Reform," delivered before his fellow alumni in 1906, was later republished and used as a part of his campaign literature, its main declarations being still expressive of his attitude as a candidate and those upon which he based his strength with the people.

Soon after graduation from the university, Mr. Thomas came to Oklahoma, in October, 1900, and when the Kiowa-Comanche country was opened in August, 1901, became a resident of the county and the city of Lawton, where he has practiced law. He is considered a successful man, whether in law, business or politics, and the interest in his personal career is enhanced by the fact that he has made his success through his own efforts since he was a boy.

**CAPT. FRANK BEN KING.** The Lawton Engineer Corps, which in point of efficiency has a foremost ranking not alone in the Oklahoma National Guard but in similar branches of service throughout the country, has been captained during the last four years by Frank Ben King, of Lawton, a young man who has made a distinguished record in military science

and as a military officer in the engineering corps. His connection with military affairs covers all the period of his life since coming of age, and comprises a full and eventful career.

Born at Ashton, Lee county, Illinois, in 1878, Captain King, after receiving some of his early schooling at Aurora, was brought west to Oberlin, Kansas, when seven years old, and there continued his education, supplemented by two years in the high school at Kansas City. Moving to Arkansas with his father in 1898, while the Spanish-American war was in progress he first entered military life, enlisting on June 30th, at Dardanelle, as a private in the Second Arkansas Infantry, U. S. V. Though his term of enlistment was spent at Chickamauga Park and Anniston, Alabama, until he was mustered out February 25, 1899, he thereby acquired the taste for military affairs and displayed aptitudes for military science that really formed his subsequent career. He soon organized a company of infantry in the National Guard of Arkansas, and was elected its captain in 1901. In September of that year he joined his father who had located at Lawton only a few weeks after the founding of the town, and from this point as a residence and the center of his civil life, he has continued his interest in military matters. June 30, 1903, he was commissioned first lieutenant of the Lawton Engineer Corps, Oklahoma National Guard, which he had organized, and the following August 4th was promoted to captain of this organization, the position that he still holds.

Ever since he first joined the army in 1898 Captain King has displayed the highest efficiency as a soldier and a military officer. He has been a close, constant and ambitious student, never being satisfied unless he excelled in every branch of military science that he took up, and the honors that have come to him are the result of his indefatigable energy in attending to his studies and his duties. His skill and ability were early recognized by the war department at Washington, and in the latter part of 1903 he was commissioned by the department to attend the garrison military school at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. During that winter he spent all his available time as a student in that school. In November, 1904, he received similar permission to attend a military school at Fort Crook, Nebraska, where in higher grades he made other brilliant records, being in competi-

tion with numerous captains and lieutenants who had received their education and training at West Point. As a student he has excelled in general military science and tactics, but his career has been particularly noted for success in engineering and marksmanship. He is considered one of the best marksmen in Oklahoma, and as an engineer has draughted some maps, particularly of the Fort Sill military reservation, that have received the highest commendation of the war department. As a tribute to his skill in marksmanship, he received a commission from the war department, through the Oklahoma National Guard, to coach the latter's team of marksmen in the National Shoot at Sea Girt, New Jersey, which took place in August and September, 1906.

In practical work Captain King and his company of engineers have rendered some valuable services to Oklahoma, a particular instance of which may be cited in connection with the cyclone at Snyder on May 7, 1905. In the midst of the distress and devastation wrought by this calamity, Captain King and the company of Lawton engineers arrived on the scene and immediately began to restore order out of chaos. The splendid services they rendered there in protecting life and property and in giving all possible comfort to the stricken people received the highest praise from the press and public. One of the brightest young military men in the southwest, it should be said to the credit of Captain King that he has made himself what he is through hard work and constant application. In the National Guard of Oklahoma he has had opportunities to receive promotion to higher rank than captain, but prefers to remain as at present, at the head of his excellent company of engineers at Lawton, where he considers he can do most good.

In civil life Captain King is assistant city engineer of Lawton, where he and his wife make their home. He married at Guthrie, July 29, 1906, Miss Alice Sherer of that city. Captain King is the son of Judge Andrew J. King, one of the best known citizens of Lawton, where he has been practicing law almost since the beginning of the town, and who was prominent in other places before he identified his interests with this new country.

Judge Andrew J. King was born at Rochelle, Ogle county, Illinois, 1848. Of New England stock, his grandparents settled at Conneaut, Ohio, in the early days before Ash-

tabula county was organized, and there both father and mother were born, reared and married, and in the latter thirties moved to Illinois, stopping first at Chicago, then at Aurora, and a little later locating at Rochelle, where their son, Andrew J., was born and reared. In 1864, though only sixteen, Andrew J. King joined the federal army at Dixon, Illinois, being received into one of the old Illinois regiments, the Forty-sixth. Being sent to New Orleans, he took part in the last great military engagements of the war in the gulf states, fighting in the battles at Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and the general movements around Mobile bay that ended the war in that region. Following the close of the war and his return home, he completed his education and then studied law at Aurora, being admitted to the bar before the Illinois supreme court at Ottawa in 1882. After practicing for a time at Aurora, he moved to western Kansas in 1885 and for nine years lived and practiced at Oberlin, Decatur county. Other places at which he engaged in practice before coming to Oklahoma were Kansas City, for two years, and at Dardanelle and Ola in Arkansas, where he was located from 1898 until taking up a permanent residence at Lawton in September, 1901, soon after the founding of the town. Judge King married, April 26, 1871, Miss Lydia E. Gilbert, a native of Illinois. At her death in 1898 she left two children: Mrs. Mina K. Graves, who now lives at Walters, Oklahoma; and Captain Frank Ben. Judge King has since married Miss Mary L. Kyle, a native of Arkansas, and they have a daughter, Maurine King.

H. D. McKNIGHT. The first register of the United States land office at Mangum, Greer county, was Major H. D. McKnight, who for several years had been a successful lawyer at Perry until his appointment to that office in 1897. His opening of the office at Mangum was the first official federal act following the well remembered decision of the U. S. supreme court that Greer county was a part of Oklahoma instead of Texas. Major McKnight remained in the office at Mangum until April, 1901.

In the following July he was appointed register of the land office at Lawton, and as such was in active charge of the opening of the Comanche and Kiowa reservation, which took place August 6, 1901, and as one of the famous events of Oklahoma history is narrated in detail on other pages. Major Mc-

Knight has continued at the head of the Lawton office ever since, one of the most important subsequent events in which this office was concerned being the opening of the Big Pasture, lying south of Lawton.

Major McKnight has seen continuous service as register in Oklahoma since March 31, 1897, with the exception of a period of less than three months, serving now under his fourth official appointment, a record that proves his standing with the department, and it is also conceded by his fellow citizens that he is a highly efficient and capable and just official. While he holds an office that is usually regarded as apart from the regular institutions of a community, he has become thoroughly identified as a citizen with the growth and development of southwestern Oklahoma, having interests both at Mangum and Lawton.

Major McKnight is a lawyer by profession and has spent most of his career in practice. He was born at Ironton, Lawrence county, Ohio, April 11, 1844, son of William F. and Margaret (Higgins) McKnight. His mother is still living in Ironton, aged eighty-six, his father, who was a native of Virginia and of Scotch-Irish ancestry, died there in 1901, at the age of eighty-three. After spending the first twenty years of his life in Lawrence county, where he was educated, he went into the army service during the last year of the war, enlisting July 13, 1864, in Company A, Eighty-eighth Ohio Infantry. His service was mostly in the quartermaster's department, in the command of General Thomas, Army of the Cumberland, while it was fighting those memorable battles in the last year of the war about Franklin, Nashville and other portions of Tennessee. The several years following the war were spent mostly at Ironton and in Washington, D. C. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and for a number of years had a large practice in Washington, conducting pension and other claims in the departments of the federal government. At the time the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma was opened for settlement, he established himself in law practice at Perry and continued actively in his profession until the appointment as register of the land office in 1897. He is a Republican in politics, and in the first election under the new constitution in 1907, he was strongly urged by representatives of that party to become a candidate for Congress in the fifth congressional district. Major McKnight's wife is Harriet A. (Honaker) Mc-

Knight, a native of West Virginia. They have four children: Rufus D., Hal B., H. Howard, and Mrs. Clara M. Nankivel.

FRANK P. CEASE. During the uncertain period in Oklahoma government between the opening of the territory on April 22, 1889, and the organization under the territorial act a year later, Guthrie as the chosen capital of the new territory and its most important city teemed with a life and varied activity that makes its early history unique among American cities. The entire territory being without law from a regularly instituted source, it was but natural that in adapting themselves to this anomalous condition, the people resorted to some expedients and practices that, while preserving the content and spirit of American law, were at least unknown in American custom if not somewhat arbitrary.

A meeting of Guthrie residents having been called soon after the opening, it was found that there were representatives present from every state in the Union, and, according to the usual picturesque fashion of a new country, it was decided to elect an administrative council composed of one member from every state in the Union. This council should administer government provisionally until a regular system should be furnished. The council, consisting of about forty men, organized for business and elected a mayor, a chief of police, a police judge and other minor officials, a committee drew up a set of ordinances for the government of the city, and, until the organization of the territory the following year, Guthrie flourished under the guidance of a government that was as nearly representative as could be found in the history of democratic peoples.

In the administration of justice, the police court was supreme, and in reality had jurisdiction in and tried all cases both criminal and civil. This court had the unique distinction of being the only one in the United States, outside of the supreme court, from which there was no appeal; all cases were tried and passed upon with final judgment, and, while the court remained in existence, the litigants had no further recourse. New lawyers from the states were at first amazed by this unique tribunal, but most of them soon acquiesced in its judgments, and it is highly complimentary to the judge of the court that when his decisions were afterwards reviewed by federal courts, they were upheld without a single reversal. The first judge of this



court was Frank P. Cease, now a well known lawyer and citizen of Lawton. Judge Cease's court did a rushing business from the first day and continued for several months, the docket average, in number of complaints filed and decisions rendered, about fifty a day. It was a busy institution during the first months of Guthrie's history, with some fifteen or twenty policemen engaged in preserving order in town and bringing offenders to court or haling them to the hastily improvised jail. A large portion of the litigation consisted of disputes over lot jumping, which was the highest crime in the catalogue during those days. Some desperate characters were involved in such cases, notably the Dodge City gang, headed by Ben Tillman and his friends, and the trials required the carefullest handling. Old-timers of Guthrie say that while Judge Cease administered justice with an even hand, he at the same time displayed a coolness and firmness that more than once saved him from death and won him the respect of even the most hardened offenders. Before this court during the early months passed a long line, not only of lot-jumpers, but also of more common criminals, such as gamblers, bootleggers, dive and dance-hall keepers, and it required a discriminating and wise judge to give each his deserts. And yet, as the later rulings after the formation of the territory indicate, the ordinances adopted by the provisional government were based on principles of justice and common sense, and they were administered with equal fairness by the presiding judge. Back of the tribunal, and supporting its judge in dealing out justice, stood the great majority of the citizens of Guthrie, who were law-abiding by habit and previous training and were earnestly endeavoring to build up a good country, with as few of the frontier characteristics of looseness and wildness as possible.

Judge Frank P. Cease, whose career as the first police judge of Oklahoma, serving from April to September, 1889, gives him a unique place in the history of that period, was born in Mason county, Illinois, in 1851, being of Holland ancestry, both parents coming from Pennsylvania. While growing up to manhood on a farm in Mason county, he had few opportunities to attend school, and is mainly self-educated. In 1875 he located in Kansas, first in Allen county, and then at Greensburg, the county seat of Kiowa county, in the southwest part of the state, and from there went to join

the rush into Oklahoma, immediately taking a prominent position among his fellow citizens of the new capital city. On leaving the office of police judge, he then founded the *Noble Courier*, a weekly newspaper, at Noble, in Cleveland county, but on the location of the county seat at Norman the following December, he moved to that place, and in January, 1890, was elected the first probate judge in Oklahoma for Cleveland county. He served in that office four years, and in the meantime studied law and was admitted to the bar. From Norman he moved to Lexington, in the same county, where he continued the practice of law until July, 1901, when he prepared to join in the settlement of the Kiowa-Comanche reservation and on the opening day, August 6th, became one of the first citizens of Lawton, where he has since been a resident and a general practitioner in all the courts, both federal and territorial. Judge Cease was married in Kansas in 1877 to Miss Minnie C. Reese. She is a native of Licking county, Ohio. Of their ten children, a son, George, is deceased, and the others are: James H., Ernest J., Carrie, Bertha, Josie, Frank, Helen, Glenn, Marguerite.

HECK THOMAS. One of the most active, vigilant and efficient of the criminal officers who preserved law and order in the old Indian Territory during the eighties is Heck Thomas, who now lives in Lawton and has been city marshal since the town started six years ago. His career and contact with criminal element of the southwest cover more than thirty years, and a review of his personal history will recall many events and noted criminals of this period.

Mr. Thomas no doubt inherits much of his fighting ability from an ancestry that has long been noted as soldiers. His father, Colonel Lovick P. Thomas, during the war between the states, was commander of the Thirty-fifth Georgia Infantry, C. S. A., and won distinction in the conflict. Two of Heck Thomas' paternal uncles were also brilliant soldiers—Col. Henry Thomas commanding the Sixteenth Georgia Infantry, and Gen. Edward Lloyd Thomas being advanced, toward the close of the war, from command of the Forty-ninth Georgia to rank of brigadier general in command of the Thomas brigade. It was for the latter that Heck Thomas, then twelve years old, served as a courier at the front in the fighting in Virginia in 1862, and although born in 1850, he has the unusual distinction



of being practically a veteran of the Civil war. He remembers distinctly the stirring events connected with the remarkable military campaigns waged by the two armies in Virginia in 1862 and 1863. The Thomases have been prominent in Georgia for many years. Col. Lovick P. Thomas was the first city marshal of Atlanta after the war, and his son, Lovick P. Thomas, Jr., was also city marshal of that city and for several years following was sheriff of Fulton county, and is now a prominent and wealthy resident of the city.

Born in Athens, Georgia, but reared and educated in Atlanta, Heck Thomas came to Texas in 1873, and for the following ten years was express messenger and agent for the old Texas Express Company, on the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, principally on the run between Denison and Galveston. That was the first road built into northern Texas, and along this pioneer line occurred many robberies and other exciting incidents in which he was more than once a participant. Among them was the well remembered holdup of the train of which he was messenger, at the little station of Hutchins, near Dallas, in 1876. The noted outlaw, Sam Bass, was the leader in this attempt—a desperado who a year or so before had placed himself in the front rank of train robbers by getting away with \$60,000 in gold from an express car on the Union Pacific Railway. Owing to Mr. Thomas' foresight and strategy, in secreting the large amount of cash in his keeping that night and placing a number of "decoy" packages in the safe, the robbers got nothing of any value and the train had gone safely on its way before they discovered the deception. However, the hold-up had not been accomplished without a fight, and in the shooting, Mr. Thomas was so badly injured that he was taken off from the messenger run and made agent for the company at Fort Worth, in which position he remained about six years and a half. In 1883 he was one of the candidates for city marshal in Fort Worth, being defeated by only 22 votes.

About this time, in an ugly neighborhood fight in Indian Territory, four men—Jim and Andrew Roff, Jim Guy and Guy Kirdendall—were killed by two desperate characters, Jim and Pink Lee. A reward aggregating \$5,200 was offered for the capture of the slayers. Mr. Thomas took up the chase, and after four months of continuous pursuit he effected the capture of both and got the reward. Fort Smith, Arkansas, was then headquarters for

the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, which at that time had jurisdiction over all Indian Territory. After the event just mentioned, Mr. Thomas located at Fort Smith, and under the first Cleveland administration was appointed deputy U. S. marshal for service in the territory, and held a commission as officer under that court for nearly ten years.

In those early days the outlaw and criminal class had things about their own way in the territory, and it was an extremely difficult and dangerous matter to contend with them. But after having made this country their rendezvous and hiding place for many years, they were finally driven out, thanks to the vigilance and bravery of such officers as Heck Thomas, and the thousands of settlers who came to Oklahoma after its opening to settlement in 1889 found it a peaceful and law-abiding country.

During the latter part of Mr. Thomas' service under federal jurisdiction he was deputy marshal under U. S. Marshal Harry Thompson at Anadarko. This brought him in close touch with the great Kiowa-Comanche reservation country, and knew it perfectly before it was opened to settlement in August, 1901. On the day of the opening he became a citizen of Lawton. Besides the respect due his office as city marshal, he commands the high esteem of all his fellow citizens, and one of his most cherished prizes is a medal of gold presented to him as a token of their esteem and affectionate regard.

GEORGE M. PASCHAL. The First National Bank of Lawton, whose president is George M. Paschal, has a history continuous from the date of the founding of the town, on August 6, 1901. The First National and the City National both started on that day, the first home of the former being under a tent. On June 6, 1904, the First National was reorganized, the directors electing a new president, George M. Paschal, who had been connected with the City National as its president from the day of its founding. Under the present management, since the organization, the deposits in the First National have increased from \$66,000 to over one million dollars in March, 1907, a remarkable growth indicating a wonderful progress in town and country, as well as successful bank management. The capital is \$100,000, with surplus and profits of \$10,000, and the bank is a United States depository. It is as sound as a financial in-

stitution can be, is thoroughly identified with the business interests and agricultural development of the rich new country tributary to Lawton, and enjoys the patronage and confidence of the public to an exceptional extent.

Mr. Paschal, its president, although still a young man, is one of the pioneers of this country, and having preceded other white immigration, is familiar with all the varied phases of its history. Born and reared and educated in Smith county, Tennessee, his parents being J. W. and A. E. (Smith) Paschal, he came to northern Texas during the early seventies, living there five or six years, and since the year 1878 has been closely connected in a business way with the Indian country of southwest Oklahoma, which at that time was still Indian Territory. In 1885 he established his home permanently in the Comanche reservation, in what is now Comanche county, his business being that of Indian trader and contractor. He has engaged in this line of business for a period of twenty-one years in the territory, since he is still carrying on trade with the Indians, having a store for this purpose at Fort Sill Sub-Agency, near Fort Sill, which was his home and headquarters for a long number of years. The opening of the Comanche reservation did not come until twelve years after the Oklahoma settlement of 1889, so that for nearly a quarter of a century his business interests were with the Indians. Mr. Paschal was married in Tennessee to Miss Sarah Shields, a native of Putnam county, that state. They have two children, Virginia and Hilda.

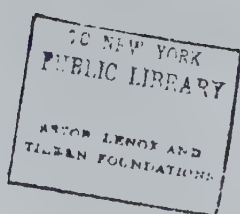
W. H. QUINETTE is vice president of the First National Bank of Lawton. Although banking has absorbed the greater part of his business energies since this part of Oklahoma became the white man's country and the seat of many thriving towns and widespread industry, his connection with the country antedates by many years the opening of the reservation. For thirty years he has known Fort Sill and the Indian tribes about it probably as intimately as any man living.

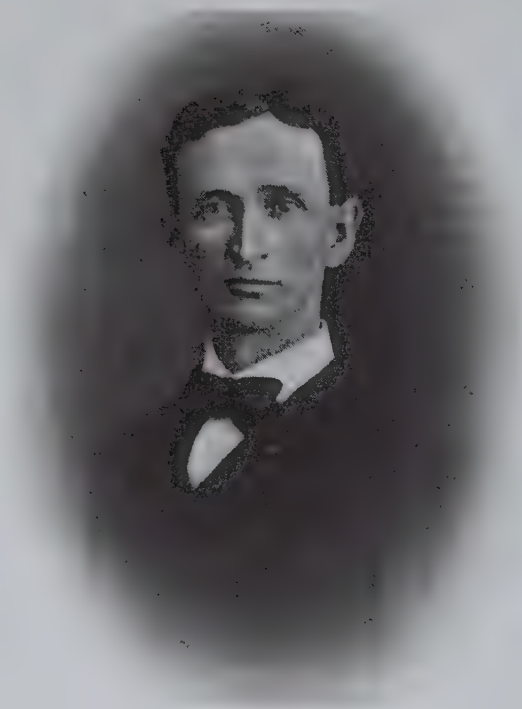
A native of St. Louis, where he was educated, and where he qualified himself for business, Mr. Quinette formed a partnership with Captain F. R. Rice, a retired army officer, and a well known cigar manufacturer of St. Louis, to engage in post trading. Mr. Quinette was to carry on the active operations of the firm in the Indian country, and for this purpose came to Fort Sill on October 1, 1878.

It is noteworthy in connection with this history that Rice & Quinette, which is still the firm name, is now the only firm of post traders actively engaged in business in the United States, all others having discontinued. It will be understood, of course, that there is a distinction between post traders and those who are licensed by the government to trade with Indians, the former being more of a recognized institution and having definite contractual relations with the federal government. Mr. Quinette himself has a license permitting him to do trading with Indians, and has always engaged in traffic with them. For nearly thirty years, therefore, Rice & Quinette have been a part of the various activities and affairs that constitute Fort Sill.

Mr. Quinette's memory of the events and incidents in this part of Oklahoma affords some interesting facts of history. In 1878 the nearest railroads were at Caddo, I. T., distant 190 miles to the east, and Caldwell, Kansas, 200 miles on the north. Travel was wholly dependent then by stage coaches between Fort Sill and railroad points which consumed about forty hours' time by relays of horses, every twenty-five miles at ranches. Fort Sill at that time was occupied by four troops of the Tenth Cavalry and four companies of the Sixteenth Infantry, the post commander being General J. W. Davidson, Lieutenant Colonel Tenth Cavalry. The Comanches were then in four distinct tribes—the Quo-haddies, the Noconas, the Penetethkes, and the Yamparekas. They were true aborigines, living according to primitive habits, none of them wore "store clothes," and had absorbed hardly a minimum of civilization which some of them have taken on in later years through contact with the whites. One of his oldest acquaintances among the leading Indians is the celebrated Quanah Parker, who has been the Comanches' chief-tain so many years, though his mother was a white woman. Mr. Quinette's close association in a business way with the Indians, and his knowledge of the country through his numerous hunting and exploring expeditions give him a fund of information about southwestern Oklahoma and its resources not possessed by any other one person.

During the past six years he has established many interests and become closely identified with the rising town of Lawton. Depending for some of its important interests on the co-operation of the federal authorities.





*Jno. M. Young*



as all the towns in this locality have been compelled to do, it has at various times fallen to Mr. Quinette to journey to Washington in behalf of matters of public welfare to Lawton and the surrounding country.

**JULIAN W. HADDON.** The Fort Sill School for Comanche Indian children was established by the government in 1890, and the following year Julian W. Haddon was appointed its superintendent. Among the Indian schools of the country this is considered one of the best, credit for which must be given to Superintendent Haddon, who has occupied the position of principal responsibility in its conduct and management for twelve years. His term of service has not been continuous, he having been called to similar places in other Indian schools during four years, one year in Wyoming, one year in Dakota, and one year as superintendent and agent for the eastern Cherokees in North Carolina.

More than twenty years' experience in the work of education among the Indians has given Professor Haddon a place of distinction among the superintendents of Indian schools under the federal government. The future of the Indian depends on the training that the younger generation is now receiving to fit it for the responsible duties which this race will hereafter be called to meet, and as an educator among the Indians for the past two decades it seems that Mr. Haddon has performed a work hardly surpassed in essential good by that of any engaged in the federal service. His close connection with this line of education in Oklahoma during the greater part of twenty years makes him an authority on this department of education.

He was well fitted for his present profession by the varied activities of law, journalism and teaching in the state of Mississippi. Born in Abbeville county, South Carolina, and reared on his father's plantation, he received the greater part of his education at Erskine College in his native county, graduating from that school in 1875. In 1876 he moved to Pontotoc, Mississippi, where he lived seven years. Read law and was admitted to the bar, he now combined the professions of law, journalism and teaching while a resident of Pontotoc, and for the greater part of the time was editor and publisher of a newspaper in that town. In 1886 he was appointed by the Department of Interior as superintendent of the Riverside Indian School for Wichita and Caddo children at Anadarko, Indian Territory,

(now part of Caddo county, Okla.). Since then he has been continuously in this department of education.

Mr. Haddon is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity in Lawton, being master of the blue lodge and is also a Knight Templar. While living in Anadarko he was married to Miss Nannie F. Freeman, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, who was a teacher in the Anadarko Indian school at the time. Their four children are Robert F., S. Elkins, Julian B., C. Page.

**JOHN McLAIN YOUNG.** All who had the privilege of seeing the constitutional convention in session and of getting some insight into the practical workings of that body will appreciate and honor the ability that maintained the organization of clerks and stenographers at such a constant state of efficiency and kept the clerical machinery of such a convention moving with never a serious delay or break. The busiest man throughout the session of the convention was the secretary, upon whom devolved so much of the actual labor of drafting the new constitution, and whose services were highly commended by all the delegates. All agreed that it was a wise choice that selected John McLain Young, a rising young lawyer of Lawton, for the responsible position of secretary, and in the future, when this convention and its work shall have become historic, it will be just that his services receive a due share of the honor bestowed upon the convention. It should be mentioned that he received no pay for his services, which were given as a matter of patriotism, and actually incurred financial loss owing to the inadequacy of the federal appropriation for the convention. As a tribute to Mr. Young's ability, the convention elected him as president of the supreme election board of the new state, but, as is well known, this board has been abolished by subsequent court decision.

The convention's secretary was born at Pana, Illinois, December 28, 1872. His parents were Daniel W. and Mary (McLain) Young, the former a native of Virginia and an early settler in central Illinois. From 1873 to 1889 the family lived at Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, and in the latter year came to southern Kansas, locating at Medicine Lodge. Soon after the opening of the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma in 1893, they moved to Enid, where the parents still reside.

John McLain Young received a good edu-

cation in the schools of Paris and of Medicine Lodge. Having come to Kingfisher, Oklahoma, January 1, 1893, he participated, on September 16, in the memorable stampede which marked the opening of the Strip to settlement. The new town of Enid became his home, and while that city was building up he was reading law in the office of Denton & Chambers, the former being Judge W. S. Denton and the latter Tom Chambers, city attorney of Oklahoma City. In 1897 he was admitted to the bar in Enid, and began a practice that was successfully continued four years. August 6, 1901, he took part in another famous opening, and with the founding of the city of Lawton on that day he became identified with its interests as one of the leading lawyers. Since arriving at his majority he has done practical work for the Democratic party as a member of city and county central committees. His influential position in the party enabled him to take the lead in organizing the Democratic party in Comanche county, under authority from the state committee, and he was selected the first territorial committeeman from this county. Mr. Young justly considers the highest honor that has come to him in his political and public career to have been his selection as secretary of the constitutional convention which adjourned in March, 1907, after framing the constitution of the forty-sixth state of the Union.

In Lawton Mr. Young is president of the Wichita Mountain Club, which was organized to promote outdoor sports and recreations, especially in the Wichita mountains. He served as grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Oklahoma in 1894 and 1895. He married, at Enid, Miss Elizabeth Wittemeyer, and they have two children, Margaret Christine and John Maurice.

MIL0 A. NELSON. At the establishment of the First National Bank in Lawton on the very day the town was founded, when a tent was used for a banking room, the organizers of the bank chose for their assistant cashier Milo A. Nelson. It is significant of the versatile ability characterizing the first citizenship of Lawton that men of talent and integrity were found who could at once assume the tasks involved in starting the machinery of business and civil government on the first day. In a few hours almost, Lawton had become organized and the various departments were running as completely as though the town had grown

up through all the usual stages of progress in a city's life. Here on the opening day were many men whom previous experience and whose ready ability fitted to enter upon new duties and discharge them successfully. So in the case of Mr. Nelson, who had been engaged in banking for a number of years previous to coming to Oklahoma, and who at once proved a valuable assistant in the affairs of the First National. He remained officially connected with that institution about two years, until the confining nature of his duties made a change of occupation necessary. Since then he has been in the real estate and loan business, and is one of Lawton's successful and public-spirited citizens.

Mr. Nelson was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1856, but was reared in Berrien county, Michigan, to which place his parents removed when he was an infant. His father died when he was six years old, and he practically supported himself after he was ten years old. He attended school two years at the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, and one year at the Northern Indiana Normal College at Valparaiso. Leaving Michigan in 1878, his subsequent career has been spent largely in the southwest. For three years, from 1878 to 1881, his home was at Appleton City, St. Clair county, Missouri. In 1882 he helped organize and erected the first brick building at the new town of Eldorado, Cedar county, Missouri, adjoining St. Clair county on the south, and here he was postmaster for more than two years. From there in 1885 he moved to southwestern Kansas, to the new country of which one of the settlements was Greensburg, where he located. He soon after assisted to organize Kiowa county, and was appointed the first county clerk by Governor Martin. In 1895, he returned to Appleton City and remained there until the summer of 1901, when he came to Oklahoma and took part in the opening of the Kiowa-Comanche reservation on August 6. Mr. Nelson was married in 1882 to Miss Mary E. Peck, of Illinois. She died January 29, 1906. There is one son, Paul Nelson, born in 1891.

In Masonry, Mr. Nelson is one of the best known members in Oklahoma. He is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason, and also a Shriner.

DR. DAVID A. MYERS was prepared to take a case the first day of Lawton's history, and has been one of the leading physicians and surgeons there ever since. Dr. Myers, who

was born at Cambria, Columbia county, Wisconsin, and was educated at the Marshfield, Wisconsin, high school, and at the State University of Minnesota, received his medical education in one of the most noted schools in America—medical department of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, where he graduated in the class of 1898. His first practice was at Colby, Wisconsin, then at his home town of Prentice in the same state. Later he was house surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital, Oshkosh, and also served for eight months as surgeon to St. Agnes Hospital, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. With this variety and thoroughness of experience, he came to Oklahoma and took part in the founding of Lawton, August 6, 1901, where he has acquired an excellent reputation as a careful and able practitioner. He is an ex-president of the Comanche County Medical Society, of which he is president, and is a member of the Oklahoma Medical Society and the American Medical Association. With Drs. Turner and Lewis he founded the Lawton Hospital, which became a private hospital in 1907. In 1908, he helped to establish the Lawton General Hospital. He is superintendent of the county board of health. Fraternally he is a member of the Masons, Elks and several other orders. Dr. Myers married Mrs. Daisy M. Herriott of Plattsburg, Missouri, and they have a daughter, Wanda Myers.

DR. JAMES LANG LEWIS, who established himself in practice at Lawton August 6, 1901, the day of the opening, is a graduate from the medical department of Northwestern University at Chicago, class of 1901. Having been well prepared, he has practiced with success in Lawton, and is one of the able, high-minded young practitioners who have done so much in placing the medical profession in Oklahoma on a very high plane. One of the leading physicians in his own city, he also keeps thoroughly in touch with the profession at large. He is a member of the Comanche county and Oklahoma medical societies and the American Medical Association. He and Dr. William M. Turner own and conduct the Turner and Lewis private hospital and training school for nurses and he is secretary and treasurer of the U. S. pension examining board at Lawton. Dr. Lewis, who is the son of Rev. James Lewis, a Presbyterian minister, was born at Detroit, Michigan, in 1873, and received most of his education and rearing at Joliet, Illinois, where his father lived for

several years as pastor of one of the Presbyterian churches of that city. His advanced schooling was obtained at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, where he graduated in 1897, afterwards taking up his medical studies. At Joliet Dr. Lewis married Miss Bessie S. Palmer. They have two children, Dorothy E. and Olive D.

DR. R. H. TULLIS. In 1905 the medical profession at Lawton was deprived of one of its esteemed members and a man of the finest character and standing as a physician, in the death, by typhoid fever, of Dr. R. H. Tullis, who had practiced here as a partner of Dr. Lewis. The late Dr. Tullis was born in Ohio, receiving his medical education in the medical department of Northwestern University, where he graduated in 1892. He practiced for a time in Colorado and then came to Oklahoma, where he was one of the most prominent and best known physicians. At the time of his death he was president of the Oklahoma Territorial Medical Association, and previous to that had been president of the Comanche County Association. He was very popular among the members of the profession, and took great interest in organizing the medical societies and in advancing the standards of the profession by all possible means. He had been established in practice at Lawton since the opening day, August 6, 1901.

WM. H. HORNADAY. While no newspapers were published in the Oklahoma territory previous to the opening in 1889, this region, because of the activity of the boomers and the general interest of the outside public in the country, originated a great quantity of news matter that was collected on the ground by enterprising correspondents of the large metropolitan dailies. One of these early Oklahoma newspaper men, who wrote and sent from this field many articles that were published as leaders in papers of Chicago and St. Louis, is now a prominent business man and man of affairs in Oklahoma. Since the opening of the original territory in 1889 he has been identified with but one newspaper enterprise here, having had editorial management of the *Republican-Courier* of Ponca City, from 1900 till the opening of the Kiowa-Comanche reservation on August 6, 1901.

This former correspondent and newspaper man is William H. Hornaday, who has been prominently identified with business affairs in Lawton since the founding of that city, and, by election in 1907, is commander of the Okla-



homa Department of the Grand Army of the Republic. Since he was seventeen years old his career has been marked by varied and eventful experiences. Born in Marion county, near Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1844, he was a son of Isaiah Hornaday, a North Carolinian who became one of the early settlers of that portion of Indiana and was a figure in the early political and public life of his county. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Indiana, and one of his son's boyhood recollections is of going with his father through the Fremont campaign. At the age of seventeen, in 1861, the son enlisted at Indianapolis in the Eleventh Indiana, Gen. Lew Wallace's Zouaves, and later joined the Sixty-third Indiana, as a member of which organizations he served with distinction throughout the war. In Chicago, after the war, he began his career as newspaper man, being reporter and then advancing to the more responsible rank of correspondent. He was an employee of nearly all the old Chicago dailies—the *Times*, the *Tribune*, etc. He became a member of the fire department, and as such saw duty in one of the greatest fires of history, the Chicago fire of 1871. A short time later he entered politics, and for awhile was deputy county clerk of Cook county. Newspaper work was more in his line, however, and he continued it in Chicago, and a while in New York, until 1884, when he joined the newspaper fraternity of Topeka, Kansas, where he was correspondent for New York, Chicago and St. Louis papers.

His first connection with what is now Oklahoma began in 1879, when, as a representative of the Chicago *Times* and other eastern papers, he wrote up the Indian Territory situation with special reference to the region even then called Oklahoma. It was his fortune to meet Capt. David L. Payne, and accompanied the famous boomer on one of his expeditions into the forbidden land. From that time on until the original opening on April 22, 1889, he was more or less constantly in touch with this country. Of the momentous and thrilling events and incidents of April 22, 1889, he wrote accounts that were published in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* and other papers. As a newspaper man he was also gifted with ability to make pen sketches, and in the days when photo-engraving had not yet been adapted to newspaper publication, his sketches were eagerly sought and in themselves were graphic portrayals of many scenes

connected with the first days of Oklahoma history.

In 1900, after spending the intervening years mainly in newspaper work in the east, Mr. Hornaday returned to Oklahoma in anticipation of the opening of the Kiowa-Comanche reservation. Since locating at Lawton in August, 1901, he has not been actively identified with the newspaper profession. A few days after the opening he purchased claim No. 3, adjoining the original townsite on the northwest corner (being the southeast quarter of section 25, town 2 north). This well known location has since been subdivided into lots and given the name of Mountain View Addition to Lawton. Lying on an elevation that overlooks the city, and with a splendid view of the Wichita Mountains, Fort Sill and surrounding country, this is esteemed to be the most beautiful and valuable addition to Lawton and is now within the corporation. A company organized by Mr. Hornaday is handling the property, in which he retains his own homestead. He is vice president and one of the directors of the Moncrief-Cook Company, real estate and financial agents, representing large interests not only in Lawton but in other sections.

Since coming to Lawton Mr. Hornaday has displayed constant enthusiasm and public spirit in the upbuilding of this new city of the southwest. He was one of the organizers and one of the most enterprising members of the Lawton Chamber of Commerce, which more than any other body has been influential in advancing the commercial interests of the city. A strong Republican in politics since he became old enough to vote, he has been active in the interests of his party since coming to Oklahoma, and in July, 1907, was chosen a member of the Comanche county delegation to the new state Republican convention at Tulsa.

Mr. Hornaday joined the Grand Army of the Republic almost at its birth in the sixties in Chicago, and his comrades have pushed him forward to many positions of honor in the order, both in Illinois and Kansas, and recently, as above stated, elected him department commander of Oklahoma.

While a resident of Chicago Mr. Hornaday married Miss Nettie Jackman of that city, her father being of New England stock and an early settler of McHenry county. They have two children, Wallace, and Mrs. Clyde L. Clauser, the latter living in Denver.







A. L. Snyder

**REV. ABRAHAM LINCOLN SNYDER.** Prominent among the more widely known and respected citizens of eastern Oklahoma is Rev. Abraham L. Snyder, clerk of the District Court of Wagoner county, and an active and earnest minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, having charge of the churches in both Wagoner and Claremore. For the past fifteen years he has labored as a pastor and missionary in Oklahoma, and in the various places in which he has been settled he will long be remembered not alone for the spiritual influence he has exerted, but for the material assistance he has given in establishing societies and building church edifices. He was born, December 29, 1867, in Whitley county, Kentucky, which was also the birthplace of his father, Garrett M. Snyder, whose birth occurred seventy-three years ago. His grandfather, Eli Snyder, who came from pure Dutch ancestry, reared but two children, Garrett M., and Sarah, who, after her marriage with Frank Creekmore, moved to Davis county, Missouri, where she died, leaving a family.

Brought up under the influence of slaveholders, Garrett M. Snyder spent his earlier life in the employ of a rich southern planter, for whom he bought, sold and drove human beings, according to the custom of that section of the Union. Strange as it may appear, with the agitation of the questions that brought on the Civil war he changed his views on the subject and became a strong advocate of the abolition of slavery. He is now a resident of Milan, Kansas. He married Lorene Harman, daughter of Rev. Henry Harman, pastor of a Baptist church in Kentucky, and a man whose sympathies were with the north during the Civil war. Two of Mr. Harman's sons, George and Samuel, served in the Federal army during the conflict, George being mustered in as a private, and subsequently being promoted to the rank of lieutenant. After the war was ended Lieutenant Harman was appointed supply agent at Bismarck, North Dakota, and while there visited the battlefield of the Big Horn a few hours after the massacre of General Custer and his company of brave men. Of the union of Garrett M. and Lorene (Harman) Snyder eight children were born, as

follows: Henry E., living near Chattanooga, Tennessee; Margaret E., wife of Lee Evans, of Alberta, Canada; George W., of Milan, Kansas; Winnie, wife of Matt Gilliland, of Medford, Oklahoma; Abraham L., the subject of this sketch; Sarah E., wife of William Abbott, also of Milan, Kansas; Albert, who died in the ministry, unmarried; and Ida C., wife of Alonzo Beichelheimer, of Nashville, Oklahoma.

Leaving Kentucky with his parents when a small child, Abraham L. Snyder lived for a few years in Mercer county, Missouri, from there going, in 1874, to Sumner county, Kansas, where the family have since resided, being now in Milan. After leaving the common schools he continued his studies at the Methodist College in Winfield, under Professor Phillips, working his way through the institution by performing various duties of a menial nature, among others cutting, splitting and marketing stove wood, in the meantime, with his roommate, Daniel H. Switzer, now an ordained minister, becoming very familiar with the taste of graham mush and of other foods more nourishing than expensive. After his graduation Mr. Snyder taught school in Kansas, and at the same time began work in the ministry.

Coming to the Indian Territory in 1894, he was first given the Guthrie and Moore circuits, then the Deer Creek circuit, where he built two houses of worship and paid off the debt on a third church, in addition, organizing a congregation at Lamont and raising money enough to build its church, his home being in Deer Creek. Being next transferred to Garber, Mr. Snyder there paid the indebtedness on the church and moved the building to Hunter, on the same circuit, where he subsequently established his own home. At Hunter Mr. Snyder remained three years, during which time the church building was enlarged to accommodate its increased membership, and a parsonage was built, his pastorate there being a memorable one for his parishioners. Mr. Snyder was then ordered by the Bishop to come to Wagoner to inject life and enthusiasm into the organization at this place, and also to take charge of the Claremore society. His financial ability enabled him to pay off a

debt at Claremore, and subsequently Pryor Creek was added to his charge. The church at Tablequah being then without a pastor Mr. Snyder was asked to take up the work in that vicinity, and in addition to his other ministerial labors preached there during the week, rendering the best service possible under the circumstances. The Tablequah and Pryor Creek districts were afterwards detached from his circuit, the Wagoner and Claremore charges being retained. The Wagoner Methodist Episcopal church edifice was subsequently built, Mr. Snyder himself helping quarry and haul the stone used in its construction, also hauling lumber, and making himself generally useful as a manual laborer during its building. He is still at the helm as pastor of the church, also having charge of the congregations at Inola and Mazil, laboring without thought of self, but with the spirit of the Master manifested in all of his labors.

His work in the various religious organizations with which he has been associated has given Mr. Snyder a wide acquaintance throughout Wagoner county, and when his Republican friends placed him before the public as a candidate for political preferment as district clerk the people flocked to his aid, and he became the nominee without opposition and was elected by a majority of four hundred and sixty-five.

Rev. Mr. Snyder married, February 13, 1895, in Cleveland, Oklahoma, Cora A. Beardsley, daughter of S. P. Beardsley, now engaged in mercantile business in Wagoner, and they have five children, namely: Maudie, Ena D., Albert L., Margaret M. and Mary Lorene. Mr. Snyder has accumulated considerable means, owning property in both Wagoner and Norman, Oklahoma. He is interested in local affairs, and assisted in the organization of the Wagoner County Fair Association, of which he is the treasurer. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to the Modern Woodmen of America, to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and to the Fraternal Aid Association.

**JOHN H. DIXON.** Bringing to his independent calling good business methods and excellent judgment, John H. Dixon, of Big Cabin, is one of the many enterprising men that are successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Craig county. A native of Tennessee, he was born, February 18, 1844, in McMinn county, Tennessee, where his father, Eli Dixon, first opened his eyes to the light of this world, his birth occurring in 1798.

Eli Dixon was a life-long farmer and stock-raiser, being successfully employed in his pleasant occupation until his death in 1863. His wife, whose maiden name was Charity Jones, was born in Marysville, Blunt county, Tennessee, in 1809, a daughter of John Jones, and died in 1869. To her and her husband seven children were born and reared, as follows: Alexandria; Joseph; Miriam, married Professor Matlock; Sallie, who married Frank Rowen, of McMinn county, Tennessee; John H.; and Oregon and Texan, twins. Oregon married Sallie Moss, daughter of Sam Moss, and Texan became the wife of Ben Bayliss, who served during the Civil war in the Confederate army, being captain of a company.

Brought up on the home farm and educated in the district schools, John H. Dixon left his native state in 1863, going to McDonough county, Illinois, where he enlisted as a soldier in the Civil war, belonging to the Union army. Returning to Illinois at the close of the conflict, he was there engaged in general farming for ten years. The following nine years he was similarly employed in Nebraska. From there he came to Oklahoma, locating near Big Cabin, Craig county, where he has since been an esteemed and valued citizen. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and for a number of years served as postmaster at Big Cabin.

Mr. Dixon married on July 8, 1866, Lucinda Pearce, who was born, in 1844, in Jackson county, Illinois, a daughter of Jesse and Annie Pearce, who moved from that place to McDonough county, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon have eight children and twenty grandchildren, a family of which they may well be proud. Their children are as follows: Emma, wife of Oscar Caldwell, of Fort Worth, Texas; Joseph, who married



Becca Fisher, of Polk county, Missouri; Kittie is the wife of W. P. Coble, the postmaster at Big Cabin; Ed, married Mollie Scott, of Craig county, Oklahoma; Rosie is the wife of N. Smith, of Cass county, Missouri; Frank married Gussie Mereett, also of Craig county, and Maude and Anna Dixon, single.

**WALLACE W. WALTON.** When the present thriving and attractive little city of Coweta, Wagner county, was represented by a roster of not more than one hundred inhabitants Dr. Walton here took up his abode and engaged in the practice of his profession. He is now to be designated as one of the pioneer physicians and surgeons of this favored section of the state, where he controls a large and representative practice, extending over a wide area of country tributary to Coweta, and where he is not only known as an able and successful member of his profession but also as a loyal and public-spirited citizen, meriting and commanding the unqualified confidence and esteem of the community.

The only child of J. Marion and Eliza (Laferty) Walton, the doctor was born in Izzard county, Arkansas, on the 19th of January, 1869. He has little authentic data concerning his parents, both of whom died when he was a mere boy, but so far as can be determined both were natives of Missouri, while there is reason to believe that the Walton family came to that state from Georgia. The maternal grandfather of the Doctor was Lorenzo D. Laferty, who was of Irish lineage. Dr. Walton was about three years of age at the time of his mother's death, and his father died two years later. The orphan lad was taken into the home of William T. Swan, a prosperous farmer of Izzard county, Arkansas, and the foster parents, who had no children of their own, reared him with utmost kindness and consideration. Dr. Walton assisted in the work of the farm until his nineteenth year, and in the meanwhile was afforded the advantages of the public schools at Mountain Home, Arkansas. At the age mentioned he initiated his independent career by engaging in the working of rafting logs down the White river, and

through his labors in this capacity he earned the funds that enabled him to take his first course of lectures in medicine. At the age of twenty-one years he was matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, where he continued his technical studies and graduated in 1892. In 1896 he entered the Barnes Medical College in St. Louis, Missouri, and in this institution he was graduated in the spring of the following year, duly receiving his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He had previously located at Oakland, Marion county, Arkansas, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession from 1892 until 1903, when he went to the city of Chicago, where he not only completed an effective post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic but also in the Illinois College of Electro Therapeutics. In the spring of 1904 he located in Coweta, Oklahoma, and here, in years of consecutive local practice, he now figures as one of the oldest physicians and surgeons of Wagner county. He has built up a large and appreciative professional business and his ministrations extend to the representative families over a radius of fully twelve miles from his home city. He has labored faithfully and unselfishly in relieving human suffering in this community and has won a secure hold upon the affectionate regard of those to whom he has ministered with so much of skill and kindly sympathy. He is one of the leading surgeons of this section of the state and in his practice makes effective use of his knowledge of electricity as a therapeutic agent, having excellent electrical facilities in his office. He is a member of various professional associations and keeps abreast of the advances made in both departments of his profession, to whose work he subordinates all other interests.

Dr. Walton is a staunch advocate of the principles and politics for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and he takes a lively interest in its cause, as does he also in all that tends to advance the material and civic welfare of his home city, county and state. He is affiliated with the local lodge of the Masonic fraternity and also holds membership in the Independent Order of

Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

In May, 1893, Dr. Walton was united in marriage to Miss Virgie L. Layton, daughter of A. S. and Sue (Wilson) Layton, of Yellville, Arkansas, where her father was a prominent business man and influential citizen, having there established the first bank, in 1892, and having also conducted an extensive mercantile business. He died in 1903 and his widow still maintains her home in Yellville, and of their six children Mrs. Walton was the second in order of birth; Edna is the wife of J. C. Berry, a merchant of Yellville; Flory E. is the wife of Frank Pace, of Little Rock, Arkansas, a partner of ex-Governor Davis of that state; Walter E. is cashier of the bank founded by his father; Loney H. is a merchant in Yellville; and Willie E. remains with her widowed mother. Dr. and Mrs. Walton became the parents of five children, of whom two are living,—Walter W. and Augustus B.

WILLIAM A. CAIN, one of the members of the Constitutional Convention held before the statehood of Oklahoma, was born in Wayne county, Illinois, in 1871, and is a son of W. A. and Louisa (Riggs) Cain, natives of Kentucky and Illinois, respectively. W. A. Cain, Sr., was a farmer and the son was reared on a farm. The latter received his education in the public common and high schools, and at the age of twenty-five came to Indian Territory and settled in the Cherokee Nation, in what is now Muskogee county. The country was then sparsely settled, and oil had not yet been found. The oil land could then be leased for grazing at the rate of fifteen cents per acre, and the same is now worth hundreds of dollars an acre. Mr. Cain engaged in farming and stock raising on leased land, which he continued until statehood, when he purchased a farm adjoining the town of Oktaha. He paid twenty-five dollars per acre, and the value has now increased to seventy-five dollars per acre. He carries on general farming and also owns other farms.

In 1899 Mr. Cain purchased the interests of R. R. Eidson, the pioneer merchant of Oktaha, and August 6, 1900, was appointed

postmaster by a large petition, becoming the first postmaster of Oktaha. He also came to own practically the first store in this town. His predecessor leased the land on which Oktaha is now built and after statehood Mr. Cain purchased the land and built a handsome mercantile building, besides a residence, thus gaining the honor of owning the first extensive business of the town. Since retiring from the mercantile business Mr. Cain has devoted his time to farming and stock raising. He has had other business interests in this section of Oklahoma, and is a man of unusual energy and intelligence. In 1903 Mr. Cain was elected by the Republican party of the Seventy-fourth district as the party's delegate to the Constitutional Convention which met at Guthrie and framed the constitution for the new state. He was one of the twelve Republicans elected from Oklahoma, and although they were greatly in the minority, Mr. Cain served on several important committees, and took a fairly prominent part in affairs. He introduced the prohibition plank, also the clause relating to the present banking system and the legal rate of interest. At that time he was vice president of the bank at Oktaha, the first bank of the village. The bank was established in 1904 and Mr. Cain was one of the first stockholders; Tool Middleton was president and D. H. Middleton vice president, and about 1906 A. M. Darling was made president and Mr. Cain vice president. Mr. Cain has since sold his interest.

Mr. Cain is considered one of the substantial business men of McIntosh county, and he has been very successful in his enterprises. He is politically a Republican and actively interested in political matters. He is a member of Oktaha Lodge Number 138, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Cain married, in 1901, Ruth, daughter of Melvin C. and Jane Reynolds, of Siloam Springs, Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Cain have no children of their own, but have one adopted son, Frank.

Mr. Cain has the following brothers and sister, namely: John, of Arkansas; W. A.; James, of Fort Gibson, Oklahoma; Nathan, of Conway, Arkansas; and Tempy, wife of

W. T. Gooch, of Muskogee county. Their parents reside in Oktaha.

Mrs. Cain has only one sister, Mary or Molly, wife of David G. Cowin, of Douglas, Arizona.

M. S. JEWELL, M. D., who is one of the most prominent young physicians of Oktaha and Muskogee county, is a native of Illinois, born in Warren county and a son of Charles and Annie (Townsend) Jewell. His father was a successful farmer, although he was still a comparatively young man when he met his death by being accidentally shot. His widow was left with the care of five children, three of whom were boys. Both daughters and sons became assistants in the family support as they reached years of capability, so that the heaviest burdens fell on the mother when the children were still immature. The members of the family who thus reached useful maturity were as follows: Olive, who became the wife of W. H. Brown, of Little York, Illinois; M. S., of this sketch; H. T., who is now a farmer of Monmouth, Illinois; Frances, wife of Arthur Patterson, of that place; and E. C., also a resident of Monmouth.

Dr. Jewell received his preliminary education at the Baptist College of Burlington, Iowa, and completed his professional course in the Louisville Medical College, graduating with his degree of M. D. in the class of 1898. Immediately afterward, being then twenty-three years of age, he located at Olena, Henderson county, Illinois, where he practiced eighteen months and then went east to take a post-graduate course in New York. In 1903 the Doctor located at Checotah and, in connection with his practice, engaged in the drug business. He has also become interested in farming and other local enterprises, and in every way is one of the leading men of the locality. In 1900 he married Miss Mary A. Blake, of Burlington, Iowa, daughter of M. E. and Nancy (Braham) Blake. Her father was one of the leading attorneys and citizens of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Blake were the parents of Mary A., Henry G. (of the City of Mexico), Myra, William G., Ruth and Edgar (also a resident of Mexico). Dr. and Mrs.

Jewell have two children, as follows: Charles Blake and Merritt Schofield Jewell. The former is a Republican in politics and affiliates with the Congregational church.

JOHN NEWBERRY, a prominent pioneer of Oktaha, Muskogee county, was born in DeWitt county, Illinois, in 1849. He is a son of Benjamin and Adeline (Herley) Newberry, natives respectively of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. They were pioneer settlers of Herleys Grove, DeWitt county, Illinois, named for the father of Mrs. Newberry. The Herley family is one of the oldest in the state, and the Newberrys date back almost as far. Benjamin Newberry was a farmer, and when a young man worked on the Illinois river, most products being then sent down the river on barges. He lived in Illinois almost his whole life, and died there about 1890, leaving a widow and four children, namely: Armilda, wife of Isaac Gardner, of Kansas; John; N. A., deceased, whose family now live in Harper county, Kansas; and Mariah, wife of Robert Johnson, of DeWitt county, Illinois. Mrs. Newberry died about 1898.

John Newberry received his education in the public schools of his native county, and remained with his father on the farm until September, 1870, when he removed to Kansas. Shortly afterward he came back to Wisconsin, and in 1873 went to Texas. From Texas he removed to Muskogee in 1876. At this time Muskogee did not have more than three hundred population and only five or six business houses of any kind, and these were conducted in one-story frame buildings. Many people were interested in stock raising, though little farming was carried on. Most of the farming was done on leased land, and most of the white men were stockmen, merchants and clerks. Chief Potter and a few others carried on farms. Although there were then a few bad characters in the section, most of the inhabitants were men and women of high character and purpose. The town of Muskogee then had no regular police, but peace was kept by the Indian Light Horse, who seldom had to look after any worse crime than boot-legging. When they found anyone with whiskey they were



allowed a bonus of a certain amount per gallon for all they destroyed. This was found to be frequently sold by women who refused to pay the police for destroying it, and the police helped themselves to anything portable on the premises to the amount of the bonus on the whiskey destroyed.

For the first five years of his stay in Muskogee Mr. Newberry ran the ferry between Muskogee and Fort Gibson on the Arkansas river, and during the time thus spent he says he seemed to ferry enough people to settle one family in every quarter section of land in what is now Oklahoma. At his rate of twenty-five cents per wagon he has taken in as much as fifty dollars a day, meaning that two hundred wagons were ferried across. This included, besides families coming into the territory, persons who were hauling meat and other provisions in.

Since 1881 Mr. Newberry has devoted his time to farming and stock-raising. He moved to Oktaha in July, 1891, and located on land afterward allotted to his wife, on part of which Oktaha is now located. The site for this town was selected some years before the allotment, but no permanent homes were erected until Mrs. Newberry removed her restrictions, which was done before statehood. It is now a thriving village of five hundred persons, with some seven dry goods and grocery stores, one bank and several smaller places of business, such as blacksmith shops, livery stables, etc.

Politically Mr. Newberry is independent, and he is actively interested in public affairs. He is very successful in his farming interests, and stands well in the community. He belongs to Muskogee Lodge Number 25, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Newberry married, May 17, 1891, Jennett, daughter of David and Elinora (Perryman) Sizeman, both full-blood Creeks. David Sizeman was one of the leading Creeks of the section, and served as a scout in the United States army during the Civil war. He was a deputy United States marshal, and on July 30, 1890, while taking a prisoner to Fort Smith, he stopped on the Canadian river among the Creeks, who were fishing, to enjoy the sport of shooting fish with a bow and arrow. He had set his Win-

chester down, and his prisoner reached it and killed him. Mr. Sizeman left a family of only two children, his wife having died some years previous. The children were: William, of Okmulgee, and Mrs. Newberry. The Perryman family were also among the prominent Creek families; both families came from Alabama and settled in what is now Wagoner. The Perryman family were farmers and stock raisers, and Mrs. Newberry's grandfather, James Perryman, was a pioneer Creek minister of the Baptist faith, who traveled and preached to the different tribes of the Creek nation scattered over the eastern portion of the territory. He was noted for his benevolence and high character, and was one of the best known men among the Indians. Both the Sizeman and Perryman families were slave owners previous to the Civil war.

Mr. and Mrs. Newberry are the parents of seven children, namely: Lula, Maude, Millard F., Corral, Beauford, Beulah and Merry Christmas, who was born on Christmas day of 1909. Mrs. Newberry and the children are members of the Baptist church.

JUDGE WALTER T. FEARS, a prominent citizen of Eufaula and the oldest attorney of that town, was born at Atlanta, Georgia, May 12, 1867. He is a son of Colonel S. S. and Mattie E. (Tidwell) Fears, both natives of Georgia. The Fears family came originally from Wales, and settled in Georgia previous to the Revolution; the Tidwell family came to Georgia from Virginia and are supposed to be of English origin. The father of Mrs. S. S. Fears was a well-known criminal lawyer, whose services were in demand in all parts of Georgia; he was well known and highly respected. The father of S. S. Fears was a well-known minister in the Christian church. Both families had a number of children.

Colonel Fears was reared on a farm near Atlanta, Georgia, where his father was a large slave-owner. He received his education in Bethany College in Virginia, and graduated about the time of the breaking out of the Civil war. He immediately enlisted in the Confederate army, raising the first company from Jonesboro, Georgia, of which he



became captain, and he served with Lee in Virginia, participating in all the battles fought by that general. Captain Fears took part in the important battles of Manassas, Bull Run and Gettysburg, and in 1863 or 1864 was made colonel of the regiment in which he enlisted. At the close of the war he returned home and married Mattie, daughter of Miles and Mattie (Goddard) Tidwell, of Atlanta. Colonel Fears had previously studied law in the office of Mr. Tidwell, and practiced in Atlanta until 1872, when he removed to Sherman, Texas. Here he continued the practice of his profession until 1889, when the United States Court was established at Muskogee, with Judge James M. Shackelford presiding. The first suit tried in this court in Muskogee, Indian Territory, was a civil one, with Colonel Fears an advocate on one side, and his opponent was Judge N. B. Maxcy. Colonel Fears won the case. He was one of the best known attorneys of the territory, being known throughout Arkansas also, where he had a large practice, principally at Fort Smith. He continued to live at Muskogee until his death in 1904. His first wife died at Denison, Texas, in 1884, leaving six children, namely: Walter T.; W. S., of Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, who served as private secretary to Chief Potter and court stenographer to Judge William M. Springer, of Muskogee; L. E., a farmer of Wealaka, Oklahoma; Ruby, wife of George E. Cullen, of Cleveland, Ohio, commissioner of emigration, and formerly stationed at Honolulu; Millie, wife of W. A. Potter, son of Chief Potter of Muskogee; and Mattie. In 1895 Colonel Fears married Mrs. Bruce, of Fort Smith, who still resides in Muskogee.

The education of Walter T. Fears was obtained mostly in the public schools of Sherman, Texas, and in the Austin University, of Austin. He took a course in law at the University of Texas, graduating at the age of twenty-four years. His first practice was in Muskogee, where he entered his father's office and became his business associate. Mr. Fear continued here until 1893 and was then appointed master in chancery of the northern district of Indian Territory, under Judge Charles B. Stuart, of McAlester, which posi-

tion he held until April 1, 1895, when he received the appointment, through Judge William M. Springer, of United States commissioner for the northern district of Indian Territory, and located at Eufaula, which has since been his home. He held this office until January 1, 1900, when he was succeeded by Judge H. L. Marshall, who filled the office until statehood. During the seven years that Judge Fears held these two federal positions he became well known throughout the northern part of the territory, and was held in high esteem by all. He was a member of the Sequoyah convention that met at Muskogee to adopt a separate state constitution for the Indian nation.

Politically Judge Fears is one of the leading Democrats of the region, well known throughout the state in both parties as an earnest partisan of his principles and party. He holds large tracts of farming land, and takes an active interest in the development of the country. He is an influential and highly esteemed citizen of Eufaula, and is a successful member of his profession. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Judge Fears was married, October 17, 1893, to Edna Carter, of Arkansas, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Elizabeth (Dotson) Carter, natives respectively of Virginia and Mississippi. Dr. Carter was a third cousin of General Robert E. Lee, his grandmother being a sister of General Lee's mother. Dr. Carter and his wife were parents of ten children, seven of whom survive, namely: Benham (deceased), president of the Ozark Valley Bank; Henry, a merchant of Ozark; Sulu, wife of Captain Frank Fleming, of Ozark, Arkansas; Hattie, wife of Fount Crabtree, of Muskogee; Anna, wife of M. G. Butler, of Muskogee; Mrs. Oscar Toyler, of Memphis, Tennessee; and Edna, wife of Judge Fears. Judge Fears and his wife are the parents of five children, namely: Walter T., Jr., Morris S., Elizabeth M., Edna Jean and Carter M.

FRANK P. WELLS, one of the oldest settlers in McIntosh county, Oklahoma, was born in Greene county, Illinois. He is a son of William L. and Martha L. (Phillips)

Wells. William L. Wells was also a native of Greene county, born in 1831, and his wife was born in Ohio. His father, Samuel S. Wells, was one of the first settlers of central Illinois, and first lived in Macoupin county, being almost the first settler of that county. William Wells married a daughter of Anthony Phillips, also a pioneer of Illinois; he removed with his family to Texas previous to the Civil war, becoming a pioneer settler of that state. Mr. Phillips settled in Denton county, Texas, where his family was mostly reared.

William L. Wells was a farmer and served in Company H, Ninety-first Illinois Infantry, being sergeant of the company. He took part in many engagements in the southeastern portion of the United States and was captured during the first battle in which he participated, being held a prisoner for some time. He also had a brother in the Union army, Captain Joseph Wells, now of Erie, Kansas. He died February 17, 1900. Soon after the war Mr. Wells moved to Texas, where his wife died in 1871, near Denton; he remained there until February 27, 1872, and then removed with his family to Indian Territory. He settled first at Webbers Falls, and in 1873 came to what is now McIntosh county. He and his wife had eight children, of whom one died young. They were: Frank P.; Samuel, deceased; Mary, deceased, wife of John McDonald; W. Henry; Elizabeth, wife of John Simmons; George, of Bebee, Oklahoma; Alice, wife of Frank Cook, of Bebee; and Melvina, deceased, wife of J. M. Carner. After the death of his first wife Mr. Wells married Mrs. Martha Clay, by whom he had two daughters, namely: Ellen, wife of Fayette Kindred, and Emma, wife of Elmer Bevins.

Frank P. Wells was educated in the public schools of Greene county, Illinois, and went to Texas with his father. He came with his father to Oklahoma, and remained with him some time. He then engaged in farming on his own account, and located where he now resides about 1874. At the time he first came to this community there were very few white men, he and his brother and a Mr. Hughes being the only ones now living who were residents of this section of

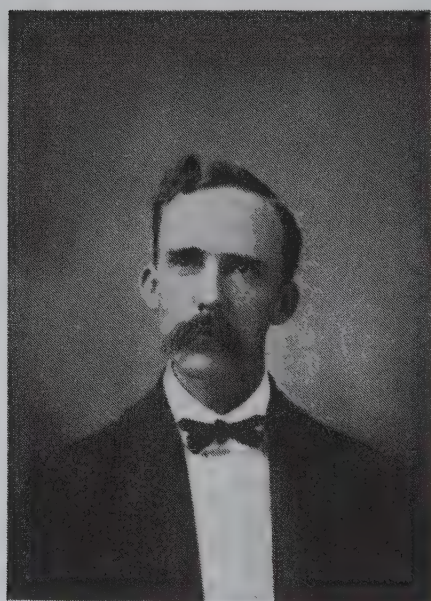
the country at that time. The land was almost entirely settled by full blood Indians, and there were a few negroes. The land was taken up with horse and cattle ranges, and the wild game was plentiful, such as deer, turkey and prairie chickens, with an occasional bear or panther.

Farming was carried on only on a small scale, and the inhabitants in the main were honest, peaceful citizens, and but little whiskey was "boot-legged" into the territory. The most of the trading of the vicinity was carried on at Muskogee, then a village of three or four hundred persons. For many years after this twenty-five acres was a large tract to cultivate, and most of the people did not even raise sufficient corn to feed their teams. During a large part of the year the horses were dependent upon the prairie grass for feed. There were plenty of horses and the houses were built of logs, with stick and dirt chimneys, puncheon floors and clap-board doors. The entire neighborhood would attend any social gathering, whether it was a dance or a devotional service.

Mr. Wells married, in April, 1873, Liddie H. Davis, daughter of William and Sallie (Holt) Davis. Mr. Davis was a full blood Creek Indian and his wife was white. They were the parents of two children, Mrs. Wells being the only one who lived to maturity. After the death of her husband Mrs. Davis married John Simmons, also a full blood Creek, and they raised one daughter, Melvina, who married William Hughes.

Mr. Wells and his wife became the parents of eleven children, two of whom are dead, namely: Lou, wife of John Storms; Martha, wife of Ed Wright; Joseph, who died November 16, 1909, at the age of twenty-seven; Ellen, wife of Oscar Lewis; Loyal; Wato; Elizabeth, wife of A. K. Presco; Walter; Lee; Viola; and one son, Claud, who died in childhood. Mr. Wells and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church and he is a member of Checotah Lodge Number 28, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Wells is actively interested in public affairs, and politically is a Republican. He is one of the substantial and successful farmers of McIntosh county, and is highly respected.





*W. K. M. S. Hammon M. D.*



W. M. CARR, of one of the old families of McIntosh county, Oklahoma, was born in Fort Smith, Arkansas, a son of Albert and Susan E. (Sheley) Carr, the former a three-quarter Creek and his wife of white parents. Albert Carr was reared principally around Okmulgee, Oklahoma, and was married in Fort Smith. He was a son of Thomas Carr, a half blood, who married a full blood Creek. The father of Thomas Carr was a white man and married a Creek Indian woman. Thomas Carr came to the Indian Territory with the McIntosh party of the Creek tribe.

Albert Carr was a farmer and stock man, and after his marriage moved to what is now McIntosh county, settling on Carr Creek, near where his son now resides. He was one of the successful men of the county and served in the Confederate army during the Civil war. He served during the last two years, and was once wounded. Mr. Carr died March 7, 1909, at Ramona, Oklahoma, where he had lived but a short time. He was three times married, and by his first wife had one son, John. By his second wife he had five children, namely: William M.; Sallie, wife of Fred Coon, of McIntosh county; Thomas; Severs; and Frank.

William Carr was educated in Eufaula High School, which was kept up by the Creek fund. Upon reaching manhood he engaged in cattle raising and farming. He has been very successful in this line and now owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, well improved, with good house, barns, etc. He is actively interested in public affairs and politically is a strong Democrat. He and his children own a large tract of several hundred acres of land, considerable of which is improved. He is a member of Checotah Lodge Number 28, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1907 Mr. Carr was elected the first Constable of Checotah township, the Carr Creek District, and in connection with this office was appointed deputy sheriff. He took the first prisoners from McIntosh county to the state penitentiary at McAlester in 1909, the charge on which they were convicted being robbery and larceny.

Mr. Carr married, December 5, 1900, Vida, daughter of Louis and Adline (Goins)

Mulkey, natives of Georgia. Mr. Mulkey and his wife were Cherokee and Choctaw, he one-eighth and she three-quarters. After their marriage they removed to Texas and lived there thirty years. He then came to Oklahoma and settled in what is now McIntosh county. He is now seventy-nine years of age and his wife seventy-five. He was a slave owner before the war and served in the Confederate army. He and his wife had ten children, the following living to maturity: Lucinda, wife of William Askins; Angie, wife of James Kay, of Rodgers county, Oklahoma; Belle, wife of Ferdinand Farmer, of McIntosh county, Julia, James; and Vida, Mrs. Carr. Mr. Carr and his wife have three children, Lillian, Ollie and Cecil.

Mr. Carr is considered one of the enterprising and substantial farmers of the county, where he is well known and highly respected.

DR. MARCUS K. McELHANNON, a prominent citizen of Checotah, is a native of Mississippi and son of Rev. John and Elizabeth (Honnoll) McElhannon. The father of Rev. John McElhannon, Cooper McElhannon was born in the north of Ireland and came to America when a young man; he settled in Georgia in 1834. The Honnoll family were from Scotland, and Mrs. McElhannon came to the United States with her father, Peter Honnoll, who settled first in North Carolina, later removed to Tennessee and thence to Mississippi, where Rev. McElhannon and his wife were married. He was educated at the subscription schools of Georgia and Mississippi, and was an example of the great work a minister could do even though he did not have the advantages of a college education. He was reared on a farm, at a time when books and periodicals were not so plentiful as in present day homes, yet under these difficulties managed to master thirteen different languages so that he could speak and write them. He was a good Greek and Latin scholar, and has also considerable knowledge of Hebrew, besides French, German, etc., and the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw and Seminole languages. When a small boy he became connected with the Methodist

Episcopal church, South, and became a minister at the age of twenty-two or three, working in the North Mississippi conference. In 1888 he transferred his field of labor and began doing missionary work in the Choctaw Nation, which he continued until 1904, and died in June of that year. Rev. McElhannon was one of the best known ministers in the nation, and his services were frequently in demand at Washington, both by the government and by the Five Nations, as he had the full confidence of both, and the Indians considered him fully able to understand and tell their needs, believing in his singleness of purpose.

In 1861 Rev. McElhannon joined the Confederate forces and served until the battle at Franklin, Tennessee, where he lost his right arm; he fell on the breastwork by the side of General Claybourne, who lost his life in this battle. Rev. McElhannon was taken prisoner at this time and confined at Point Lookout, New York, until the spring of 1865. At the close of the war he returned to Mississippi. He served part of his time as chaplain in the army, and participated in many hard-fought battles, among them Bull Run, Corinth, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Murfreesboro, in the campaign around Atlanta, and served under General Johnson until he was succeeded by General Hood, under whom he served until the battle of Franklin, which was the last in which he took part. He was a stanch Democrat, but never took an active part in political affairs. His wife died in 1898. They were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom reached maturity, namely: Elnora, wife of J. F. Evans, of Wilburton, Oklahoma; Marcus K.; Onada, wife of L. B. Williams, of Wilburton; James H., of Paden, Oklahoma; B. K., of Henryetta, Oklahoma; and John M. and G. L., deceased.

Dr. Marcus K. McElhannon received his early education at Hiram and Lyda, Arkansas, and when eighteen years of age took his first course of lectures at the medical college at Memphis, Tennessee. Returning home he engaged in teaching school, which he continued several years after locating in Oklahoma, and completed his literary education. He taught some time in the Choctaw

Nation. Dr. McElhannon completed his medical course at the medical department of the University at Little Rock, Arkansas, although he had passed the examination of the state medical board and had practised some before graduating from this institution. He located first in Henryetta, Oklahoma, for the practise of medicine, and in 1906 came to Checotah to continue his career. While living at the former town he suffered severely from hemorrhages, and spent some time in Florida and California for the benefit of his health; upon returning to Oklahoma he spent some time on a ranch sixteen miles west of Checotah, having an office in the town. In 1908 he located permanently in Checotah, and has built up a good practice. Aside from his professional activities he is greatly interested in cattle and other stock, and owns a fine ranch which he has now leased; here he has a number of cattle and horses. He has become well known in the community, and has won universal confidence and esteem.

In 1891 Dr. McElhannon married Georgia Loveless, of Mississippi, a daughter of G. W. Loveless and a Miss Hanks, both now deceased. Besides Mrs. McElhannon their children were: James; Luther; Houston; and Emma, wife of J. M. Bynum, of Wilburton, Oklahoma. To the Doctor and his wife the following children were born: Fannie May, Elnora, Addie, John and Marcus. The Doctor and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being affiliated with the lodge at Henryetta, Oklahoma. Politically he is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in the success of the party. He is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee and is president of the Board of Health of McIntosh county. Dr. McElhannon is also a member of the State Medical Association. He has filled nearly all the minor county offices, and for a short time by appointment held the office of sheriff.

CHANIE H. MINTON, one of the large stock farmers of McIntosh county, Oklahoma, was born in Hopkins county, Texas, in 1869, a son of Eli and Sallie (Moore) Minton.

Mrs. Minton's parents came to Texas before the Civil war and were counted among the pioneers. Eli Minton came to Texas also some years before the war, and was the pioneer saddler of Hopkins county. He joined the Confederate army and served throughout the war. He was married in 1866, and worked at his trade until 1877. He then traveled some time for the benefit of his wife's health and was accidentally killed in 1878. His wife died in January, 1879, and they left a family of four children, namely: Jarritt, editor of the "Texas Advertiser," of Sherman, Texas; Chanie H.; Mollie, wife of Reverend Sample of Texas, and who was twice married, first to Samuel McDermott; and Laura, deceased.

C. H. Minton received a limited education in the public schools of Hopkins county, Texas, and never attended school after the death of his parents. After his tenth year he had to make his own way in the world. He spent five years at farm work, the first work being for eight dollars per month for the time he worked, and during the time there was nothing to do he paid his board by doing chores. After his fifteenth year he worked on ranches in different parts of Texas, and when he reached his majority he married Ida, daughter of W. O. and Mary (Clark) Price, one-eighth Creek. Mr. Price and his family were among the early settlers of Hopkins county. He was a farmer and stock raiser, and had children as follows: Ida, Mrs. Minton; Sophia, wife of G. W. McGuire, of Checotah; Lela, wife of C. D. Reynolds, of Porum, Muskogee county, Oklahoma; Oscar B., of Bigsby, Oklahoma; and Owen and Benjamin, of Checotah. Mr. Price died about 1888, and in 1900 Mrs. Price married F. A. Wineblood, of Checotah, and they have two children, Laurel George English and Eva Rex Parker.

Mr. Minton came to what is now McIntosh county, Oklahoma, April 10, 1894, and spent six years at various occupations. He then located where he now resides, one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land. He has improved the land and now has it under cultivation, with comfortable house and outbuildings. There are one hundred and sixty acres in the home place and the

family owns eight hundred acres altogether with four hundred acres under a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Minton raises cereals and breeds hogs, horses, mules and cattle. He deals in all kinds of stock, and is one of the largest stock handlers in the county. He takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare and progress and supports every good cause according to his means. Politically he is a Republican, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Mr. Minton and his wife became the parents of six children, of whom three survive, namely: Nona, wife of Charles Aultman, of McIntosh county; Malvin and Ada. The two last named attend school in Checotah.

WILLIAM GRAYSON, of Checotah, one of the oldest citizens of the Creek Tribe of Indians now residing in McIntosh county, was born in what is now Muskogee county, in 1842. He is a son of Sandy and Lucy Grayson. Sandy Grayson's grandfather was a Scotchman, and he married a full-blood Creek woman. His son, Walter Grayson, father of Sandy, came to the Nation about 1834 and settled with his family in what is now Muskogee county. The Grayson family were always able to talk good English, and on that account were often employed as interpreters in early days. Sandy Grayson was often so employed by the government. He was one of the largest farmers and stock men of the community, and represented his tribe in the Creek Council, being one of its most progressive men. He died about 1869. Mr. Grayson was three times married. By his first wife, who died when William was a small boy, he had two children, William and Henry. Henry is now deceased, leaving one son, Ben, of Okmulgee. By his second marriage Mr. Grayson had two sons, Robert and Walter, both deceased, and by his third marriage he had no children.

William Grayson was reared on his father's farm, and lived the simple life of the early days in the territory. At the age of nineteen years he joined the Union army at Fort Gibson, under General Blunt and under the direct command of Captain Nuco-



sillie. He served as a scout, mostly in the territory, going as far north as Fort Scott and as far east as Fort Smith, Arkansas. He served three years and took part in several minor engagements. His family were slave holders before the war, and for many generations the Graysons had been staunch patriots and had done gallant service in behalf of their country.

At the close of the war Mr. Grayson returned home and engaged in farming and stock raising, in which he has been very successful. He is an intelligent farmer and an enterprising, public-spirited citizen. Mr. Grayson has received his education since the war and as a result of his own efforts, not having attended school in his youth. He is a member of Checotah Lodge Number 88, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and politically is a Republican.

Mr. Grayson married Nancy, daughter of James and Sarah (Christie) Gore. James Gore was a full-blood Indian, but his stepfather, whose name he assumed, was a white man, and the father of Sarah Christie was a white man. Mrs. Grayson is one-third Creek, one-eighth white and the remaining part Cherokee. Both families came from Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Gore had children as follows: Lizzie, deceased; Jane, Mrs. Wolf, a widow; Steve, deceased; Nancy, Mrs. Grayson; Ollie, deceased; and one child who died in infancy. Mrs. Gore had been previously married and had one daughter by her former husband, Pollie, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Grayson have three children who reached maturity, namely: John, of Eufaula, Oklahoma; Lucy, wife of George Hill of McIntosh county; and Van, also of McIntosh county. Mrs. Grayson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

JUDGE BRUCE L. KEENAN was formerly United States Commissioner for the Sixth Commissioner's District of the Northern Judicial District of the Indian Territory, and since statehood has practiced law with signal success at Tahlequah. He was born on a farm near Morgantown, Virginia, October 16, 1856. His father, John Payne Keenan, was born on a farm in Greene county, Penn-

sylvania, in 1824, and died near Morgantown, West Virginia, on a farm he had cultivated for fifty years.

His grandfather, Hugh Keenan, emigrated from Ireland, Fermanagh county, to New York early in the nineteenth century, and soon moved to southwest Pennsylvania, where he married an English lady by the name of Payne, who died early, leaving three children, Richard Keenan, John P. Keenan and Mary A. Courtney, of Marion, Iowa. Hugh Keenan, the grandfather, was a Catholic in belief but the children were brought up in an atmosphere that militated against the Romish creed and they all adhered to the then new creed of Methodism. In 1845, Hugh Keenan having remarried, the family, except Richard, drifted with the throng of western homeseekers to Iowa and located in Linn county of that state, about ten miles east from Cedar Rapids. At that time there were no railroads to the west, and travel was by water and overland. The company embarked at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and floated down the Ohio to the Mississippi, and thence by the Mississippi to Davenport, Iowa. John P. Keenan earned his passage by stoking the boat on its journey.

The country was new in Iowa then; and there was some danger of fever and chills along the water ways and low places. The party located a claim, built a cabin, broke the prairie and raised a crop of corn. John Payne Keenan, being one of the victims to the chills and fever, made up his mind to return to Pennsylvania. So he offered his crop of corn for sale in the field. The price he got seems now remarkably low, five cents a bushel. Not having sufficient means to pay his passage back to civilization he gathered wild hops and sacked them and had them hauled to the Mississippi and forever turned his back on what seemed to him fever stricken Iowa. With the sale of hops to supplement the fund received from his corn he found his way safely to Pennsylvania, where his health was soon restored, but he had lost zeal for western adventure. Hugh Keenan and family, including the second set of children by the second wife, remained in Iowa, where he died in 1873. The location in Linn county was a good one, and some of the best



farming land in the state is found in the vicinity of Springville and west to the Cedar river.

In 1853 John Payne Keenan married Nancy Scott, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Lazzell (born Bowlby) and settled on a farm in Virginia, near Morgantown, now West Virginia, where he died. He had but one term of school in all his life. He was self educated to the extent of the three rules—reading, writing and arithmetic. He kept himself well informed on what went on in the world according to what the newspapers said. He was a Democrat in politics, but he believed in America against the world and the Union above the rights of the states. When the rebellion was begun at Fort Sumter by firing on the flag he was actuated by one sentiment—the preservation of the Union. He gave his adherence to the administration of Abraham Lincoln, offered his services to the Union army, which was declined on account of his health, and he never again voted the Democratic ticket. Thomas Lazzell, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the largest land owners in his section and a firm believer in the evil of slavery, and his was one of the two votes cast for Lincoln in his township in 1860. And it was he and men like John P. Keenan who put that county (Monongalia) in the Republican list in West Virginia, where it has ever since remained. Nancy Scott Keenan still survives, and her children are Leonidas H., a lawyer at Elkins, West Virginia, Bruce Lazzell, hereafter further mentioned; Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Davis, of Morgantown, West Virginia; and Thomas Grant and John Franklin, who reside on the home farm near the same place.

Bruce L. Keenan was an average country boy and attended such schools as were established after the war. He had no literary environments. He says there were but five books about the place—the Bible, Frost's *Annals of American History*, the *Life of John Wesley*, a "calculator" (arithmetic) and a speller. He learned to read from two terms of private school, and by chance there fell into his hands Ray's *Practical Arithmetic* (3rd part), and this he practically mastered by his own work, incited by curiosity more

than anything else. He knew the speller by "heart"; competed for a prize by reciting more verses from the Methodist hymnal than any person in his neighborhood; and at nineteen was teaching a country school. He entered the West Virginia University and graduated with the class of 1880, Congressman George A. Pearre of Cumberland, Maryland, being a member of the class. The greatest revelation in his college life was the world of books and the vast ramification of knowledge that lay before him. When he entered college from the country he had no conception of the meaning of a library of books. It dawned on him that instead of learning all there is to know in a few years in college, life is too short a time to master even a few things in this world of thought.

He went to work with a will, and whenever he had time from his college work he acquainted himself with standard works of literature. He quit college in 1880, well acquainted with what is best in English literature, and had a wide knowledge of the Darwinian theory of evolution. He wrote a thesis during his college course on the "Biblical Objection to Evolution." He took the rather unpopular ground then that the theologians did not understand the Bible in its teaching as to creation. He contended that the Bible does not teach flat creation but that the sea brought forth and the earth brought forth the living things of sea and land. Man was brought forth out of the dust of the earth and made a living mortal by the "breath of life"; and it is just as easy to understand this to be through long ages of evolution to the point where the man is differentiated from the unthinking ancestor as it is to determine where the embryo child ceases to be a protoplasm and becomes an immortal being. Thirty years have gone by and the church has come to this conclusion generally. His graduating subject was the "Religious Spirit of Science." Here he took advanced ground for the time. The Bible is not inerrant. It could not be transmitted and copied and recopied and preserved from error except by miracle. It could not be introduced in court by the rules of evidence because not identified as being preserved from the originals. But the truth

in it, subjected to the spirit of true scientific investigation will save it. Science calls for soberness, self-control, physical self-denial, purposeful industry, obedience to higher law, honest thinking, just living and for a religious spirit. This was then regarded as "Blasting at the Rock of Ages." Thirty years have revolutionized thought on this subject. From the time of his entrance in college he paid his own expenses with the exception of three hundred and forty-five dollars of borrowed money; and he was in school five years counting one year in the law school. The cost of such a course must have exceeded one thousand dollars.

In 1879 he was elected to the county school superintendency of the schools of Monongalia county, West Virginia, a position he held for two years; and in 1881 he went to Piedmont, West Virginia, as principal of the public schools where he remained for two years, when he received his degree of Master of Science from his alma mater. He spent one year teaching in the High School of Crete, Nebraska, and studied law at odd times. He returned to the West Virginia University and graduated from the law department in 1885; passed the examination before the Supreme Court of that state and located in Wichita, Kansas, in the same year. After four years of practice he was elected a justice of the peace for the city of Wichita, Kansas, and served four years. He resumed his profession and was employed by the city council of Wichita to revise and remodel their city ordinances; a work which was done with gratifying success to all interested.

In politics he has always acted with the Republican party. He believes the doctrine of the protective tariff is a world-wide policy; it is the sword of commerce by which nations fight their battles for commercial conquest. This nation needed it in the stage of infant industries to build up manufacturing and to protect the higher scale of wages to labor. This nation still needs it for our industries, for our higher paid labor and as the weapon and shield for our home market, the greatest on earth. Whatever may be its errors and abuses, under it we have builded a great country; and the South has increased its

manufactured products six fold in value in less than thirty years, and has in the same time advanced her cotton manufactures from fourteen per cent to fifty-two per cent of our nation's output.

Judge Keenan fought the battles for his party in Kansas when the silver craze carried some of the best men out of the Republican party. Money does not make business, but business calls for money; the value of money depends on the standard out of which it is coined; value is not created by coinage, for coinage is not consumption of the standard; the relative value of gold and silver is not the relative amounts mined, nor the relative amounts coined, but the relative amounts undemanded by the arts and manufactures. The demand for unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is the strangest and most unexplained error the west ever committed itself to. He was special agent for the Interior Department from 1900 to 1904, spending much of his time in Washington, and making his field investigations in Kansas and Missouri. On the 21st of April, 1904, he was appointed by Judge Joseph A. Gill, United States Commissioner to succeed Frank N. Hamilton, at Tahlequah. As commissioner he had jurisdiction over what is now Adair and Cherokee counties, Oklahoma, and his administration was marked by rare discipline and splendid public order was preserved throughout the district for that day. His official association and his relations with the bar of the district were most harmonious.

When the preliminaries for statehood were being arranged he aided in planning for constitutional delegates and was the first candidate for county attorney for Cherokee county, Oklahoma, being defeated with his ticket. He was nominated for presidential elector in 1908, and during the campaign made the astonishing statement and proposition to the local Democrats that he would support Mr. Bryan if he would advocate the elimination of the 15th amendment from the constitution. He told the local Democrats that there was no such a thing as a political question on account of the negro in national politics; that the question was the South's question; and that he would support Mr. Bryan if he

would indicate that there was a political race question and say what it is. Mr. Bryan refused to answer.

Judge Keenan is a successful lawyer and does not waste much time in his practice in motions and dilatory pleas. Demurrers and motions to make more definite and certain he thinks too often help the other fellow to construct his pleading correctly. He is not paid to help the other side. His advice to the young lawyer is to go direct to the heart of his own case and seek results by clearness of statement. Opportunity for orations may be found on Independence day and in political campaigns—they are too often dangerous in the trial of a lawsuit.

In his mental qualities he has a decided literary bent, and his reading since he left college has taken him into science, philosophy, history, the new theology and the deeper significance of politics. Science deals with the orderly meaning of all things in nature, their existence and the laws of continuation; history considers the romance of man in his efforts to maintain what he calls civilization—the marvellous story of error and truth mingled in government and subsistence and in the production and distribution of life's necessities; the new theology points the way to a harmonious relation of right living here as the only real preparation to the hereafter—to a creedless but not divinely Christian unity; the real significance of politics is the practical science of self-government—the test as to whether we will or will not succeed in our experiment in Republicanism or Democracy.

We are living in an age of unrest and yet we are conservative. We are progressive but not revolutionary. We froth and foam over politics. We want things to come to pass but do not know exactly what. Mr. Bryan, who is conceded to be one of the greatest leaders of men in history, while in private life, has inculcated more error than any living man. A man who stands deservedly high as a man of integrity, yet by becoming the voice of the undigested appeal for reformation in politics he has fallen into errors and inconsistencies which greatly damage his reputation.

And now we have the west alive with "Insurgentism" and anti-"Cannonism." Anti-

"Cannonism" is simply a question of Congress rules and a mere question of parliamentary law and not an issue in politics—both the old parties stand for "Cannonism" for this is but standing for organization. Anti-"Cannonism," however, is a revolt against party organization—the Insurgent leaders will not admit it, but it is the truth just the same. It signifies whether party solidarity will remain, or will make way for a course of political independence. The fact that both sides appeal to the name "Republican" does not change this significant fact.

Judge Keenan believes in education, but it must be practical. The colleges of the past have spoiled quite as many men as they have helped—educated them away from what they were fit for. Education is but the awakening of the individual to know his own capacity and limitations and to fit himself accordingly. A farmer may spend a thousand dollars to spoil his son for farming, only to find he is a dismal failure at anything else. The schools do not create capacity, but they fit capacity for opportunity. You do not enter physical cripples to win in the Marathon races; but too many mental cripples are entered in our colleges without being helped to find their limitations. You cannot put a quart of water in a pint cup without running it over.

Judge Keenan's library indicates the variety of his reading; but he insists that men read too much for the thinking they do—live too much in the shadow of other men's ideas. He enjoys the conversation of well informed people and talks interestingly. He is rather abrupt with the uninformed foggy. He has ideas on all subjects of the day. Woman suffrage for instance; that he says is the woman's question. When women unite and ask for the ballot, if they ever do, that will end it—there will be no room for debate then.

He is a stockholder in the Oklahoma State Bank at Tahlequah, and President of the Commercial Club, and takes a prominent part in the social and public life at the old Cherokee capital and enjoys a large circle of personal and political friends. If the Republicans succeed in carrying the next election in the First Judicial District of Okla-



homa he will probably be made District Judge.

On October 16, 1890, he and Alice M. Overstreet were married at Emporia, Kansas; her father, Robert M. Overstreet, was a pioneer of that place and still resides there. He was a Presbyterian preacher and helped to found the Georgetown College in Texas, but left during the war on account of his adherence to the cause of the Union. Alice M. Overstreet was educated in the Kansas State Normal at Emporia, where she received a diploma and a teacher's life certificate. She is a woman of domestic tastes, but with rare intellectual attainments and very popular. Rev. Robert M. Overstreet and Margaret Baugh were married, and the children living of this marriage are: Miss Mayma, a teacher in the public schools at El Reno, Oklahoma; Dr. Joseph Addison Overstreet, of Kingfisher, Oklahoma; Mrs. Alice M. Keenan; Mrs. Madge M. Wright, wife to Lee R. Wright, of Kansas City, Missouri; Frances, wife of Dr. John M. Parrington, of Emporia, Kansas; Jesse D. Overstreet, a farmer at Chilli-cothe, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Keenan met while she was teaching in Lewis Academy at Wichita, Kansas. They have five children, namely: Robert Bruce, born July 26, 1891, who finished the course in the Tahlequah high school in 1909; Marguerite, born October 3, 1892; Hypatia, born November 1, 1894; Claude Overstreet, born July 14, 1898; and John Kenneth, born September 22, 1900; they are all students in the North Eastern Normal School at Tahlequah.

JOHN WESLEY COMBS, one of the largest farmers and stock dealers in McIntosh county, was born in Pike county, Illinois. He is a son of Sterling and Sarah (Starks) Combs, the former a native of Indiana, the latter of Illinois, and the families of both were pioneer settlers of Pike county, Illinois. Mr. Combs and his family moved to Missouri and settled in the southern portion of Taney county, where the children were mostly reared. Mrs. Combs died in the territory of Idaho while on a visit, and her husband died in Taney county, Missouri. They reared nine children to maturity, namely: W. L.,

of McIntosh county, Oklahoma; James, deceased; Rebecca, wife of H. D. Goodale, of Marionville, Missouri; John W.; Newton and Jasper, twins, the former a resident of Idaho and the latter deceased; Margaret, wife of Milton Harper, of Idaho; Alice, wife of James Homeston, and Annie, wife of Dan Farmer, of Idaho.

J. W. Combs received a limited education in the common schools of Missouri, and started in life for himself at the age of eighteen, farming in Taney county, Missouri. Later he spent two years in Cass county, of same state, also spent some time in other parts of the state, and from Greene county removed to the Indian Territory in 1891, locating for a short time at Eufaula. He came to Checotah when the Indians were under Creek rule and the whites under government supervision.

When Mr. Combs came to Checotah he had but small capital. He was accompanied by his wife and they had two horses, a wagon and very little money. Soon afterward he leased the land on which he now lives, on which he carried on farming and stock raising with great success. At first there was only one white family between his place and Checotah, a distance of eight miles, Mr. Kingsbury being his nearest white neighbor. At this time the country was covered with cattle, mostly belonging to the whites, although the Indians also owned some, and some of the negroes who were formerly slaves of the Creek Indians, owned a number. There was at that time little farming carried on, and that mostly done by negroes. Cattle and horse thieves were carrying on their depredations, and when a man lost a horse he would rarely spend more than a half day looking for it, as he knew it would be a waste of time. Mr. Combs suffered mostly through the loss of fat hogs.

After statehood Mr. Combs began buying land, and now owns two hundred acres. His family owns altogether some twelve hundred acres of fine land, and most of it is under a good state of cultivation. He has paid close attention to his business interests and has attained his success through his industry and energy. Politically Mr. Combs is a Republican. He is a public-spirited citizen, and



takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the county and state.

Mr. Combs has been three times married, first to Veolania Stockstill, of Taney county, Missouri, daughter of Richard and Mary (Weatherman) Stockstill; and to this marriage eight children were born, of whom six lived to maturity, namely: Albert, of McIntosh county; Howard, deceased; Hettie, wife of Steve Fielden; Louise; Thomas; and Benjamin. By his second marriage, to Cela Hopkins, one son was born, Herbert. She died in 1896. In 1898 Mr. Combs married Kate, daughter of Thomas Grayson; she was reared as an orphan. By this marriage eight children have been born, namely: Ralph, Burl, Joseph, Rena, Pearl, John, Roosevelt and Rachel.

**R. F. WEST.** One of the prominent citizens of Checotah is R. F. West, a native born son of Oklahoma, his birth occurring in what is now Muskogee county in 1872, born to the marriage union of Captain J. C. and Margarette E. (Hickey) West. J. C. West was born in Oklahoma in 1843, his father, John W. West, having come with the Cherokees from Tennessee in 1832. The latter's father was an Irishman and Cherokee who had married a Cherokee maiden named Ruth Fields, she being of three-fourths Indian blood. The grandmothers of Mr. R. F. West on both the paternal and maternal side were Fields and Grandmother West was a daughter of Captain George Fields. The Fields were of white blood, and from that time to the present they as well as the West family have been among the most prominent of the Cherokee race. Mrs. J. C. West was a daughter of J. H. Hickey, an American, and his wife was a three-fourths Cherokee who came from middle Tennessee with her race in 1832. Both of the families settled in what is now Muskogee county, and since the settlement of the country they have been numbered among the leading and most progressive families of the territory and of the state. J. W. West was considered the most powerful man physically in the Cherokee tribe, and the council passed a law forbidding him to hit a man with his fists, for they were considered

deadly weapons. He was a slave owner and a large farmer and stock raiser for his time. He and his wife reared a family of nine children, and the following eight reared families of their own: Martha, now deceased; William, who is also dead and his family is living in Oklahoma; George, who was killed at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, while serving in the Confederate army; Captain J. C. West, living in Muskogee; Ruth, wife of William Finley, of Nowata; James, deceased, and his family is living in McIntosh county; Mishia, the deceased wife of Allen Gilbert; and Frank, who was killed by Sam Starr, and the latter was killed at the same time, both dying where they were shot. Frank West was the deputy sheriff at the time and Sam Starr headed what was known as the Belle Starr gang of desperadoes. Mr. West's family reside in Muskogee county.

Captain J. C. West was educated at a private school, and since early life he has been interested in the military matters of the Indian Territory, while since May of 1882 he has been connected with the Indian police. He entered the department as a private, with the same powers as a U. S. marshal, and during his life time he has perhaps broken up more desperate gangs of men than any other man now living in the eastern portion of the state. He was made captain of the Indian Mounted Police in 1902, his authority being confined to the Five Civilized Tribes, and thus he is not thrown with the rough element as in former days, when his labors were of such untold hardships and dangers as only those who lived in this section of Oklahoma at that time can understand. He now resides with his wife in Muskogee, honored and revered by his many friends as well as by the government officials. Mr. and Mrs. West reared the following eight children: J. H., of Vian, Oklahoma; E. C., living in Porum, this state; R. F., the subject of this review; Laura, wife of John Cofield, of Muskogee; Louellen, wife of Frank Chouch, of Porum; Frank, living in Okmulgee; Mary, wife of Dean Sampson, of Artesia, New Mexico; and Nannie, wife of Bert Breece, of Porum.

R. F. West received his educational training at Tahlequah, and attaining to man-

hood's estate on his father's ranch he, at the age of twenty-one began farming and stock raising for himself, thus continuing until in 1899 he moved to Muskogee and for some time was engaged as a salesman. Shortly afterward he was made a member of the Indian mounted police force, a position he yet holds and subject to calls from any of the Five Civilized Tribes, and although this work is not as arduous as in former years it is yet exacting and calls for long and tiresome rides. He moved to the town of Checotah from one of his farms in December of 1908, and during the intervening period he attended only to his official duties until recently he embarked in other lines of business, and he is an excellent farmer and a large holder of valuable farming properties, having many acres under a fine state of cultivation.

In 1894 Mr. West was married to Miss Alma Lippard, from Mansfield, Arkansas, a daughter of Aaron and Susannah (Bowman) Lippard, early residents of that commonwealth. Mr. Lippard moved to Scott county, Arkansas, from North Carolina, where he was a farmer. He served as a private in the Confederate service, and he died in the year of 1903, his wife having passed away in 1901. Their nine children are: R. C., W. J., D. T., Martha, wife of W. J. Hooper, J. L. and Mary, twins, the latter the wife of J. R. Camp, Ella, wife of W. R. Alexander, Alma, wife of Mr. West, and Mabel, wife of E. C. West. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. West are Delbert E. and John A., their only daughter Marnie being deceased. The family worship at the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. West is one of the leading Democratic workers in McIntosh county, taking an active interest in the success of his party as well as in the welfare of his town and county. He is numbered among the representative citizens of his community.

ARTHUR L. HENSLEY, a hardware merchant of Council Hill, Oklahoma, was born in Corinth, Mississippi, March 20, 1873, and is a son of M. H. and Texana (Woodard) Hensley, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Mississippi. M. H. Hensley was a planter, and in 1901 came to Oklahoma,

locating at Checotah when it was only a village. At that time there was considerable farming done in the neighborhood, and he engaged in the hardware business. He is one of the firm known as the Checotah Hardware Company.

Arthur L. Hensley was educated in Jackson, Tennessee, and on attaining his majority engaged in the furniture business at Corinth, Mississippi, under the name of Hensley Brothers. He came with his father to Oklahoma in 1901, and worked four years at Checotah for him. In 1906 he came to Council Hill and opened the first hardware store in the town, in the fourth building erected. He began business in a very modest way, but has increased his business until now he has a large line of hardware and accessories and a fine line of farm machinery, such as plows, wagons, drills, etc. He does a good business, and is one of the most enterprising and progressive citizens. He is well known and liked, having the respect and esteem of his associates. He is a member of the Masonic Order, being affiliated with Council Hill Lodge, and also belongs to Council Hill Lodge Number 228, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a strong Democrat, such as are generally reared in Mississippi.

Mr. Hensley married October 16, 1907, Edna Asbill. Mr. Asbill, of Checotah, was an early settler in the territory and his wife, Sarah, is about one-sixteenth Creek Indian. They have three children, namely: Edna and Edith, twins, and Bryan. Edna is the wife of Mr. Hensley and Edith is the wife of Homer Spaulding, of Council Hill. Mr. Asbill was twice married, and by his first wife had three children, James, John and Phebe. Mrs. Asbill had also been previously married, and by her first husband, a Mr. Yargie, had two children, William and Emma, the latter the wife of Art Asbill, postmaster of Checotah.

WILLIE DALE MAYO, head of the mercantile establishment conducted by Mayo and Company of Sallisaw, Oklahoma, has been a resident of the county seat of Sequoyah county since 1899, and is now among the most stirring and successful citizens of that

place, important in business, farming and finances. He is a native of Monroe county, Arkansas, born October 25, 1879. The family is of old southern traditions, the paternal grandfather, Captain William Mayo, migrating from his native North Carolina home to Fayette county, Tennessee, in the early years of the nineteenth century. There he reared his family and at the opening of the Civil war was an extensive planter depending upon the customary slave labor. The personal result of the conflict was to main his fortune, but he gathered its remains, resumed farming on several thousand acres of bottom lands in Monroe county, Arkansas, and so recuperated that at his death he was again in independent circumstances. He earned his military title for valiant service in the Confederate army; was an educated man and became prominent in the civic affairs of Monroe county, passing away in 1890 as a man who had made a brave and successful fight in the world and a Christian gentleman of the Cumberland faith. Captain William Mayo married Miss Jane Anderson, whose family was a prominent one about LaGrange, Tennessee, and who died in 1905, mother of Frank A., who is an ex-Confederate soldier and a lawyer, having also extensive planting interests at Turner, Arkansas; Richard D., father of Willie D., who is mentioned below and who is one of the largest planters and one of the most influential men of Monroe county, Arkansas; Laura, who is now the widow of W. H. Boyce, a resident of Tiptop, Tennessee; Fannie, widow of Samuel Black, of Jackson, that state; William M., Jr., deceased, who at the time of his death was county judge and a lawyer at Clarendon, Arkansas; and Lillie, who married John S. Black and died at that place. Richard D. Mayo, the father, is a native of Fayette county, Tennessee, but was very young when his father moved to Arkansas, completing his childhood and receiving a common school education in that state. He married Miss Willie Pointer, daughter of Samuel R. and Sue (Mooring) Pointer. Her parents were North Carolinians of the substantial planter class and her father was a soldier of the Confederacy. The children of their union were Willie Dale and James Mooring, of Sallisaw;

Bessie and Walter Pointer, who are on the old Arkansas homestead; and John Edwin, also of Sallisaw.

Willie D. Mayo attended the public schools and the University of Arkansas and completed a commercial course at Little Rock, Arkansas. He then returned to his father's farm and was a factor in its operation until 1899, when he located at Sallisaw and engaged in a small hardware business with his uncle, E. M. Pointer. Not long afterward he became associated with J. M. and J. E. Mayo, brothers, and E. M. Pointer, uncle, the partnership being concerned in the establishment of an extensive business both in hardware and dry goods. The enterprise, conducted by them under the style of Mayo and Company, has become one of the leading elements in the mercantile activity and progress of Sallisaw as a town. Its head is also a stockholder in the Farmers' State Bank and has large agricultural interests in the county. As a worker and advocate of fraternalism, he is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. His wife, to whom he was married May 8, 1901, was Miss Jessie V. Wheeler, daughter of Captain Will Watie Wheeler, of Sallisaw, and from this union was born Richard Wheeler, Francis Willie, Virginia Dale, Bessie and John Mooring. The two last named are deceased.

GEORGE W. SCOTT, one of the large land owners of McIntosh county, was born near Jefferson, Marion county, Texas, and is a son of James N. and Mattie (Drew) Scott. James N. Scott is generally known as Captain Scott; his wife, one-eighth Cherokee, is a daughter of William and Delilia (McIntosh) Drew, the latter a daughter of Chief McIntosh, of Georgia, by his Cherokee wife. She is mentioned in connection with the sketch of Cheesie McIntosh, found elsewhere in this work. Captain Scott's father, John W. Scott, was a white man, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He settled in what is now Scottsville, Texas, when James was two years old, and there died shortly afterwards, leaving four sons, namely: Thomas (deceased), who had one daughter, Mrs. Aurora Collins,



of Oktaha; Daniel N., of Texas; John W., of San Antonio; and Captain James N.

Captain Scott grew to manhood near Jefferson, Texas, and was educated in Kentucky. He was married soon after leaving school and at the beginning of the war raised a company for the Confederate service, in which he was elected captain; he was attached to Colonel Leroy Morgan's Regiment of Cavalry. He served in the trans-Mississippi department, and fought in most of the battles through Arkansas and Louisiana, especially at the time of the Federal raid on Shreveport, when they secured most of the cotton lying in the warehouses and the homes of the farmers. At the close of the war he returned to his family and engaged in farming and stock raising until 1872, when he removed to the Creek Nation. Captain Scott settled on the land now owned by his son, George W. At that time there was no railroad and no settlement at Checotah. He erected the first house in what is now Checotah, the nearest dwelling then being that of Mrs. Drew, a mile and a half north. A few other families lived from three and a half to eight miles out, not more than a half dozen altogether. At Honey Springs were two small stores, and the country around Checotah was known as Elk Creek settlement. At that time there were not the large herds of cattle roaming over the country as there were later, but there were deer, turkey, prairie chickens and squirrels. There were then no buffalo or antelope. Captain Scott erected a log house, weather-boarded with clapboards, and dug a well soon after locating there, as it was summer and there was a scarcity of water. This was the route generally taken from the states into Texas, and was the old military road. The other settlers knew Mr. Scott's place as one where they could get water in the summer time, and he became one of the best known men in the section. In the summer time people traveled generally by night, as the days were so hot and the flies troublesome, and generally after arriving they would spend a day at the Scott home. He was also well known to people outside of the territory, as people going to or leaving Baxter Springs, Missouri, were before they made a start fur-

nished with a list of watering places along the old military road. A few years later he removed from this place to the north fork of the Canadian river, where Wells Switch is now located. Here he resided until his death. As a white man he could hold no official position, but was a man of considerable influence with the people of the country who were citizens and the families moving in. His first wife died in 1875, and in 1879 he married Fannie Morris. By his first marriage he had four children who reached maturity, namely: George W., Spire H. (deceased), Anna C. and Dorah. Spire left two children, James and Buck, both residing in Muskogee. Anna is the wife of Dr. C. H. Davis, of Old Mexico. Dorah is the wife of John G. Liber, of Muskogee. Captain Scott's wife was a woman of unusual gifts, and before the war received a good education at a flourishing female academy of Holly Springs, Mississippi. By his second marriage Captain Scott had two children who reached maturity, John W., of Texanna, and Howell, attending the medical department of the University of Tennessee at Nashville.

George W. Scott received his education at Tahlequah and Asbury Missions and at Eufaula, Oklahoma. At the age of twenty-three he engaged in farming on the place his father first located in Oklahoma. He remained with his father until his death. At the time he began farming the place was very little under cultivation. Mr. Scott is one of the most successful and prominent farmers of the county, being widely known and highly respected. He partially cultivated four hundred and eighty acres, with three hundred and fifty acres under a high state of cultivation, said to be the finest land in the county.

Mr. Scott is a strong Democrat, and before statehood had the honor of being Democratic delegate to every convention, save one, held by the Five Civilized Tribes. However, since the advent of statehood he has not taken a prominent part in public affairs.

In 1888 Mr. Scott married Cora, daughter of Dr. Barney and Eveline (Berry) Evans, and to them two children were born, James G. and Frederick T. Mrs. Scott died in 1903, and in 1907, Mr. Scott married Katie,



daughter of Joseph and Maggie (Jumps) Daily.

ARTHUR WHITNEY SANDERS, county clerk of Adair county, is one of the strong young men of the new state who is fully in line with the American spirit which holds that thoroughly educated citizens are the strongest asset of any commonwealth, old or new. It is this spirit and its numerous advocates and representatives in the far west and southwest which are making even the young communities beyond the Mississippi anything but raw in comparison with the older settled regions of the east. Before Mr. Sanders assumed his present duties as the first clerk of Adair county under statehood he was well known as an educator. He was born in what is now Cherokee county, June 21, 1882, a son of William F. and Ellen A. (Goree) Sanders. His father spent the later years of his life as a farmer in the Illinois district of the Cherokee nation, and as he died when Arthur W. was quite young the boy was reared and educated by his faithful and thoughtful mother, who is still living and a resident of Adair county.

Mr. Sanders of this sketch reached maturity as a resident of Tahlequah district, now Cherokee county, acquiring his education at the Presbyterian school known as the Tahlequah Institute and the Cherokee National Male Seminary. Before leaving the latter institution, at the age of eighteen, he had been engaged in teaching, and afterward continued in that profession, his duties taking him throughout what are now Cherokee, Mays and Adair counties. During that period he also engaged to some extent in agricultural and live stock matters and, under the law, received his allotment of lands. With the ambition and foresight born of natural intelligence and a sound education, he became an earnest advocate of statehood, and was early recognized as promising personal material to work into the structure of the coming commonwealth. The judgment of his friends proved sound, for his candidacy for the county clerkship on the Democratic ticket resulted in the defeat of his two competitors by a majority of two hundred and twenty-five, and his in-

duction into office on the 16th of November, 1907. Since that date his official duties have been performed with promptness, discretion and ability, as well as with that conscientious zeal which is inborn with the natural educator. The county clerk has reached the Master's degree in Masonry and, barring his bachelorhood, is a typical American citizen.

MORRIS W. KILLINGSWORTH, deputy sheriff of McIntosh county, where he is also a successful farmer, was born in Fayette county, Alabama, in 1861. He is a son of William J. and Frances F. (Goss) Killingsworth, natives of Alabama and Georgia, respectively. W. J. Killingsworth is a farmer and still resides in Fayette county, Alabama. He served in the Confederate army, and was twice wounded by exploding bombs, once in the thigh and once in the mouth, but survived both wounds and was with General Lee at the surrender. He and his wife reared ten children, namely: Morris Y.; Dee, of Memphis, Tennessee; Ella, wife of Green Wade, of Alabama; Isom (deceased), of Alabama; Wiley, of Alabama; Felix, a member of the United States Regulars, stationed in Alaska; Henry; Burton; Exclor; and Volley.

Morris Killingsworth, the eldest of the family, received his education in the public schools of his native county, and left Alabama in 1889, locating immediately in the Choctaw territory, where he spent eleven years. In 1900 he came to McIntosh county, which has since been his home. Upon his first coming to the territory Mr. Killingsworth brought with him his wife and four children, and had a capital of some four hundred dollars. He has continually prospered, and is now in very comfortable circumstances. He is an intelligent farmer, and has also been successful in stock raising. He engaged for a short time in mercantile business in Brush Hill and was six years notary previous to statehood. During his employ by the Federal government Mr. Killingsworth did an enormous amount of work, and had but one set of papers returned for correction; among the work being several hundred applications for soldiers' pensions.

Mr. Killingsworth was appointed special

deputy by W. L. Odom, the first sheriff of McIntosh county under statehood. He was engaged in the "Second Day's Fight" in the Crazy Snake uprising in McIntosh county, where two deputy sheriffs and several others were killed. Mr. Killingsworth captured the two brothers of Crazy Snake in the southwestern portion of the county.

By hard work and industry Mr. Killingsworth has acquired four hundred and eight acres of fine farming land, two hundred and seventy-five acres of which are under cultivation. He also leases some three or four hundred acres. He is a good manager, and one of the leading farmers in the county. Upon first coming to this section the country was wild, and the first time he went to church he saw three games of cards within thirty feet of the meeting house. He resides some twelve miles southwest of Checotah, and this country is now all fenced in, and the most of it under cultivation. Politically he is a strong Democrat, and he takes an active interest in public affairs. He is a member of Council Hill Lodge Number 328, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is master of the lodge; he is also a Royal Arch Mason of Checotah Chapter Number 28. He belongs to Lodge Number 20, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Checotah, and to the Modern Woodmen of America, of Brush Hill, having served four years as counsel for the last named lodge.

Mr. Killingsworth married, in 1882, Margaret, daughter of Steven and Eliza (DePoister) Woodward, natives of Alabama. Mr. Woodward and his wife had children as follows: Louis, deceased; John, Margaret, Mrs. Killingsworth; Metton; George; James and one other. Mr. Killingsworth and his wife became parents of nine children, of whom seven survive, namely: Davis; Adah, wife of Edward Editchison, of Oklahoma; Hughey; Zorah, wife of Robert Hissaw; Owen, Effie and Bonnie.

WILLIAM R. RICHARDSON, whose term as police magistrate of Checotah will expire in 1910, is one of the able young business men of good education who came to the Chickasaw nation in the late nineties, and has ever since been giving a good account of himself.

For some time past he has been prominent as a general insurance man, as well as an impartial dispenser of justice. He is a native of Denton county, Texas, born in the year 1870, and is a son of Rev. J. J. and Annie E. (McReynolds) Richardson. His father came to Texas from Mississippi in 1869, the year after his marriage, the journey being made with ox teams with his bride and his wife's parents. The route lay through Arkansas, and the trip consumed two months of hard travel in its accomplishment. On arriving in Denton county Rev. Richardson engaged in farming in connection with his ministerial duties, and in 1891 moved to the city of Denton, where he still resides. His wife's parents, Stephen and Mary (Leach) McReynolds, moved from Denton and settled twelve miles distant on what afterward became the site of Lloyd, of which Mr. McReynolds is the acknowledged founder. Both died in that locality, the husband having become prominent as a farmer, stockman and a country merchant. They were the parents of the following: Dewitt, who now resides in Oklahoma; Frank, who lives on the old home place in Lloyd; Elizabeth, wife of George W. Blair; Annie, mother of William R. Richardson; Ewing, of Young county, Texas; Willie, deceased, who was the wife of William McNeil, of Floyd county, that state; Ephraim, who lives in Oklahoma; Stephen, a physician of Denton; John L., a school principal at Houston, Texas; and Robert L., a farmer of Lloyd, also in Texas. Rev. J. J. Richardson was one in a family of seven children, of whom six reared families, as follows: Charles T., now a resident of Young county, Texas; Jane, who married James Hughes; Mary, Mrs. James Yates, of Miller county, Arkansas; J. J., father of William R.; Mattie, who is deceased; and Dr. Isaac Richardson, a practitioner of southwest Texas.

W. R. Richardson was born in Denton county, Texas, in 1870, his earlier years being spent as a pupil of the public schools of that place. Later he completed a course at the State Normal School, and after teaching in Texas for about four years engaged in farming for three years. Then, in 1899, he moved to Indian territory, locating near

Stonewall in the Chickasaw Nation. In that locality he was a cattle dealer for another two years, and in 1901 entered the United States mail service, but continued in that line but a short time, as he desired a more settled occupation. Mr. Richardson therefore located in Checotah in 1902, and after being connected with various business enterprises until January, 1908, established a general insurance house which he has developed into a substantial institution. In April, 1909, he was also elected police justice of Checotah, which office he still holds.

The Judge married February 17, 1895, Miss Jennie Brown of Denton, Texas, a daughter of W. B. and Elizabeth (Phillips) Brown. Mrs. Richardson's father was a stockman of prominence. There were only two children of the family who reached maturity, Lee Brown, the son, being a resident of Cleburn. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are the parents of five sons—Charles L., James B., Theodore L., Robert L. and Joseph W. Mrs. Richardson is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in his fraternal relations her husband is connected with Checotah Lodge No. 20, I. O. O. F.

In completion of the family record of Mr. Richardson, it may be added that he is the eldest of six children, the other five being as follows: Mary L., who is now the wife of R. W. Fenton, of Argyle, Texas; Stephen M., a resident of Brady, Texas; L. M., of California; Pattie, a teacher in the public schools of Denton; and Charles, who is still living at home in that city. The mother died in 1901, but the father is still a resident of Denton.

HENRY C. MEIGS is one of the old settlers of Oklahoma and one of Fort Gibson's leading farmers. He was born at Park Hill, near Tahlequah, Oklahoma, in 1841. His father, Return J. Meigs, was a native of Tennessee, of English descent. The first member of the family coming to America, by name Vincent Meigs, emigrated from England in 1634, sailing from Weymouth. The family grew very prominent in New England, and among its members were governors, United States generals, and many Revolutionary soldiers. They were also well rep-

resented in the war of 1812 and the Civil war; in the latter General Meigs, of the Union army, is a cousin of Henry C. Meigs.

Return J. Meigs married Jane Ross, daughter of Chief John Ross, of the Cherokee Tribe, who was chief for forty years. Mention will be made at length of the career of Chief Ross in the historical portion of this work. After his marriage Mr. Meigs came west with the Ross family and settled at Park Hill. He went into business, but the outlaws of the community in 1845 burned his residence and tried to murder him. He became much dissatisfied with this life, and in 1850 started overland to California. Upon reaching a place sixty miles west of Salt Lake he died of cholera, August 6, 1850; the place of his death is on the ground of the Mountain Meadow Massacre. He left a widow and five children, namely: John R., who served in the Union army and is now deceased; H. C.; Elizabeth Grace, deceased wife of Rufus Ross, who left two children—Gulielma, who married James Davenport, who served a term as member of Congress, and George F.; Submit, deceased, wife of John F. Lyons, also deceased, who left three children, Anna E., of Washington, and William and Charles, of California; and Return R., of Park Hill, a farmer. The widow of R. J. Meigs afterward married Andrew R. Nare, and of this union the children were: Andrew R., of Park Hill, and Henrietta J., wife of William Hunton, of Arkansas, who resides at Park Hill. Mrs. Nare died in June, 1894.

Henry C. Meigs received his education at Park Hill in the Cherokee mission schools and in the Cherokee public schools, and he spent one term in school at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. Since attaining his majority he has spent most of his time in mercantile pursuits. He was for fourteen years deputy postmaster of Fort Gibson, and also served two years as clerk in the district court, including the district circuit and supreme court of the Nation. He was later elected judge of the Illinois district court, trying mostly civil cases where the damage was not in excess of two hundred dollars. He has served several terms as alderman of Fort Gibson, and for one term was acting mayor. He



owns a fine farm in the county, and for some years past has spent much time in the interest of its cultivation. He is a prominent man in public and social circles, and universally esteemed. He belongs to Alpha Lodge Number 12, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, has filled all the chairs of the lodge, and for several years has served as treasurer of the lodge. Politically he is independent.

In 1868 Mr. Meigs married Josephine L., daughter of Jerry and Ruth (Fields) Bigelow, and their only child. Her father was robbed and murdered about 1845, and she was left motherless at a tender age. Mr. and Mrs. Meigs have six children living, namely: Carrie Few, wife of Richard C. Adams, of Delaware Nation; Annie S., wife of Frank J. Bandinot, an attorney of Fort Gibson; Robert H., at home; James McDonald; Alice M., and Josephine L. Mrs. Meigs died in 1895. The daughters are members of the Presbyterian church with the exception of Mrs. Adams, who is a Catholic.

F. H. NASH, the largest general merchant in Fort Gibson, was born in Louisiana in 1837, and received his education in New Orleans. His father, N. H. Nash, was a native of Massachusetts, who came to Louisiana when a young man. The family emigrated from England in the seventeenth century and settled in Massachusetts, and the grandfather of F. H. Nash served in the war of the Revolution. N. H. Nash died in 1854, at Van Buren, Arkansas, whither he had moved in 1852. He married Sarah J. Smelser, of German parentage, in Louisiana, and they reared the following children: F. H.; Augustine, widow of Ephraim Whitman, of Massachusetts; William S., who died leaving a widow in Fort Gibson; twins, Alfred and Albert, the former of whom died in infancy; Florence, wife of Connell Rodgers, the present treasurer of Muskogee county; and Clara, wife of John D. Curtis, of Massachusetts. Albert served in the Confederate army and was killed at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in 1863.

F. H. Nash removed to Van Buren, Arkansas, in 1853, having completed his education, and in August of the same year removed to Fort Gibson, of which city he is

now the oldest white inhabitant. On his arrival the place was one of the most quiet country towns he had ever visited, and he was first employed by the sutler of the army post. He had a personal acquaintance with every commander of the post from the time of his arrival until the post was removed in 1858; it was returned eight years later and re-established. Among the most prominent of his acquaintances before the Civil war were: H. M. Black, now United States quartermaster; General William L. Coble, of Dallas, Texas; Colonel Pitcairn Morrison; Captain Henry Little; Colonel Ed Brooks, who afterwards served in the Confederate army; Lieutenant Henry, who was cashiered in 1856 and afterward went to Nicaragua in the Walker Expedition; and many others whose names he cannot now recall, but among whom was General Baxton Bragg, who afterward joined the Confederate army. Conditions in the community during the war were exceedingly disturbing, and Mr. Nash says a person was not safe outside the garrison. The Cherokee Indians divided, the half-bloods going into the Confederate army and the full blood Indians into the Union army, thus causing much discord and strife. Mr. Nash served a short time in the Confederate army as aide de camp to Colonel Cooper, and arrived at the battle of Pea Ridge too late to participate. In 1864 Mr. Nash formed a partnership with Lewis and W. P. Ross and D. H. Ross, sutlers for the Third Indian Regiment, and this business was conducted until the close of the war. After the troops were disbanded Mr. Nash resumed mercantile business. Beginning with a small capital, by hard work and patience he was able to augment it until he had a very nice and profitable business. In 1874 he met with misfortune, and engaged in farming for several years. In 1887 he opened his present establishment, carrying a line of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, saddlery, and a full line of groceries; he has been very successful and does an annual business amounting to some seventy-five thousand dollars. During the years between 1880 and 1890 the James and Younger boys and Cherokee outlaws made frequent forays into Fort Gibson, and on two separate occa-



sions robbed the store and cash drawers of Mr. Nash, taking a large amount each time; they did not, however, offer personal violence to any of the firm. He has met and known the most famous outlaws of the surrounding country in earlier days.

Mr. Nash is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Alpha Lodge Number 12; is a member of the Royal Arch Masons, Muskogee Chapter Number 3, as well as Muskogee Council Number 2 and Muskogee Commandery Number 1, and is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Southern Jurisdiction, United States. He became a member of the order at Leavenworth, in King Solomon Lodge Number 10, in 1860. For three years, 1885, 1886 and 1889 Mr. Nash was grand master for the territory; this caused him to travel over the entire state. His sons, F. H., Jr., and L. R., are both members of the blue lodge, and the latter is a member of the Scottish Rite, the thirty-second degree in the order. Politically Mr. Nash is a Democrat, and in 1908 took advantage of the first opportunity to vote for the president of the United States. In contradiction to his political affiliations but in accord with his best judgment he cast his vote for William H. Taft.

In 1862 Mr. Nash married (first) Fannie R. Vann, a native of Muskogee county, and daughter of James S. and Araminta (Ross) Vann, her mother a daughter of Lewis Ross of the Cherokee Nation. She was a member of the Methodist church, South. Of this marriage three children were born, namely: Louis R., a druggist in Fort Gibson; Harra-den F., deceased; and Ida V., wife of R. E. Coleman, of Fort Gibson. Mrs. Nash died in 1873. Mr. Nash married (second) in 1874, Lucy Morgan, daughter of Andrew L. Rodgers, an adopted citizen who had come from Georgia. The Morgans were relatives of the famous Morgan family of Kentucky. Of this marriage the children were: Fannie E., Francis A., F. H., Jr., Lucy M., Corinne, Hilda, Clarence E. (deceased) and Edwin O. Mrs. Nash died December 28, 1890. Mr. Nash and his family are all members of the old school Presbyterian church. In 1862 Mr. Nash was adopted a citizen of the Nation.

JUDGE WILLIAM T. DRAKE, county judge of Wagoner county and for the past five years a leading advocate of the local bar, has been for sixteen years connected with the profession of law in Oklahoma. He identified himself with the citizens of Woods county in 1893. Judge Drake was born in St. Clair county, Michigan, in the month of May, 1873, and is a son of Erwin L. Drake, of Wichita, Kansas, who was born in New York in 1843. He served with the Army of the Potomac in the New York troops during the war of the rebellion, and moved to Michigan soon after his marriage, in 1878. He spent five years in Wakarusa, Kansas, and in 1883 moved to Lyons, Kansas, where he lived until his children grew up, and then he settled in his present home in Wichita. He married Marrgett Barker, and their children were: Elmer, a grain merchant of Alva, Oklahoma; Bert E., of Muskogee, employed in government service; Judge Drake; and Cora, wife of Adolphus Martenay, of Corwin, Kansas.

William T. Drake was scarcely of legal age when he set out to make his mark in Oklahoma, and among his first steps was the taking of a homestead near Alva, on which he proved his title while teaching in the country schools. He completed his high school course and graduated in Lyons, and then engaged in teaching as a means of reaching a course in law at some future date. He was nearing the age of thirty years when the coveted opportunity came, and he entered the law department of the University of Kansas, from which he graduated in 1903. He was admitted to the bar in June of that year, after an examination before the supreme court, and immediately opened an office in Alva. Deciding to locate farther east, he came to Wagoner the same year and formed a partnership with W. O. Rittenhouse, a young man of unusual promise who had come from the bar in Ohio. Mr. Drake gained a reputation as a counsellor and advocate that assured his success and won for him the office of the first county judge of Wagoner county.

Judge Drake entered political affairs as a Republican when he became a voter, and his support has been given to the party since.

He has served as delegate when honored with the office in convention, and was a member of the first Republican State Convention of Oklahoma, held in Tulsa in 1907. He won the nomination against one competitor for county judge, and was elected by a majority approaching five hundred votes. He entered upon his duties with the advent of statehood, and filled the office with dignity and ability, facilitating the solution of many legal difficulties and entanglements, and expediting the business of the court while maintaining the sanctity of his obligation and the dignity of his court. In manner Judge Drake is cordial and affable, he is quick of speech and action, and his sincerity and earnestness impress themselves upon all with whom he comes in contact. His interest in the public welfare is apparent to all. He shares his home with his friends, and his daily conduct shows him to be conscientious and manly, fully determined to fulfill his duty in all things. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens State Bank of Wagoner and is its vice president. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, has passed through the chairs in the Odd Fellows lodge, and carries insurance in the Modern Woodmen of America.

Judge Drake married, in Rice county, Kansas, October 5, 1895, Dora, daughter of James Thompson, formerly of Ohio. Their children are: Erwin, eleven years of age, and Irene, who is eight.

DR. BENJAMIN DAVIS, a prominent physician of Cushing, was born in Oelwein, Iowa, October 4, 1881. His parents, Benjamin and Theresa M. (McCurdy) Davis, natives of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire, respectfully, were married in Iowa, whither their parents had moved as pioneers. Benjamin Davis, the father, became a merchant after reaching manhood, and spent the greater portion of his life in that occupation. He located in South Dakota, and there died in 1900; his wife moved to St. Louis in 1902. They were the parents of the following four children: Benjamin; Earl R., deceased; Arthur L., a dentist living in Princeton, Wisconsin; and Myrtle B.

Dr. Davis received his early education in Iowa and South Dakota, and graduated from

the high school at Mitchell, South Dakota. He spent two years in Dakota University, and in 1902 entered the medical department of the St. Louis University, from which he graduated in 1906. During his junior year Dr. Davis and forty other students took the examination of the State Board of Examiners, and four of them passed, he being one of them. Thus he was given a good place in the senior class. After his graduation he spent one year as interne at the City Emergency Hospital of St. Louis, and for the next eighteen months practiced his profession at Albany, Gentry county, Missouri. On January 1, 1909, Dr. Davis settled in Cushing, and purchased the practice of Dr. D. D. McHenry, and since has also been successfully building up a practice on his own account. He is considered one of the leaders in his profession, and has a general practice in the city and also extending into the surrounding country eight or ten miles. Dr. Davis devotes his best energies to his profession, and takes little interest in political matters, though he votes with the Republican party, as a rule, in national affairs. However, he is actively interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare and growth of his adopted state and town, and always lends his support to any worthy cause. He is a member of Athens Lodge Number 127, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Albany, Missouri. He has many friends in Cushing, and has won confidence and respect.

DR. H. C. MANNING, one of the leading physicians of Cushing, and the oldest in point of residence, was born in Whitley county, Kentucky, a son of William H. and A. J. (Bryant) Manning, both natives of Kentucky. William H. Manning was a farmer, and enlisted in a company in the Second Infantry and Light Artillery, United States service, under Captain Thomas. He took part in many battles, and after the war returned to Kentucky and again engaged in farming. He never held a political office, but devoted his time and attention to his farming and merchandising. He died on the old homestead in 1896; his wife survived him until 1898. They were the parents of thirteen children, all of whom lived to ma-

turity, and all except one live in Kentucky. They are: H. L.; Annie, deceased, wife of M. B. Jones; William; J. L.; Hannah, wife of Jerry Jones; Marion B.; John W.; Vina, wife of Jerry Medows; Willis T.; Louis P.; Homer C.; James; and Edward M.

Homer C. Manning was reared on his father's farm, and also spent some time in the store, receiving his primary education in the village of Williamsburg. At the age of twenty-three years he entered Chattanooga Grant University, and graduated from the medical department in the Class of 1907. He was president of the graduating class. He returned home, and in November of that year came to Oklahoma, locating at Cushing, where on January 1, 1908, he purchased the practice of Dr. Maginnis, who had spent ten years in this locality. Dr. Manning is the senior practicing physician of Cushing, and is a prominent citizen. He has built up a good practice, and is universally esteemed and respected. He has taken a special course in diseases of women and children, and is also an expert surgeon. He also has a large general practice, which extends ten or twelve miles into the surrounding country, and is called in consultation to most of the neighboring towns. Dr. Manning, being well pleased with the people of the city, and being in love with the country and surroundings, is permanently located in Cushing. He is a member of Union Lodge Number 277, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Cushing, of which he is junior warden. In January, 1910, he became a member of the Consistory and is now a thirty-second degree Mason. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. Politically he is a Republican.

Dr. Manning married, in June, 1905, Dora, daughter of Lieutenant W. A. and Lucy (Gibson) Smith, of Kentucky. Mr. Smith was a commissioned officer in the United States service during the Civil war. He and his wife reared a family of eight children, namely: G. B.; Sophie, wife of H. G. Brandenburg; Arlina, wife of Jessie Kidd; Atta, wife of L. Sizemore; H. C.; Mattie, wife of B. W. Hubbard; Dora, Mrs. Manning; and Minnie, wife of Arthur Garrett. Mr. Smith and his wife still reside on the

old homestead, where he is actively engaged in general and stock farming. Dr. and Mrs. Manning have had one child, Ethel P., who died in infancy.

THOMAS J. WILLIAMS, treasurer of Delaware county, was born November 16, 1868, in Benton county, Arkansas, and was educated in the public schools of his native state. His grandfather, John Williams, was born November 10, 1791, and died on November 8, 1873; his wife, Nancy Bowl, was born in 1795 and died March 5, 1874. His father, Thomas D. Williams, was born April 27, 1822, in Tennessee, was a farmer and he died on March 5, 1908, in Arkansas. He had been educated in the public schools of Missouri, and had married Marthy, daughter of G. T. Ford, born September 25, 1808, and she died in June, 1892; her sister, Jane Middleton Ford, was born in 1810 and died in June, 1894. Thomas J. Williams had three brothers and one sister: Henry, born July 17, 1866; George, born November 14, 1870; Robert, born in December, 1874; and Hattie, born in 1872 and died in 1875.

Thomas J. Williams came to Oklahoma in 1896, and carried on farming until elected to his present office in 1907, being the first treasurer of the county under statehood. He is a landholder and an industrious, useful citizen. He is active in church work and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He has many friends, and is well known and liked. Mr. Williams married, March 21, 1888, Zillie Williams, of Arkansas, born in Missouri in 1866, and they had six children, as follows: Lucy, born January 18, 1891, died December 8, 1905; Katie, born July 14, 1893, died in August, 1894; Fannie, born January 16, 1895; Arthur, born May 7, 1900; Gordon, born February 27, 1902; and Lloyd, born March 7, 1906. Mrs. Williams died April 1, 1906. Mr. Williams married (second) in 1907, Mrs. Edwards, of Benton county, Arkansas, born in Pennsylvania in 1872. Her parents are both natives of Pennsylvania, and farmers; her mother died April 23, 1909, and her father now lives in Arkansas. Mrs. Williams has three brothers living, namely: Hooover Kerr,



Warren Kerr and Clark Kerr. Her sister Hattie married Jerome Chadd, and they live in New Mexico.

ANTHONY G. SOLDANI, of Ponca City, is one of the representative citizens of his town and one of the extensive farmers of Osage county, where his chief interests are and have been held for years. He was a boy of ten years when his residence in the Osage nation began, whither he came from Kansas City, Missouri, his birthplace on the 25th of December, 1861. John Soldani, his father, was a Frenchman who had died in that city during the early childhood of his son. He had married a half-breed Osage woman who passed away in Coffeetown, Kansas.

The family, headed by the mother and stepfather—Simon Clavier, left Kansas City in 1871 and came to the new home of the Osages, and in this country her two sons, Sylvester J. and Anthony G., grew to years of maturity. The tribal schools were relied upon for their education, and Anthony G., began life for himself with little more than the elementary principles of learning, for his situation early impelled him to seek work as a sole relief from want and his hands were depended upon to lay the foundation for future success. But he subsequently pursued a course in the Wilson Business College of Eureka Springs, Arkansas. Among his first experiences he learned to use the axe, and when he took up seriously the problem of life his resources embraced a span of mules, for which he exercised the limit of his credit. He opened a farm near the Kaw agency, and won his first success as a farmer there, and the growing of corn and wheat and the handling of cattle have entered largely into the elements of his fame as a farmer. When allotments in severalty were taken Mr. Soldani selected his and that of his family on the west side of the county near the Arkansas river, their homesteads embracing about two thousand acres, and are improved in accordance with the demands of the situation. He is numbered among the successful men of his nation of people and his interests have been allowed to

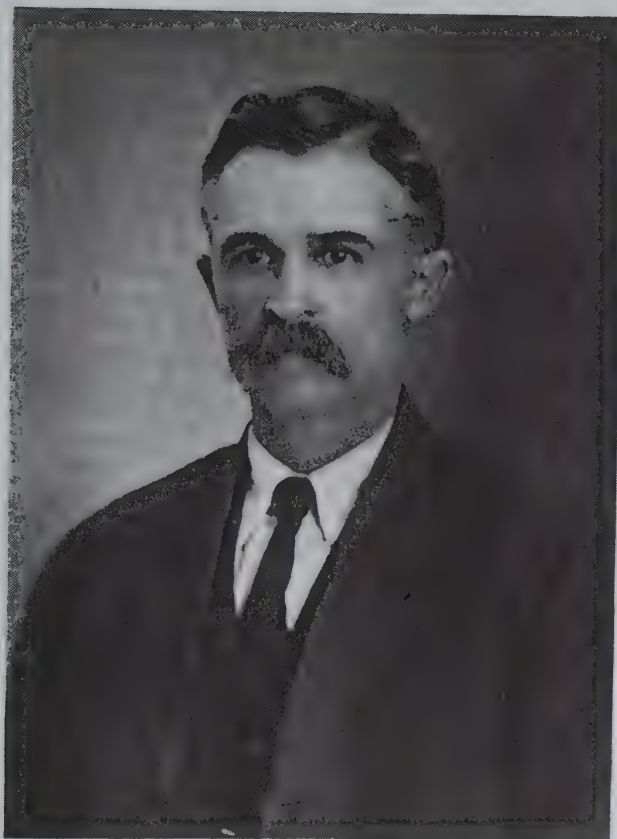
extend to matters beyond and different from those of the farm.

He was one of the promoters and organizers of the Farmers National Bank of Ponca City, now the Farmers State Bank. He is largely interested in the Ponca City Gas and Mineral Company, now doing development work in the gas field about Ponca City, and also a heavy stock-holder in the Pawhuska Oil and Gas Company of Pawhuska, Oklahoma. In 1898 he became a resident of Ponca, improving the Soldani Block on a summit overlooking the country of his people to the east, and this is crowned with a commodious residence. It is surrounded by a forest of shade trees, risen from the family hand, and on this spot his children are nearing the stage of man and womanhood. Mr. Soldani took no serious interest in politics among the Osages, nor does he possess ambition for public office. He is a Republican, his sympathy always having been with the principles of that party. He is respected in his opinions in both public life and in business, and holds an enduring place in the hearts of his neighbors as a man and citizen. He is a Master Mason, a member of Ponca Lodge No. 83, of Ponca City, Oklahoma, of which he has been Master.

On the 12th of July, 1886, he married Miss Kittie Fronkier, a lady of Osage, Kaw and French ancestors. She was born in Shawnee county, Kansas. The issue of this union is John B., who died at the age of twelve years; Mary Louise, who married Dr. G. H. Niemann and died in June of 1909, at the age of twenty-two; Frank E., Charles L., Clarence M., Grace M., Rose M., George H. and Anthony J. The family are members of the Catholic church.

OLIVER W. KILLAM, a large real estate dealer of Grove, was born April 27, 1874, and came to Grove from Lincoln county, Missouri. His father, D. T. Killam, a farmer in Missouri but now retired from active business, was born in May, 1842; his mother, who was born about 1845, died in 1901. He has the following brothers and sisters: William T., born August 15, 1870; Lillian, born in 1872; Susie E., in 1876;





*Anthony G. Soldani;*



Julian C., in 1878; Florence, in 1880; David E., in 1882; and Lloyd, in 1885, all living. D. T. Killam married (second) in 1903, Georgie Reed, and they have one child, Reed, born in 1904.

Oliver W. Killam has been very successful in all his business enterprises, and has been able to accumulate a comfortable fortune. He has been one of the leaders in city progress and improvement; he served one term as mayor, and was president of the corporation that built the first school house in Grove, at a cost of five thousand dollars, which was afterwards sold to the district. He operates a lime kiln and flour mill, and is one of the leading business men of the city. He is industrious and enterprising, and a useful and public-spirited citizen. Mr. Killam married, in May, 1902, Hattie Smith, of Missouri, born September 18, 1876, and they have one son, Winfield, born in 1904.

PATRICK J. DORE, one of the leading citizens of Westville, is a leading spirit in mercantile affairs and a leader in all movements tending towards the progress and advancement of the community's interest. In business circles he is enterprising and energetic, in politics active and uncompromising, and in social intercourse loyal, friendly and obliging. He was born near Lincoln, Nebraska, September 1, 1868; his father, the late Patrick Dore, settled in Nebraska as a pioneer in 1868, there becoming a successful farmer and prominent citizen. He was born in Ireland in 1837, and came to America at the age of sixteen years from Dublin. He necessarily carved his own career without aid from family or influential friends. He was possessed of only a rudimentary education, and was a quiet, modest man, caring not for political honors; in sentiment he was a Democrat. He died in 1905. Patrick Dore married Ellen Dorsey in Juneau county, Wisconsin, a Canadian by birth and of Irish pedigree, whose parents lived in Montreal. She died in 1901, leaving thirteen children, of whom Patrick J. is the seventh.

Patrick J. Dore was reared to farm work on his father's homestead, twelve miles north of Lincoln. He acquired his education in

the public schools in the country, and added a course in the Lincoln Business College. At the age of eighteen years he made his entry into business life. He has been identified with Oklahoma since 1901, and came first as a salary man, in the construction of railroads. However, he soon afterward engaged in business in Westville. He had been in a semi-mercantile position for many years, in charge of the mercantile department of construction companies in railroad work, which he began as a youth and has developed an aptitude for handling and dealing with men that has been of great value to him in his own enterprises. During the fifteen years he spent in charge of the commissary of construction companies he was with the Fitzgerald-Mallory Company of Nebraska; the W. R. Stubb's Company of Lawrence, Kansas; and the William Kennefick Construction Company of Kansas City.

About the time he established himself in the line of merchandise in Westville Mr. Dore began dealing in real estate in the manner common to the time and conditions, but since the removal of many of the restrictions from many of the Indians and the advent of statehood he has engaged more extensively in the business, and has become distinctively a dealer in real estate. This enterprise has been a valuable addition to his mercantile interests; he also finds a good market for the products of his farming interests, which are cared for by tenants.

In political views Mr. Dore stands preeminently as a Republican. His opinions were largely formed through his association with men whose success as employers depended largely upon the business conditions caused by the policies of the administration of affairs at Washington. Thus, upon reaching an age to vote, he repudiated the beliefs and principles taught him by his father and adopted the faith of the Republican party. His political influence has been great in Oklahoma, and he has been signally honored by the Republicans of the state. He was nominated by the first state Republican convention at Tulsa, for one of the corporation commissioners (the others being John Johnson and Dan Crafton), but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. He was nominated

one of the presidential delegates-at-large in 1908, and helped nominate the present incumbent of the office of president of the United States. He is state committeeman from Adair county. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has a third interest in the electric light franchise for Westville, the construction of the plant having been recently completed.

In July, 1901, Mr. Dore married, in Westville, Nolia B., a daughter of Johnson A. Bryant, from Chattanooga, Tennessee, where she was born; they have no children.

DR. GEORGE W. TILLY, of Pryor Creek, stands at the head of a large and growing practice in this city. He was born at Epperson, Tennessee, December 8, 1871, and he attended the Unaka Academy there and later pursued a course in medicine at the Louisville Medical College of Louisville, Kentucky. He also attended the Tennessee Medical College at Knoxville, that state, and finally graduated from the medical department of the U. S. Grant University at Chattanooga. Returning to his home city of Epperson he practiced there for three years or until April of 1898, and coming then to the Indian Territory he was in practice here for three years, when he returned to his native state and to Cog Hill. But again coming to the Indian Territory he established himself this time at Pryor Creek, where he had a brother located and who is now the president of the State Board of Health, and the two engaged in practice together. In 1907 Dr. G. W. Tilly was appointed county superintendent of the board of health for Mayes county through Dr. Mahr, the then superintendent of the state board of health, and this post Dr. Tilly still retains.

He has attained a high place in the ranks of his chosen profession, and he has won special renown through his careful study and his conscientious treatment of all diseases under his care. He has gained and retained the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of friends. He is ambitious and well informed on all questions of the day and takes a great interest in the fight against tubercu-

losis and contagious diseases. He is a member of the local advisory committee of one hundred of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on National Health, of New Haven, Connecticut.

Dr. Tilly married on October 4, 1900, Linnie Holloway, from Cog Hill, Tennessee, and their children are Virgil, Robert and Pauline.

BENJAMIN F. WALKER, one of the early settlers of Cushing, was born in Iowa in 1843, and is a son of Jesse C. and Angeline (Ownesby) Walker, of French and Scotch parentage. The Walkers settled first in Virginia, and from there the grandfather of Benjamin, Joseph Walker, moved to the Green river section of Kentucky when it was only a territory. His father served in the war with Mexico, and died shortly after his return home.

Jessie C. Walker was born and reared in Kentucky, and when he reached the age of twenty-one years he came with his mother to Illinois and settled in Pittsfield, Pike county, where he remained ten years. He next located in Jefferson county, Iowa, where he entered land for one dollar and a quarter per acre. This part of the state was then wild and unsettled, and the place he first entered in 1839 is the ground on which now stands the city of Fairfield. He lost the first entry through some error of the land office, and later took another one hundred and sixty acres close to where the town was afterward built. He converted this land into one of the finest and best improved farms in that section of the state, and lived there many years. In 1865 he moved to Neosho county, Kansas, and took up another unimproved farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He made improvements, and when the price of land advanced and people began crowding in he sold his farm and removed farther west, into Cowley county, Kansas, where he subsequently died, leaving his wife and children. Two years later his widow died on the same farm. Of their ten children nine grew to maturity. They are: Emily, deceased wife of George Peck, of Indianola, Iowa; Nancy, who married first Marion Martin and for her second husband Henry



Martin; Martha, deceased wife of Ephraim Routson, whose children are scattered; Thomas, an old soldier who lives in Grant county, Oklahoma; Benjamin F.; Joseph G., deceased; James, of Pierce, Colorado; Mary, wife of Elias Weidner, of Chandler, Oklahoma; Eliza, wife of M. I. Boyles, of Cushing; and William, of Mulhall, Oklahoma.

Benjamin F. Walker received his education in the country schools of Iowa, supplemented by a term at Howes Normal College at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. When eighteen years of age he entered Company F of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, and was in the Sixteenth Army Corps. Besides numerous small engagements Mr. Walker participated in the following hard-fought battles: Fort Donelson; Shiloh, where he was wounded in the thigh, taken prisoner, sent to Memphis and transferred to various places, until reaching Macon, Georgia, where he and many others were paroled. Two months afterward he was exchanged and returned to his old command. At the time of his capture the whole regiment was also taken, among them General Prentice, brigadier commander. Although history reports that the general surrendered at one o'clock, this did not actually take place until six P. M., although from twelve until six he held no communication with the main army. After rejoining his old command Mr. Walker fought in the Meridian Raid, leaving for Meridian from Memphis, and a number of serious encounters took place, the principal one being battle of Meridian. After this the regiment was changed from Sherman's Division and they were detached with General A. J. Smith's army, operating mostly along the Red River in Louisiana, under General Banks and Mr. Walker was under the immediate command of General Smith. The first battle was at Fort DuRusie, where Smith's men had been sent; the Federals took the Rebels in the rear, and with a yell captured the fort; the enemy were not even able to use their siege guns. They afterward proceeded with Banks up the Red River, and the next engagement was the battle of Pleasant Hill, where Colonel Newbold of the Fourteenth Iowa was killed. Continuing up the river, they were within seventeen miles

of Shreveport when Banks ordered a retreat, and for the next thirty-one days they were under fire from the pursuing Confederates until they reached the Mississippi. The boats were loaded with cotton and the soldiers marched through the swamps on foot; here the Rebels returned to upper Louisiana. About this time the time of the Iowa Fourteenth had nearly expired, and they were ordered to Davenport, Iowa, to be mustered out. When they arrived at St. Louis General Price of the Confederate army was making his last raid through Missouri and Kansas, and the regiment was asked to assist in driving him south, which they did, and followed him to the Big Blue, near Kansas City. They afterward proceeded to Davenport, and were discharged in November, 1864. Mr. Walker's brother Joseph was severely wounded at the battle of Pleasant Hill by a bursting bomb, which tore away a portion of his scalp and a part of his foot.

At the close of the war Mr. Walker returned to Henry county, Iowa, and that fall was married, after which he moved to Kansas and settled on raw land in Neosho county. He entered this land from the government, and after slightly improving it sold the same and moved to Cowley county, Kansas, and there pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of raw land, on which he made valuable improvements. He afterward sold this and located in Madison county, Arkansas, where he took up a homestead and remained five years. Returning to Cowley county, Kansas, he again pre-empted land, this being in 1876, and remained there six years. He then settled at Winfield, Kansas, on a piece of land which he made the finest fruit farm in the county, remaining there ten years. He located in the town of Holsted, and a short time later removed to Payne county, Oklahoma, where he improved eighty acres of fine land, and then sold it and located in Cushing. He settled in Payne county in 1895, and in 1901 came to Cushing. It was then the old town of Cushing, and when the new town was organized in 1902 he continued in the old town. He has become a prominent citizen, and is actively interested in public affairs. Politically Mr. Walker is a Republican. He is a member

of Cushing Post Number 54, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Walker married, in Des Moines, Iowa, Letitia, daughter of Abijah and Mary Hartley, natives of Ohio and early settlers of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have eight children, namely: James and Edwin, of Payne county; Jessie; Mary, wife of Levi Pearson, of Kansas City, Kansas; Mabel, wife of John Service, of Supply, Oklahoma; Winfield, of Cushing; Benjamin A., of Supply, Oklahoma; and Letitia E., wife of L. Heavner, of Payne county.

THOMAS E. MILLER, a prominent real estate dealer of Cushing, was born near Columbus, Ohio, December 16, 1842. He is a son of John and Mary (Harper) Miller, both natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to Piqua, Ohio, in an early day, and settled on a farm. In 1848 they removed to Indiana, later to Knox county, Illinois, and thence to Iowa. In 1855 they settled in Gentry county, Missouri, and in 1861 Mr. Miller became a member of the First State Militia, under Colonel Keiner; he served six months and was then mustered out. Later he joined Company F of the Thirty-third Missouri Infantry, and served in the Sixteenth Army Corps under the immediate command of General A. J. Smith, being with him when he was attached to General Banks' army. He took part in the Red River expedition and participated in all the engagements in which General Smith's division took part. He was General Smith's orderly on Banks' Raid, and then was orderly for General Thomas, being attached to his division. When General Price made his last raid through Missouri and Kansas Mr. Miller was there. He was mustered out at St. Louis in 1865, and then moved with his family to Iowa, where he resided until 1869. In that year he removed to Chanute, Kansas, one year later to Wichita and afterward to Republic county, where he died in 1883.

Mr. Miller served through the war with distinction and without being wounded. His wife died in 1890, at the age of ninety-two years. They were parents of five children, of whom three survive, namely: T. E.; Jacob H., of Alton, Oklahoma; and Elizabeth.

widow of George Ireland, of Smith's Center, Oklahoma. By her former marriage to Job Williams, Mrs. Miller had five children, of whom two lived to maturity, namely: David, deceased, formerly of Warren county, Iowa, and Job. The latter went overland to California with a team of four oxen in 1858, and died in Sacramento in 1861.

Thomas E. Miller received his education mostly in Gentry county, Missouri, though he had small opportunity to acquire learning. At the age of eighteen years, on July 7, 1862, he joined Company G of the Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, and belonged to the First Brigade of the Second Division, commanded by Generals Schofield and Phil Sheridan. He was at the battle of Newtonia, Missouri, September 27, 1862, at Fayetteville, Arkansas, on October 27, and arrived at Springfield, Missouri, November 15, after a march of seven hundred miles accomplished in twenty-five days. On January 8, 1863, at Springfield, they fought General Marmaduke from ten in the morning until late in the evening. The next engagement took place at Cash River, Missouri, in 1863, and later, in October, there were engagements at Fayetteville and Cross Hollows, Arkansas. On October 27 they drove Joe Shelby across the river at Clarksville, Arkansas, and on the 31st day of that month landed at Fort Smith. They remained in Fort Smith until March 22, 1864, when the Third Division and Seventh Army Corps moved to Camden, Arkansas, under General Steele. During this campaign the regiment took part in the battle of Prairie d' Eau on April 12, on the 13th was at Moscow, on the 18th at Poison Springs and on April 30 they were at Jenkins Ferry. During these engagements the Union army lost twenty-five hundred men, and when they returned to Fort Smith on May 15 they subsisted most of the time on half rations. On July 6, 1865, they went to Little Rock to be mustered out, and remained there until July 21, when they were sent to Davenport, Iowa, where the final arrangements were made, and they were paid on August 5, 1865. This regiment had covered a distance of four thousand, one hundred and sixty miles, and of the original twelve hundred and thirty-five, but four hun-

dred returned, and of these only eight of the original officers.

At the close of the war Mr. Miller returned to Warren county, Iowa, where he had enlisted, and there married and remained until 1889, when he moved to Neosho county, Kansas. He carried on farming in different parts of that state until 1883, and then engaged in real estate business. He has since followed this business, and on April 22, 1889, he came to Oklahoma and first located in Stillwater. In 1900 he removed to Bristow, and in 1905 he located in Ripley, Payne county. On September 12, 1905, Mr. Miller came to Cushing, where he has since remained.

Mr. Miller platted the town of Stillwater while living in Kansas and assisted in the organization of the town, locating it one-half mile from the original site chosen. He is one of the pioneers of Payne county, and is looked upon with great admiration and esteem all over the region. He has done much to build up the commerce and industries of the community, and has met with success in his undertakings. Politically he is a Republican. He has taken an active interest in securing pensions for soldiers' widows, and is one of the best-known pension agents in Payne county. He is a member of Cushing Post Number 54, Grand Army of the Republic.

Few men now living in Oklahoma have seen more of the Indians throughout Kansas and adjoining states than Mr. Miller; his first acquaintance with them was in 1870. When about twenty-five miles west of Wichita, in company with several others, he ran into two hundred Osage Indians on a buffalo hunt. Both Indians and white men hunted together. He fought at the head of Mulberry River. There were only nine white men, and they spent nine days in a stockade, when the Indians retreated. His next encounter was south of Anthony, Kansas, when Mr. Miller and five others were buffalo hunting, and they were attacked by two hundred and twenty-five Indians, Chians and Arapahoes, under George Bent, the chief of the former; the Indians got the better of the white men, and took from them two thousands pounds of buffalo meat, as well

as all the other provisions they possessed and also a pair of mules worth five hundred dollars. During 1876 an outfit owned by Mr. Miller, with fourteen men and twenty-four wagons, starting from Sweetwater, Texas, were surrounded sometimes as many as five or six times a day by the Apaches. Quite an amount of fighting occurred, and Mr. Miller kept his wagons close together. From November 18, 1876, until March 18, 1877, he slept in a house but one night. For a period of some six years Mr. Miller was engaged in the transportation business, and frequently his family did not hear from him for weeks at a time. He has passed many nights alone on the prairie, hundreds of miles from home, with but one bullet in his gun, and on one occasion that refused to fire, surrounded by thousands of wolves and buffalo. His wife also became a typical frontier woman, and frequently assisted her husband in his experience with handling cattle or wild animals, and she has frequently ventured where many men would hesitate to go. They have earned their present comforts and luxuries by undergoing all the dangers and rigors of pioneer existence, and appreciate their present position accordingly.

After the war Mr. Miller married Margaret E. Fogle, in Warren county, Iowa, and of the union the following children are living: U. S., of Cushing; Ida A., wife of Louis Keller, of Iowa; Minnie, wife of H. Teters, of Ralston, Oklahoma; and Lizzie May, of Iowa. Mrs. Miller died on December 29, 1909, and was buried at Stillwater, where sleep the remains of her father, two sisters, two daughters and two grandchildren.

DR. LAWRENCE B. HAY, the oldest physician and one of the oldest citizens of Cushing, was born November 24, 1840, in Jefferson county, Indiana, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Maiden) Hay, natives respectively of Glasgow, Scotland, and of North Carolina. The father of Thomas, Robert Hay, came to American when a young man, landing in Philadelphia; he crossed the Allegheny Mountains on pack mules into Kentucky in 1810, and after spending some time in that state crossed to what is now Clark county, Indiana, then a wilderness. He improved



his farm, and moved several times. After his father's death, in Indiana, Thomas Hay moved to Henry county, Illinois, in 1854 and went into the wilderness again. At that time the first road of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad was being built, and Colonel Phillips was the first conductor to take a train over the road. Mr. Hay purchased a farm in Henry county, and still owned it at the time of his death. He paid ten dollars an acre for eighty acres of improved land, and then purchased unimproved land for five dollars an acre, which is now worth one hundred and fifty dollars an acre. They had to go forty miles to mill, which was situated on Rock River. They suffered the hardships peculiar to pioneer life. He died in September, 1885, and his wife survived him two days. They reared a family of nine children, as follows: Robert, deceased, whose family is scattered partly in Illinois; William, deceased, whose family resides in Colorado Springs; John, a resident of Muncie, Indiana; Jane, deceased, wife of Henry Giles, who left two children, Robert and Annie; Francis W., of Illinois; George, deceased, whose family lives in Oklahoma and Kansas; Thomas, deceased, whose family lives in Cushing, Oklahoma; L. B., and Margaret, widow of D. J. Patterson, of Annawan, Illinois.

The boyhood of L. B. Hay was spent on his father's farm, and at the age of sixteen years he began the study of medicine under a preceptor, at the same time working in a drug store. When twenty-eight years of age he moved to southern Iowa and began practicing his profession. In 1869 he removed to Kansas and settled at Lake Sylvia; later he removed with his practice and drug business to Concordia, the county seat, where he lived for several years. On April 22, 1889, Dr. Hay came to Oklahoma territory, and was embarked on the fifth train occupied by home seekers stopping at Guthrie. He had two carloads of drugs, sundries and fixtures when he disembarked. The city was well crowded at his arrival, and he purchased a grocery store in order to have a place for his business. He remained in Guthrie and practiced medicine until 1891, when new country was opened, and on September 22 he

came to what is now Cushing, though at the time the town site was on government land. He first opened his drug store on a farm near the old town of Cushing, and when the new town was opened he erected a two-story stone building, in 1902. He practiced his profession and sold drugs from this place until 1902, when he sold his drug business and retired from practice. For some years after he settled in Cushing he had the only drug business in the region, and white people were then widely scattered, a family on every quarter-section of land. There were in the town only L. K. McGovern, who had a small store close to town; Mrs. Fox; Sam Neighbors, a liveryman; Mrs. Mozier, who conducted a restaurant; and W. S. Hull, who ran a small store in a half dugout. In 1902 the new town of Cushing was laid out, and it now contains fifteen hundred people, with three banks, four cotton gins and a cotton and oil mill, besides numerous other business enterprises, all of which Dr. Hay has witnessed from their foundation.

In the early days of his residence in Cushing it was headquarters for the Dotton Doolan gang of outlaws and desperadoes; he became acquainted with most of them, and when any of them were sick the doctor was called upon for prescriptions and drugs. However, he generally managed to keep on good terms with them, and avoided trouble which might have resulted seriously. He might well feel timid about treating them, as they often told him they wanted no "foolishness," meaning it would not be well for him to give any of them medicine which might rid the world of their depredations. They lived in the region about two years and then they were worsted in a fierce battle, and Tilson Jack was shot in the foot at Ingalls; he was attended by a Dr. Scott and the prescriptions were filled by Dr. Hay. Often a masked man would arrive at midnight, present the prescription and cash to cover, and upon receiving it immediately ride off without a word.

Although Dr. Hay has no family ties, he takes as great an interest in the success and development of the country as any man in the community. He is one of the most successful farmers of Payne county, and owns



six hundred and forty acres of fine land, besides having interest in other lands. He was early identified with the business interests of Cushing from the buying of the First National Bank, and he is one of the leading citizens of the city. Dr. Hay is a self-made man, and has always possessed great enterprise and business judgment. He has been a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons since 1861, and is affiliated with Cushing Lodge, Number 169, of which he is a charter member. Politically he is a Republican, and he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860.

CHARLES C. SUMAN, proprietor of the Suman and Sons drug store, established in old Cushing in 1901 by Jacob Suman and his son, Charles C., was born on February 12, 1874. Jacob Suman came to Oklahoma with his family in May, 1891, having in 1890 purchased unimproved property consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of land three miles northeast of Cushing. He came from Jackson county, Kansas, as far as Guthrie by rail, from Guthrie to Cushing driving his own team and other hired teams, and the trip of forty-five miles required four days, with four teams. The so-called roads were almost impassable, the spring was a very wet one, and frequently there was no bridge across a stream, which necessitated hitching two or three teams to one wagon to get through some of the quagmires encountered. On their arrival they lived until November in a tent twelve by fourteen feet, and frequently slept out of doors when the weather permitted. The first work done was to fence a portion of the land, and the posts had to be hauled a distance of ten miles. Also, they raised the first year a large crop of kaffir corn on sod land. The first house was built from lumber hauled forty-five miles, from Guthrie; Charles did a great deal of this hauling, and frequently found it necessary to unload and carry the entire load by hand to the top of a hill, at the foot of which he had started his team, and was obliged to repeat the performance several times in one trip. This was the first frame building erected in that section of the country. The nearest store belonged to Berry McGuffin,

who carried the necessities of life, though a Mr. Brown owned a small store one mile east of Cushing. There were then no mills in the country, churches and school houses were very few and far apart, and the present town of Cushing did not exist. The government had set aside eighty acres for a town site, on which the old town of Cushing was located, but owing to the method of disposing of town site property after it was purchased from the government, very few of the lots had a clear title, and in 1902 the new town of Cushing was laid out. Then most of the business enterprises of the old town moved to the new site. Jacob Suman continued to live on his farm and make improvements until 1901, and then sold it, after which he went into partnership with his son and purchased the drug business of Dr. L. B. Hay, the pioneer druggist of Cushing.

Jacob Suman was a native of Frederick county, Maryland, and at the age of ten years moved with his father, George Suman, to Darke county, Ohio, from which county, at the age of nineteen, he joined Company C, of the Eighty-eighth Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of the war; he was mustered out at Camp Chase, and after the close of hostilities moved to Platt county, Missouri. In 1869 he married Mary A., daughter of George and Nancy (Moreslock) Bowman, and they became parents of eight children, four of whom survive, namely: Charles C.; Nannie, wife of Charles G. Holmsten, of Arkansas City, Kansas; Belle, wife of John W. Walter, of Lenox, Iowa; and Mattie, of Cushing, Oklahoma. Mr. Suman died on May 4, 1908. He took quite an active interest in political affairs, and was a staunch Republican. He was a member of Cushing Lodge Number 130, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the lodge now being Number 277.

Charles C. Suman began his education in the schools of Soldier, Kansas, and later spent a year at Campbell University, of Holton, Kansas. He afterward taught school several years and attended the Central Normal at Great Bend, Kansas, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1901 he graduated from the Oklahoma University as pharmaceutical chemist, and then spent two years in the em-

ploy of Dr. Hay, of Cushing. Then in company with his father he purchased the business. Although the father was not a druggist he had previously conducted a grocery store at Soldier, Kansas. After the death of his father Charles C. Suman assumed full control of the business, the father's interest being taken by his widow.

Mr. Suman has been very successful, and has one of the finest and best appearing drug stores of the county; he carries a mammoth stock, and carries on the business in accordance with up-to-date methods and ideas. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons Number 277, of Cushing, and has served as Master three out of five years. He has taken the Scottish Rite degree at Guthrie. He has never held any political office, but like his father takes an active interest in public affairs. He is a Republican in his views.

Mr. Suman married (first) November 4, 1904, Susie, daughter of H. S. and Jane Griffith, who died in 1905, leaving one daughter, Susie. He married (second) August 23, 1906, Daisy B., daughter of J. S. and Anna W. (Davis) Patterson, of Fayetteville, Arkansas. Mrs. Suman is a graduate of the State University at Fayetteville and was professor of mathematics at Galloway College of Searcy, Arkansas. Her father served in the Confederate army during the war of the rebellion.

D. FRANK REDD, M. A. A man of superior talents and scholarly attainments, D. Frank Redd, M. A., of Tahlequah, occupies a conspicuous place among the leading educators of Cherokee county, as president of the Northeastern Normal School of Oklahoma, being especially influential in advancing the educational interests of the new state. Broad and progressive in his views, devoting his entire time and attention to his professional labors, he has met with eminent success. He was for many years connected with the public school work of Indiana, while there winning a name and fame that preceded him to his new field of action in the southwest, his services here having been sought and rendered in various responsible positions. A native of Ohio, he was born December 14,

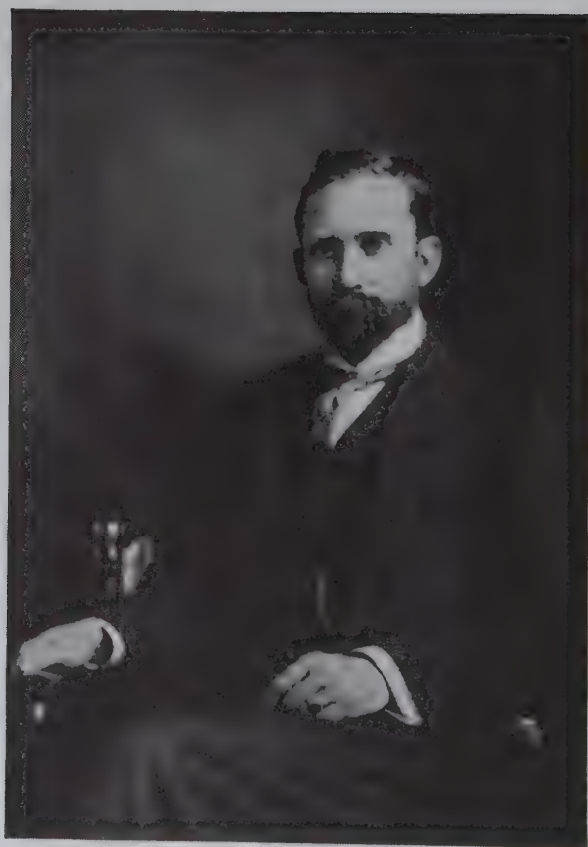
1861, in Holmes county, but was brought up and educated in Indiana, where his father, Adam Redd, was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Adam Redd was born in 1815, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, the name in the Fatherland having been spelled "Roth." He moved to Holmes county, Ohio, in early manhood, and a few years later settled in Plymouth, Indiana, where he continued in his independent occupation until his death in 1889. He married Isabel Quivey, a daughter of James Quivey, a Scotchman by birth and a carder by occupation. She survived him nearly a score of years, passing away in May, 1908, aged four score and four years.

The youngest of a family of eight children, D. Frank Redd was educated in Ohio, receiving his diploma from the Ashland High School and being graduated with the degree of Master of Arts from Ashland College. Beginning his professional career in a country school, he subsequently passed through the various grades of the profession, teaching in village, town and city, finally becoming superintendent of the schools of Plymouth, Indiana, and the active head of the science department. Having successfully filled those positions for thirteen consecutive years, Mr. Redd came to Oklahoma, and the practical and successful manner in which he has performed his professional duties have proved him to be an educator of advanced ideas, with sufficient force and brain power to put them into effect. On coming here in 1904, he accepted the principalship of the Muskogee High School, and the following year was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior as supervisor of the schools of the Cherokee Nation.

While in Indiana Mr. Redd, as a member of the Northern Indiana Teachers' Association, was a great aid in advancing the educational work of that part of the state, and especially in the Indiana Science Teachers' Association did he find a warm welcome, when, having finished a course of post graduate work at the Northern Indiana Normal School, he there applied for membership. Coming to this state, Mr. Redd became a member of the Oklahoma Science Teachers'





*George A. McPhail, M.D.*



Association, and has ever since conducted normal institutes during the summer seasons. The fact of his ready recognition by the Oklahoma school men as an educator of ability goes far towards placing him at the head of his profession and among those whose influence for good among the youthful generations of to-day will be enduring.

As supervisor of the Cherokee Nation Mr. Redd had under his control all the country schools, many of which he established, the boarding schools, the nigher institutions of learning, and the Orphans' Home. He had the satisfaction and pleasure of witnessing a rapidly growing interest in the subject of education by the Indian; saw the schools fill with children of all ages; and the entire sphere of intellectual development respond to the government's efforts to prepare the young Cherokee for responsible citizenship. As president of the Northeastern Normal School of Oklahoma he has even a greater responsibility, being a trainer of the teachers of the men and women of the future, thereby having in his power to a great extent the destiny of successors in authority in the commonwealth of Oklahoma.

In Plymouth, Indiana, August 20, 1893, Mr. Redd was united in marriage with Miss Lulu Jackson, a daughter of William and Ella Jackson, a family of prominence in the "Hoosier State." Mrs. Redd, a talented musician, was graduated from the Conservatory of Music at Albion, Michigan, and was afterwards a teacher of music for some time. Two children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Redd, namely; Helen and Russell. Fraternally Mr. Redd is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Knights of Pythias. Religiously he and his family are Methodists. He has erected a fine home in the Academy addition to Tahlequah, an addition which he, with Professor Pack, platted and owned, and which is being built up by people with literary tastes and tendencies.

DR. GEORGE A. McBRIDE, a leading physician and surgeon of Fort Gibson, was born in Charleston, Missouri, August 4, 1865, a son of W. D. and Mattie M. (Hagood) McBride, natives of Tennessee and north-

western Arkansas, respectively. The McBride family originally emigrated from Scotland, settling first in Tennessee. W. D. McBride served in the Confederate army, in the Western Department, under Captain Guthrie, of Charleston, Missouri. He took part in many minor engagements and served under General Jeff Thompson, of southern fame. Mr. McBride removed to Washington county, Arkansas, in 1868, and in September, 1892, located in the Territory. He built the second residence in what is now Fort Gibson, which is still standing. He took a prominent part in affairs, served some time as postmaster of Fort Gibson, also filled the office of notary public for six or eight years, as well as several other offices. He married a daughter of Lewis Hagood, Mattie M., in 1862, of Cane Hill, Arkansas. They are the parents of four children now living, namely: E. C., of the Choctaw Nation; George A.; Mamie, wife of Connie Dogle, of Sedalia, Missouri; and Voldine, of Fort Gibson. Mr. and Mrs. McBride are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to Cane Hill Lodge Number 57, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Cane Hill, Arkansas, and politically is a Democrat.

Dr. McBride was educated at Cane Hill College, from which he graduated in 1884, at the age of nineteen years. He entered the medical department of the Vanderbilt School of Nashville, Tennessee, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Arkansas in 1889. He took postgraduate courses at the New York Polyclinic in 1891 and 1898 and in 1908 took a similar course at Tulane Polyclinic in New Orleans. He located at Fort Gibson in 1889, and in point of practice is the second oldest doctor in the city. At first he covered a territory reaching from twenty to twenty-five miles around the city. He was many times called upon by the so-called "bad men" or outlaws of earlier times. He himself was never molested save once one mile east of Fall City, when he was held up, but among the crowd was one man who had been a patient of his at one time, suffering from pneumonia, and upon finding the identity of their victim he ordered the others to move on, which they did. Dr. McBride

has served as president of Indian Territory Medical Association through the year of 1898. He belongs now to the County and State Medical Associations, also to the American Medical Association. He has a private hospital, the only institution of the kind in the city.

Dr. McBride stands well among his fellow citizens, by whom he is universally esteemed. He is president of the Commercial Club of Fort Gibson, which includes merchants and other business men. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Fort Gibson Lodge Number 126. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Democrat, being public-spirited to a remarkable degree, and much interested in all pertaining to the development of the county and state. He has just erected one of the finest residences in the city, on Garrison Hill, near the State Blind School, containing all modern conveniences and improvements. The architecture of the building is colonial, and the site commands a view of Fort Gibson and the surrounding country, also a view of Muskogee, some eight miles to the westward, and the Grand River, a beautiful stream, with many small islands and coves in sight.

February 10, 1887, Dr. McBride married Mary Norman, a native of the Cherokee tribe, a graduate of the Cherokee National Female Seminary, at Tahlequah. Her parents, C. W. and M. J. (Clingan) Norman, emigrated from Tennessee in 1880. Dr. and Mrs. McBride have no living children.

**THOMAS J. CARLILE.** Identified with the official life of northeastern Oklahoma as county clerk of Cherokee county, Thomas J. Carlile has been a prominent resident of the rural community of Tahlequah for many years, and holds high rank among the native born citizens of Oklahoma, his birth having occurred December 6, 1863, in the Choctaw nation, where his father, Thomas H. Carlile, lived for a time. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Carlile, who passed the larger part of his active life in California, died near Boonsboro, Arkansas, in 1880, aged seventy-five years. He was a white man, and to him and his wife five children were born, as fol-

lows: James, who died in Oregon; John, who died in Washington county, Arkansas; Thomas H., father of Thomas J.; Martha, who died in a comparatively few years after her marriage; and Stephen, a farmer and stock raiser, died at Fort Gibson, Oklahoma.

Thomas H. Carlile was born in 1832 in Boonsboro, Arkansas, and, although a man of but little literary education, was a skillful mechanic. As a soldier in the Confederate army, he was detailed as a blacksmith, in which capacity he rendered valuable service. He died in 1875, being murdered by robbers. He married Elizabeth Catron, a daughter of John Catron, who was of German ancestry, and married a one-fourth Cherokee woman. She survived him and married for her second husband Levi Keys, and is now a resident of Cookson, Oklahoma. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Carlile, namely: Margaret, living at Cookson, married first George Spears, and married second J. T. Keys; Mary, deceased, married A. G. Cookson; John, of Parkhill, Oklahoma; Thomas J., the subject of this brief biographical review; William K., of Cookson; Josephine, wife of W. B. Ballew, of Cookson; Stephen F., of Parkhill; and Henry, residing at Cookson, near his mother.

Obtaining the rudiments of his education at Caney, where he practically grew to manhood, Thomas J. Carlile subsequently attended the Male Seminary in Tahlequah. Until attaining his majority he resided with his mother, but after his marriage established his home in the community in which his boyhood days were spent. He there began farming with a modest outfit, a pony team and a few cattle, and continued in that occupation for ten years or more. Removing in 1894 to Wauhatchie, he was there engaged in mercantile pursuits for four years. Returning then to his first love, the farm, he resumed his work of a farmer and stock raiser, in his operations being fairly successful. Moving to Parkhill in 1903, Mr. Carlile, whose family allotments were there taken, has since made that neighborhood his home. He was not interested in Indian politics as an office holder, but uniformly supported the principles of the Downing party. He was appointed a census enumerator by Chief

Mayes, but was not a candidate for any office until statehood. Running then for county clerk, Mr. Carlile won the nomination in the Democratic primaries against two competitors, was elected at the polls by a majority of one hundred and sixty-seven votes and started the records of the office with statehood, November 16, 1907.

On January 24, 1884, Mr. Carlile married Viana E. Johnson, a daughter of Cicero Johnson, a Cherokee, who married a white woman, Dovie Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Carlile are the parents of eight children, namely: Thomas H., stenographer for the county judge of Cherokee county, married Claudie Sellers; John H., engaged in farming near Tahlequah, married May Dunn; Walter E.; Edward H.; Levi; Dewey; Clarence G.; and Homer E.

Mr. Carlile is a man of good business ability and a stockholder in the First State Bank of Tahlequah. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of the Order of the Eastern Star. Religiously he is a Methodist.

**GEORGE B. DENISON.** The venerable subject of this brief biographical sketch, George B. Denison, of Vinita, is a distinguished member of the Oklahoma bar, and has been active before the courts of the territories and of the new state as an able advocate, a wise counsellor, and a safe and reliable citizen among the leading men of the commonwealth. By birth and training he is a son of the north, having been born, January 17, 1846, this city, now West Cleveland, Ohio. He comes of substantial New England stock, his grandfather, Dan Denison, Sr., and his father, Dan Denison, Jr., having been natives of Connecticut. The grandfather was born in or near Saybrook, Connecticut, the founder of the family to which he belonged having emigrated from England to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in early colonial times.

Dan Denison, Jr., born in Connecticut in 1810, was taken by his parents to the Western Reserve in 1821, the long and tedious journey through an almost interminable stretch of forest-covered land being taken in an ox wagon. The family located in Cuya-

hoga county, Ohio, where, soon after attaining his majority, Dan Denison, Jr., engaged in farming, continuing his agricultural labors until his death in 1863, but a short time after the demise of his father. He married Ursula Taylor, a daughter of Charles Taylor, formerly of Ballston, New York. She was born in Ohio City and died, in 1879, in Cleveland. Of the five children born to her and her husband, George B., of this sketch, is the sole survivor.

Brought up on a farm, George B. Denison obtained a limited knowledge of the three "R's" in the district school, never even being introduced to an English grammar until ready to prepare himself for the law, when he became his own instructor. His scholarly ambitions and diligence in study enabled him to acquire a practical acquaintance with many of the branches of law before he became of age. Keeping on with his studies another year, he then went to Kansas, and in Linn county, before Judge D. P. Lowe, was admitted to the bar. After practicing his profession there three years Mr. Denison returned to Cleveland, Ohio, and two years later, in 1874, went south, locating first in Memphis, Tennessee, from there going to Little Rock, Arkansas, a few months later. He spent a number of years in that place, acquiring a good reputation as an attorney. Going thence to Alabama, he practiced law four years in Birmingham, being actively identified with the courts of that state.

Coming to Oklahoma in 1891, Judge Denison, as he is affectionately called by his many friends, opened a law office at Muskogee, where he soon became associated with Messrs. Maxey and Davenport as senior member of the firm of Denison, Maxey & Davenport. This firm, which became recognized as one of the leading legal firms of the territory, existed until 1895, when Mr. Denison removed to his present home in Vinita. He has since been an important factor in trial of cases coming before all the courts of the territory and the new state. His scrupulous fidelity, added to his keen intellect and superior legal knowledge, has made him not only a successful lawyer, but has secured for him universal confidence and respect beyond that accorded to most men of his profession. While



yet a youth, Judge Denison made a model of his father, who was a country man of high moral ideas and practice. He admired his father's virtues, and with a spirit of emulation took them home to himself, and has ever led a noble and upright life.

Judge Denison married in Mound City, Kansas, in November, 1869, Mary Warner. She died in Little Rock, Arkansas, leaving no children. Politically a Democrat, the Judge has never held public office, devoting his time and energies to his profession to the exclusion of all things else, and has invariably impressed his personality upon his associates. Endowed with a manner genial and conciliating, the Judge has lived a life of earnest purpose, and has been a success as a practitioner, but has not hoarded up special wealth.

CHARLES BUFORD, a highly educated and successful attorney and business man of Checotah, is now serving in his first political office as commissioner of McIntosh county. He was born in Rock Island, Illinois, on the 9th of August, 1870, and is a son of Charles and Mary P. (Postlewait) Buford. The grandfather, Charles Buford, Sr., was born in Scott county, Kentucky, graduated from Yale in 1830, and, instead of establishing himself in eastern professional work, ventured to the frontier country of the Mississippi valley and located at Rock Island, Illinois. There he founded the Buford Plow Company (afterward known as the B. D. Buford Plow Company), and his son, Charles Buford, Jr., continued the business, both in connection with his father and alone, until his death in 1871. The latter (father of Charles Buford, of this sketch) was a practicing lawyer during his early manhood, but afterward became a member of the Buford Plow Company (now the Rock Island Plow Company). The widowed mother now resides in Checotah. While not taking any special interest in politics, the elder Mr. Buford was elected and served as the first Democratic police justice of Rock Island. Besides his widow, he left a son and a daughter: Harriet, who is now the wife of Jean Patricot, of Paris, France, and Charles, of this biography. The Buford family is of the

patriot stock of the Old Dominion, Abram Buford, the great-grandfather of Mr. Buford, being a native of Virginia and a colonel of state troops during the Revolutionary war, attached to Washington's staff. He also had the honor of being a member of that very exclusive pioneer of American patriotic orders known as the Society of Cincinnati.

Charles Buford of this sketch received all but his professional education abroad; at Munich, Germany, and Feldkirch, Austria, and finally at the Royal College of Ravensburg, also in the former country. In 1891 he returned to the United States and in 1893 graduated from the Kent College of Law, Chicago, at once settling in Rock Island for the practice of his profession. He was thus engaged with gratifying success until November, 1901, when he located at Checotah. Since that time he has taken the deepest and most active interest in the development of his adopted city, county and state, his activities having embraced both law, politics and business. The first year of his residence was largely devoted to banking matters as assistant cashier in the Citizens' Bank (now the Commercial). In connection with his practice, he then entered the real estate field and is now one of the best known men in that line. He had already become somewhat active as a Democrat and had served as secretary of the county election board, when on September 20, 1909, he was appointed county commissioner to succeed G. S. Crane, deceased. In the prompt and judicious performance of these official duties he is materially adding to his former substantial reputation for broad ability in practical affairs.

CARTER D. MARKHAM, the proprietor of the Tahlequah Lumber Company, is a native son of Oklahoma, having been born in Mayes county, on Markham's Prairie, May 9, 1845. His father was Leroy Markham, who was born in Kentucky in 1809, and he married Eliza West. Leroy Markham grew to manhood in the state of Tennessee, from which he emigrated to the Cherokee country about 1835. He was neither "an old settler" nor an "emigrant," but came with some of the tribe and a few years later married one of their women and was adopted as a citizen.



He located on the Grand River, near where Pryor Creek now stands, and there developed and improved a farm which was afterward allotted to his grandson and great-grandson. He had learned the trade of blacksmith in Tennessee, and was early appointed a public blacksmith, receiving his pay from the public funds of the Cherokees. He had his shop in his own home, and the money he earned in this way gave him his start in life. He became the owner of a few slaves, and extended his industries to include salt-making and stock raising, but at the breaking out of the Civil war he removed his family south into the Choctaw Nation, to be nearer the help of the Confederates during the social confusion of the time. He was in sympathy with the new government at Richmond, and sent his sons to the ranks of the Confederate army. At the close of the war he returned to his home on the Grand River, and there died in 1886, his wife having passed away in 1860. They were married in 1841, and their children were: Peter, who died in 1879, leaving a family in the home neighborhood; Carter D.; James B., who passed away in 1898 and left children near the old home; John, who died in California in 1893, but left a family of six sons in the Canadian District of the Cherokee Nation; and Ruth, who married Dr. Adair, and passed away in 1884.

Carter D. Markham lived at home until he went to Tahlequah in 1897, having previously left it only during the period of his service in the Confederate army. He carried on farming and also sold goods on the farm, having received some commercial training in the public schools he attended, thus being able to do a good local business. He entered Company D of the Cherokee regiment of cavalry under Colonel Stand Watie, Cooper's Brigade, and served in the Trans-Mississippi Department, taking part in the engagements at Fort Wayne, Cabin Creek and Wolf Creek; he was disabled in the Choctaw country when the Confederacy collapsed.

While engaged in the mercantile business at Markham's Prairie, Mr. Markham served two years as postmaster. Desiring to be located near better school facilities and at the same time in a community affording better

mercantile facilities, he moved his family and interests to the Cherokee capital in September, 1897, and soon afterward opened the Tahlequah Lumber Company's yard. He has also dealt in city real estate, having bought and sold a good deal of property and erected some of the business buildings. He is a stockholder in the Oklahoma State Bank of Tahlequah, and owns one of the most attractive and comfortable residences in the city.

During the Cherokee regime Mr. Markham was drawn into political affairs, and served two years as district judge. He belonged to the political party founded by Chief Downing, and became a Democrat when United States politics became an issue among the Cherokees. He has been a member of the Tahlequah Common Council, and in that capacity has often voiced his sentiments with regard to urban matters in a public capacity.

Mr. Markham married (first) in 1871, Mary, daughter of John A. Huffacre, who died in 1882, leaving children as follows: Eliza, wife of John T. Cavalier, of Choteau, Oklahoma, and Walter, a farmer on Grand River, at the old Markham home. Her father, John A. Huffacre, was a German, and married a Cherokee wife. Mr. Markham married (second) in 1885, Eliza Matthews, a Cherokee woman, and the issue of this marriage are: Fortner, of the Tahlequah Lumber Company; Beatrice; DeWitt; Hogan and Earl, twins; and Lucile.

JAMES P. THOMPSON, one of the leading citizens and business men of Tahlequah, was elected the first treasurer of Cherokee county and is the present incumbent of that office. He had previously held office in the Cherokee government, and in 1907 was successful in the Democratic primaries against three competitors for the nomination and was elected in September to the office of treasurer by a majority of sixty-nine.

He was born in Angelina county, Texas, March 18, 1877, being a part-blood Cherokee. His grandfather, Matthew Thompson, was a native of Georgia and died in military prison during the Civil war. His wife, Laura Denman, was the mother of two children, Dr.

Jim Allen Thompson and Rev. G. T. Thompson, the latter of Muskogee. After the death of her first husband she married a Mr. Fite, and one of their children is a physician of Tahlequah.

Dr. Jim Allen Thompson, who was a Cherokee of one thirty-second degree, was born in the Cherokee country of Georgia in 1851, was educated for the profession of medicine, and first began practice in Texas, and in 1882 moved to Tahlequah, where he was a prominent citizen until his death in 1891. He married, at Homer, Texas, Miss Frances Treadwell, daughter of Stephen Treadwell. She died in 1889, her children being Dr. Claud Thompson, of Muskogee, and James P.

James P. Thompson, being fourteen years old at the death of his father, then became the ward of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum and came to manhood in that institution. He received a good education. From the age of eighteen he was a clerk in Tahlequah, and then entered the employ of the United States government as a revenue inspector, his duties being to detect violations of the timber laws and grazing rules and the enforcing of the general revenue laws. After three years in that work the statehood movement abolished this office, and he then entered county politics. He has been interested in farming for several years, and his allotment was taken near the west limits of the city. His home on "Hill Crest" is one of the sightliest and most comfortable residences in the city, and its situation overlooks the city and the country in all directions. It is a two-story house, of quaint architecture, the interior finish being of selected wood and with mantels of fancy brick.

January 6, 1900, Mr. Thompson married, at Maysville, Arkansas, Miss Maggie Mayes. Her father was William P. Mayes and her uncle, Chief Joel Mayes, of the Cherokees. She was born in the nation in 1879 and was educated in the Tahlequah Female Seminary. They have two children, Mayes and Claud.

ROBERT W. FOSTER, register of deeds of Cherokee county and the first to hold that office, has been a resident of Tahlequah for

twenty years and has been closely associated with the men and affairs of this vicinity. He was born in Talbot county, Georgia, April 21, 1856.

His grandfather was Robert Foster, a Virginian and of Irish stock, who married Peggie Boyd, who was born on the Atlantic while the Boyd family were emigrating to the United States. There were seven sons and three daughters in their family.

Samuel Foster, the fifth of these seven sons, and the father of R. W. Foster, is now a venerable man of eighty-five, a resident of Woodland, Georgia, and was born in Virginia in 1824. He spent his youth on a small plantation. As a citizen he has spent a life of industry, was loyal to the south in rebellion, has always been a member of the Democratic party, and is identified with the Methodist denomination. He married Nancy J. Blanton, daughter of William and Matilda (Ware) Blanton, of pioneer Georgia families. She died in 1890.

Robert W. Foster was reared in the country, and "worked all the year and went to school in the fall." He followed farming as long as he remained in his native state, and on coming to the Cherokee country located on the Arkansas river in the Canadian district, but after making one crop moved to Tahlequah, and has since been a resident of the old capital town. He has been connected with different lines of industry and business, and when the constitution bounded Cherokee county and set a date for the organization of a county government he was a strong candidate for official position. He defeated his one competitor in the primaries and was elected to the office of register of deeds in September, 1907. He still conducts his farming property. He is a Blue Lodge Mason and a member of the Christian Science church.

Mr. Foster married, in his native state on December 19, 1879, Miss Ella Boswell, who died two years later. Mr. Foster afterward married Mary M. Collins. Her father, Parker Collins, was a Cherokee and a native of Georgia. By this marriage there are four children.

WALTER H. TALLEY is district clerk of Cherokee county, having been elected to that office in September, 1907. He was the unanimous choice of the Democratic party in its primary, and at the election he was one hundred and forty-six votes ahead of his competitor. After the election he moved from his farm to Tahlequah and took charge of the federal court records, with a mass of unfinished business, which were the inheritance of this office from the old regime.

Mr. Talley was born near Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 2, 1875. His grandfather was Berry Talley, a Georgian, who moved into Tennessee and spent his life on a farm near Chattanooga, where he died in 1908, aged eighty-four. His children were: Ten, a resident of Chattanooga; Nancy Biggs, of Arkansas; Mary McDowell, of Chattanooga; Kizzie; one who lost his life in the Confederate cause; John H.; Bud, of Cane Hill, Arkansas; Maggie, of Chattanooga; and Thomas, also of Chattanooga.

John H. Talley, the father, was born on the homestead near Chattanooga in 1852, and married Lucy Saunders, a daughter of Henry Saunders. They took up their residence in the Flint district of the Cherokee Nation, near where the town of Stillwell has since grown up, but left there in 1879 and located near Bentonville, Arkansas. After twelve years' residence there they returned to the Cherokee country, and the father has since been engaged in farming near Tahlequah. He and his wife had the following children: Walter H.; William; Lizzie; Ida, who married J. C. Crowder; Robert, deceased; Alice, wife of Milo Brady; Mrs. Maud Edmonson; Ada; and Dewey.

Owing to the circumstances of his youth Walter H. Talley reached manhood with only a country school education, and then engaged in farming, which was his successful vocation until he was returned by the votes of the county to his present office. He owns his farm property near Hulbert which came with the allotment, and cultivates this with the aid of a tenant. He is also a director of the First State Bank of Tahlequah, and owns his home in Tahlequah. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

He married August 23, 1896, Miss Mary J.

Wood, whose father is a Cherokee. Her parents, Frank and Rose A. (Green) Wood, had the following children besides Mrs. Talley: Boudinot; Addie; Minnie; Alice, wife of Blake Parris; Cherry, wife of Thomas Johnson; Stella; Lizzie; Owen; and Ellen. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Talley are: Della, Ida, Jesse Bryan and Lena.

SAMUEL SHARP, of the firm of Sharp Brothers, dry goods merchants of Tahlequah, ranks among the foremost business men of the capital, and is a leader in the spirit of progress which has seized the city since the advent of statehood. He was born in Greenfield, Tennessee, May 4, 1868, and was inured to the work of the farm, as his father owned a farm near town, where he reared his children. The Sharp Brothers are sons of James H. and Louisa (Coats) Sharp, and grandsons of Joseph Sharp, who came from North Carolina, his native state, and passed the remainder of his life in Tennessee. James H. Sharp became a carpenter, and was engaged in contract work around Greenfield, as one of the early builders of that locality. Though he never was willing to fill a public office, he was a factor in the local affairs of the Democratic party. James Sharp died in 1888, fifty-four years of age, and his widow still resides in Greenfield, being now seventy-six years of age. Their children were: Frances, wife of W. E. Gale, of Greenfield; Allen, who lives also in that town; Jane, the wife of D. H. Swindell, of Greenfield; Samuel and Edward, of Tahlequah; and Robert, still living near Greenfield.

After attending the schools of his native city, Samuel Sharp spent three years in higher institutions, the Farmington Institute and the West Kentucky College at Mayfield. After leaving college he taught two terms in a country school, and then entered upon commercial life as clerk for Allen and Lynn, of Greenfield, with whom he spent eight years; he left this concern for a smaller one, in which he himself had an interest, and there remained a year. He then removed to Oklahoma, locating first at Caddo, where he remained from February, 1901 to 1904, and was employed first by Mr. Moon, then by



Monroe, Dobson & Company, and the remainder of his residence he spent as traveling salesman for Hecht Brothers, St. Louis clothiers. Upon leaving Caddo, Mr. Sharp took a position in the dress goods department of Mayes' Mercantile Company, of Pryor Creek, and there remained until the time of his marriage, when he removed to Tahlequah and took a position in the same department of the house of J. W. Stapler and Son, with whom he remained seven months. He then entered the employ of the Tahlequah Mercantile Company in a like position.

In September, 1905, Sharp Brothers first opened its doors for business, the firm consisting of Samuel and his brother Edward, the latter born in 1870, reared in the same manner as his brother, and having previously taught school. Edward Sharp's interests in Tahlequah are identical with those of his brother; he is unmarried. Besides his mercantile interests Samuel Sharp is a member of the Tahlequah City Council from the Fourth Ward, and is stockholder in the First State Bank, his brother Edward being one of the directors. He is one of the most popular men in the capital, and to know him is to appreciate his sterling qualities, and his agreeable manner and kindly disposition.

Mr. Sharp married, July 12, 1904, Jenn Crutsinger, a daughter of an old employe of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway; she is of French and Irish lineage, born in Chamois, Missouri, but partly reared in Muskogee, Oklahoma, whither her parents came in the early days of the road by which the father was employed. They have one son, Samuel Sharp, Jr.

**LLOYD R. JORDAN.** An enterprising merchant and prosperous farmer of Eufaula, Lloyd R. Jordan has also creditably served as district clerk of McIntosh county since his election to that office by the Democrats in 1907. He is an intelligent and educated Kentuckian, has resided within the present county for a dozen years, was a warm advocate of statehood long before it arrived, and is of the original staff of officials who ushered in the commonwealth as a member of the Sisterhood.

Mr. Jordan was born in Kentucky in 1857,

son of James and Mary (Grady) Jordan, his father having been born in that state in 1809. The paternal grandfather, Adam Jordan, was a native of Ireland who emigrated from that country as a young man and settled in what is now Davis county. Both he and his wife were natives of the same town and came to Kentucky about the same time, locating near the same locality about 1790. The Jordans were related to the Glenns, who built one of the first forts in Kentucky at Vienna, near the present town of Calhoun, county seat of McLean county. Both the Jordans and the Grady's were in all respects sturdy representatives of the early frontier element of Kentucky. The father, James Jordan, was one of old-time school teachers and busied himself in the performance of his pedagogical duties until he was well advanced in years. He died in 1895, when eighty-six years of age, his wife having preceded him a quarter of a century. James Jordan has been twice married. He reared three sons of his first union—Adam, Andrew and Henry, who with their families, still reside in Kentucky. By his second wife he had five children, as follows: Belle and Alice, both deceased; Lloyd R., of this sketch; Suda, who died as the wife of George Saudefer, of Kentucky; and Leonard, who is a resident of McIntosh county. Mrs. Jordan herself was thrice married, her first husband being William Hughes of Morganfield, Kentucky, a lawyer who lived but a short time after his marriage, and her second, the Rev. John M. Cook, of Henderson, that state. Andrew, the son by the second marriage, is now deceased.

After receiving a thorough preliminary education in the country schools of Davis county, Kentucky, L. R. Jordan completed a course at the Commercial College, at Evansville, Indiana, and the Southwestern College at Carrollton, Kentucky. At the age of nineteen he became a general trader, and when twenty-four established a dry-goods and grocery business at Delaware, his native state. In 1884, when twenty-seven years of age, he was appointed deputy county assessor of McLean county, and in that capacity he really had active charge of the office for a



number of years. In 1894, during Cleveland's last presidential administration, he was appointed postmaster at Delaware, and also at that time he was chosen deputy county clerk of Davis county, with headquarters at Delaware, and served in both offices with credit until 1897, when he migrated to what was then Indian territory (now McIntosh county, Oklahoma). At the time of his coming to this county he located on the farm which is still his homestead, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits and in teaching, as well as in official service, in the vicinity of Eufaula. As stated, his Democratic friends elected him district clerk in 1907, assuming the duties of the office in November of the same year. With one assistant, C. S. Whittow, a Creek citizen of Eufaula, he has performed the duties of his position with promptness and ability, still conducting both his farm and his store. When it is stated that Mr. Jordan is a lifelong Kentucky Democrat, enough has been said to indicate the type of his politics.

On September 12, 1901, Mr. Jordan was united in marriage with Miss P. A. McDonald, daughter of Frank and Louisa (Warrmack) McDonald, both natives of Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan have become the parents of one child, James Ellis, born March 4, 1903. The latter is an earnest member of the Baptist church.

**WILLIAM P. MAYES**, a prominent citizen of Grove, was born December 25, 1856, in the Cherokee Nation. His father, Samuel Mayes, was a farmer and stockman, and died about the time of the Civil war. Both parents were natives of Georgia, and his mother came to the Indian Territory about 1836 with the Cherokees, then about ten years of age. They had besides William P. three daughters, namely: Charlotte, who married William Ballard, and lives in Oklahoma; Sarah, who married William England, and both are deceased; and Elmira, who married J. W. Gladney, who died about 1905. After the death of her husband Mrs. Mayes married, in 1862, Simon Snell, who was a captain in the Federal army, and died in May, 1878. Grandmother Snell still lives

near Grove, Oklahoma, and is now eighty-three years old.

William P. Mayes received his education in the public schools of the territory, and afterward took up farming, which he followed for a number of years. From time to time he made investments in land, and now owns farm lands to a considerable extent, also considerable city property in Grove. For twelve years he has conducted a hotel in Grove. He served twelve years as interpreter in the Cherokee legislature, and served four years as member of the city council of Grove, Oklahoma. He is an earnest member of the Methodist church, of which he was trustee for several years, and was active in church work. He has over one hundred acres of fine orchard, and is the largest fruit grower in that part of the country; he also owns land in Old Mexico and also city property. He is a member of the Masonic order, and has a wide influence in the community, taking an active interest in public affairs.

Mr. Mayes married, August 16, 1877, Anna H. Gladney, born July 29, 1854, and they became parents of seven children, namely: Maggie, born August 22, 1878, married J. P. Thompson, of Tahlequah, treasurer of Cherokee county; Maud, born April 14, 1880, was educated at Tahlequah at the female seminary, also at Webb City, Missouri, and married William A. Stephens, who died in New Mexico; she is a teacher in the public schools, and is an artist of unusual ability, having taken an art course at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and she is also a fine musician; Claude, born December 28, 1882, died April 26, 1899; Joel, born January 7, 1884, married Josie Bates, April 15, 1908; Lizzie, born October 31, 1885, married Frank Miller, a lumberman; Ridge, born September 22, 1888, educated at Stillwater, Oklahoma, and Little Rock, Arkansas, now resides in Grove, and he married, December 8, 1909, Hattie Bosse of Grove, Oklahoma; Hazel, born January 28, 1894, lives at home with her parents, attended school four years at Sacred Heart Institute, and in Vinita, Oklahoma, for the last three years and she is well advanced in both literature and music. The Hazel hotel, the best in Grove, also Hazel street, was named after the daughter

Hazel. Joel Mayes was educated at Webb City, Missouri, and became a sailor, spending four years in the United States Marine Service.

JOHN EDWARD WEST, of Grove, county clerk of Delaware county, was born in Arkansas, July 6, 1876, and removed to Grove in 1882. His father was born in Arkansas in 1856, was a farmer and died in 1898; his mother was also born in Arkansas in 1863, and now lives in Maysville, Arkansas. They had three sons and one daughter, as follows: John E.; Clifford, born in 1872, lives in Delaware county, Oklahoma; Floyd, born in 1895, lives in Maysville; and Alta, born in 1893, lives with her mother.

Mr. West was educated in the common schools and took a course in pharmacy, after which he worked six and one-half years as a druggist. He also taught school. He is a Democrat in politics and much interested in the welfare of the party. He has won many friends in his community, and is a man of considerable prominence in political circles. He was elected to the office of county clerk by three hundred and sixty-five majority out of one thousand four hundred, thus showing his popularity as a candidate. Before his election to office in 1907 he was a farmer. Mr. West married, in 1902, Myrtle Cook, of Gravelly, Arkansas, and they have two children, Mary, born in 1903, and Almeta, in 1907.

WILSON N. SMITH, county judge of Delaware county, was born May 31, 1883, in Cherokee Nation, in what is now Muskogee county, and was educated at the male seminary at Tahlequah, then Indian Territory, but now Oklahoma, from which he graduated in 1904, having taken a regular academic course. He received his diploma in June, and afterwards attended a law school in Lebanon, Tennessee, graduating in January, 1907. He was admitted to the bar in March, and in November of the same year was elected county judge. He takes great interest in the advancement of his people and native state, and took an active part in the movement for statehood. Mr. Smith

taught school and was a farmer, owning farming land and city property.

Mr. Smith's father was born near Fort Gibson, Oklahoma, in 1845, was educated in his native state, and was a member of the Cherokee Council; his mother was born about 1856 in the Cherokee Nation. Both still reside in Oklahoma. They had five sons and three daughters, namely: Edwin B., Water, Mamie G., Juliet, May, Jennie, Junnie and Wilson N., all single and living in Oklahoma. Mr. Smith's grandparents were from Tennessee and emigrated to Oklahoma in an early day. Mr. Smith is the youngest county judge in the state, he is well informed on general subjects, and has good training along the line of his profession, and is much esteemed and respected among his fellow citizens.

HENRY C. FISHER, one of the oldest citizens of Checotah; was born at Fishertown, a town ten miles southeast of Checotah, and is a son of William Fisher, in whose honor Fishertown was named. William Fisher was born in Alabama, in 1833, and came to the Territory in 1847, among the last of the Creek Indians to leave Alabama. His grandfather was a native of Germany, who came to America and married an Indian woman of the Creek tribe; their son Samuel was the father of William Fisher. William Fisher served in the Confederate army and was twice wounded; he participated in the battle of Honey Springs and many other engagements. The Fishers are among the best known families in eastern Oklahoma, and stand high in the estimation of all.

The early days of Henry C. Fisher were spent in his native place, and there he received his education. Upon reaching his majority he became actively interested in public affairs, but has now retired from politics and devotes his time to his farming and horticultural interests. A number of years ago he removed to Checotah, and owns one of the handsomest homes in the city. His homestead consists of three hundred and twenty acres of cultivated land and a large tract of pasture land. Besides raising cotton and corn he has an apple orchard of forty acres, all young trees, in the best state of productiveness, and has many fine varieties.

He has a number of trees bearing the Ben Davis variety, and seldom has a shortage, realizing a good annual income therefrom. This orchard is situated within a half mile of Checotah, and is said to be the finest in the state. He is a hustling and energetic farmer, and is a prominent and highly respected citizen.

In 1882 Mr. Fisher married Lucy B., daughter of James Davidson and Hettie C. (McIntosh) Willison. The Willison family are well known throughout the state, and James D. Willison was a well known and highly esteemed white man; his wife was a daughter of General McIntosh, of historical fame. Mrs. Fisher is the proud possessor of a number of family relics which were once owned by George Washington, such as knee buckles, punch bowl, spoons, etc., which descended to her through the Chandlers who were relatives of Martha Washington, from whom she is descended on her maternal side. Mr. Willison and his wife had eight children, six of whom reached maturity, namely: Kiamitia (deceased), wife of Thomas Scott; Aurora, wife of H. R. Collins, of Oktaha; Daniel N., of Arthur City, Texas; Mary B. (deceased), wife of George W. Shannon, of Gibson Station; Sarah M., wife of Samuel Barbee, of Wagoner, Oklahoma; Ruby D., wife of E. E. Weldon of Wagoner; J. D. (deceased), whose family resides at Wagoner; and Lucy B., Mrs. Fisher. To Mr. Fisher and his wife were born three children, namely: Carrie F., wife of W. C. McLean, of Checotah; Ollie Katherine, wife of W. C. Clark, a druggist of Checotah, and Eloise B., living at home.

**BEN D. GROSS.** Among the best-known attorneys of McIntosh county, Oklahoma, is Ben D. Gross, of Checotah. He is a native of Alabama, born March 4, 1872, son of Zaccheus K. and Rachel (Morgan) Gross. The Gross family came originally from Virginia and settled in what is now Jackson county, Alabama, where Zaccheus K. Gross was born; they came down the Tennessee river in a flat boat when Alabama was still a territory and the country was occupied by Cherokee and Creek Indians. Among the prominent Indian families was the Gunter

family. The father of Zaccheus K. Gross, David Gross, reared his family in what is now Jackson county, and died when Zaccheus was only nine years of age, leaving seven children, namely: John D., deceased, who died in the fall of 1899 in Jackson county, Alabama; Cyrus, who died in the Confederate army; Frank, who also died in the Confederate army; Stephen, deceased; Alabama, deceased, who was the wife of Clay Word, a minister of the Advent faith; Zaccheus K.; and Elizabeth, deceased, wife of James Smith, also deceased. Most of the family remained in Alabama.

Zaccheus K. Gross and his wife reared a family of eight children, namely: Ben D.; Elizabeth, wife of Edward C. Snodgrass, of Larkins Landing, Alabama; John Ruben, a farmer in Jackson county, Alabama; Thomas J., a student in the Southern University at Greensboro, Alabama; Cary F., of Montgomery, Alabama; Annia Agatha, living at home; Grady F., a student at home; and Ira M., at home. Mr. Gross and his wife still reside on the home place near Scottsboro, Alabama, where he and all his children were born. They all worship at the southern Methodist Episcopal church.

Ben D. Gross received his early education in the district schools of his native county, and later attended Scottsboro college, the normal school at Scottsboro, Alabama, and the Cumberland University, of Lebanon, Tennessee. He graduated from the last-named institution with the class of 1896, and with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. During the time he was preparing himself for his profession he taught school for some time, thus earning a college education. He first opened an office for the practice of law at Scottsboro, and in 1897 came to the Indian Territory, locating at Muskogee, then a small town, but rapidly growing. Here he was successful, and two years later entered into partnership with Messrs. Wisdom and Toomer. In 1900 this firm opened a branch office in Checotah, with Mr. Gross in charge. In 1903 Mr. Gross withdrew from this partnership, and practiced by himself until statehood, when he became associated with William M. Duffy, which partnership lasted but a short time. He has since been more or



less associated with Cheesie McIntosh, one of the best known attorneys in this portion of Oklahoma; however, each has his own private practice and they combine their forces only when mutually advantageous to do so. Mr. Gross is actively interested in public affairs, and has filled several offices, though not desirous of public honors. He held the office of city attorney three terms and also served some time as tax collector. Politically Mr. Gross is a prominent Democrat, of the so-called Jeffersonian type.

Mr. Gross is a public-spirited, representative citizen of the young state, and takes a commendable interest in all affairs pertaining to the growth and development of same. He is widely known, highly respected, and wields an influence for enterprise and prosperity. He is a member of Checotah Lodge No. 20, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

On December 28, 1904, Mr. Gross married Cora E., daughter of John P. and Rachel Salyer. Mr. Salyer was a native of Kentucky, and early in his life settled in Arkansas. Mr. Salyer and his first wife had nine children who reached maturity, namely: Albert (deceased), Nannie, John P., Jr., Mattie, Emma, David, Cora, Samuel and Garland. Nannie married Mr. N. J. Abner, of St. Paul, Arkansas; Mattie married Claud Lear, now of Checotah, Oklahoma; and Emma married John R. Johnson, of Hindsville, Arkansas. By his second marriage Mr. Salyer had six children, namely: Jacob, Daisy, Shelby, R. G., Pansy and Richard. Mr. Salyer resides in Hindsville, Arkansas, where he is a successful farmer and stock man. Mr. Gross and his wife have one daughter, Rachel Eugenia.

ULYSSES G. PHIPPEN, president of the First National Bank of Coweta, Wagoner county, has given the best of an essentially strong and loyal personality to advancing the development and civic prosperity of the state of Oklahoma, with whose interests he identified himself in the territorial epoch and of whose opulent resources and magnificent future he has had the keenest appreciation and prescience, so that his work has been

directed along normal lines and with a definite object ever in view. Of splendid initiative ability, inflexible integrity, vital energy and broad mental ken, he has made his power felt along varied lines of productive enterprise and stands to-day not only as one of the representative citizens of the fine new commonwealth with which he has cast in his lot, but also as a true type of the "captains of industry" in whose hands are safely reposed the agencies that make for progress and advanced civilization.

Mr. Phippen was born in LaRue county, Kentucky, on the 25th of January, 1864, and is a son of William J. and Mary (Bomar) Phippen, the former of whom was born at Somerset, Pulaski county, Kentucky, and the latter in that part of Harden county, that state, which is now included in LaRue county, where their marriage was solemnized. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Phippen settled in LaRue county, at a point above five miles distant from the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. There William J. Phippen became a prosperous farmer, and both he and his wife continued to maintain their home in Kentucky during the residue of their lives, which were marked by usefulness and high personal integrity, so that they held a secure place in the esteem of all who knew them. Of their eight children seven attained to years of maturity, and concerning them the following brief data are consistently entered in this sketch: A. W. is a resident of Springfield, Tennessee; Jemima is the wife of William H. Long, of Hart county, Kentucky; A. S. resides on the old homestead farm, which was the abiding place of the parents until their death; Artimisia D. is the wife of M. B. Routt, of LaRue county, Kentucky; E. Sherman, of LaRue county, and Ulysses G., of this sketch, are twins; Martha J. is the wife of Lovelace Tucker, of LaRue county, Kentucky; and Laura B. died at the age of two years.

Ulysses Grant Phippen was reared to maturity in his native state, where he lent his aid in the work and management of the home farm until he had attained to his legal majority and where he was afforded the advantages of the common schools of the period. In his twenty-first year Mr. Phippen



removed to the state of Texas, in 1885, and there he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-four years of age, when he made wise use of his earnings by applying the same to the securing of higher educational advantages. He entered Grayson College, at Whitewright, Grayson county, Texas, and there continued his studies for a period of four years. After leaving college he was for a time engaged in teaching in the public schools of Grayson county, and he then read law, but did not engage in active practice, turning his attention instead to active business affairs. He continued his residence in Texas until 1897, when he removed to the territory of Oklahoma and located at Shawnee, where he became manager of a wholesale grocery establishment. He held this executive position for about two years, and then became cashier of the Oklahoma State Bank in Shawnee, an incumbency which he retained until 1900, when he removed to Ada, then a new town, where, in November of that year, he effected the organization of the First National Bank, of which he became cashier, having full control of the affairs of the institution and being one of its heaviest stockholders. He disposed of his stock in this bank in November, 1902, and in the following year he came to the town of Coweta and organized the First National Bank of this place. The institution initiated business in July, 1903, and was the first banking house established in the new town of Coweta, though there were two state banks in what is designated as the old town of Coweta. In erecting the building for the First National Bank on the new townsite it was located in a practically isolated position in a cotton field, and it was the first building started in the now thriving little city of Coweta. As president of the new institution Mr. Phippen assumed active charge of its "counting rooms," which were in the little frame building and with naught of sumptuousness in appointments. He forthwith instituted, however, the erection of the present commodious and substantial bank building which is constructed of brick, being two stories in height and twenty-five by eighty feet in lateral dimensions. Concerning his efforts in founding this solid and popular in-

stitution the following pertinent statements were published in a recent industrial edition touching Coweta and its history: "In the year 1902 a visit to this immediate section convinced Mr. Phippen that the choicest belt of the Indian country lies between the Arkansas and Verdigris rivers, round about Coweta. With that dominant characteristic of his, the tendency to decide a matter quickly and definitely, he instantly determined to locate a bank here. Soon he got other capital interested with him, and the result was the founding of what is now that well known and substantial banking house, the First National Bank of Coweta." This bank was incorporated with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, and from modest deposits during the first year there has been a steady and substantial growth in the business of the institution, whose advantages and facilities have met with marked popular appreciation. C. C. Hultquist is vice-president of the bank and W. S. Vernon is cashier, and these officers are able coadjutors of the president, who has given to the institution a wise administration along duly conservative lines.

Mr. Phippen is the owner of a large amount of real estate in Coweta and also of valuable farming land in Wagoner county, and he has been a potent and inspiring force in connection with the growth and development of this section of the new state. He was president of the company which drilled the first gas well in Wagoner county, and this first well proved productive, thus encouraging the development of the natural gas resources of the locality. The property was finally sold to the company now supplying Coweta with gas, and is still producing under good pressure. When Mr. Phippen took up his residence in Coweta its population, including all races and nationalities, did not exceed two hundred and fifty persons, and all resided in the old town. The population of the present attractive little city is about two thousand, and the town is supplied with modern facilities and well ordered business houses of various kinds. The old town of Coweta was the tribal court town of the Creek Indian nation, and here the Indians assembled to make their selection

when it became necessary to elect a new chief. The old Coweta school, now abandoned, is located one-half mile east of the present town and is probably one of the oldest Indian schools in the state. But few of the Creek Indians are now to be found within the borders of Wagoner county.

From the article to which recourse was had for a preceding quotation the following pertinent statements are reproduced, with but slight paraphrase: "From his first day's residence here Mr. Phippen has never hesitated to give of his time and means to any and every thing which looked to the up-building of Coweta, developing the surrounding county and bringing to the attention of the outside world the wonderful possibilities of the state in general. President of the Commercial Club in Coweta, Mr. Phippen was largely instrumental in the organization of the Federation of Commercial Clubs of the territory, of which body he was made president, at Okmulgee, Indian Territory, in July, 1905. With his fine judgment, well equipped and well trained mind, his upright character and fearless courage to stand for the right, it has been to such men as U. G. Phippen that the people of this part of the new state have looked for leadership and for wisdom to champion their cause in the early formative days of its existence. Mr. Phippen's ardor for this country's immediate and rapid development has, on occasion, prompted him to respond to repeated calls of the people for public discussion of matters uppermost in their thoughts, and as a forceful public speaker he had made a deep impress upon the minds of the people in various parts of our new commonwealth."

Mr. Phippen was a member of the delegation sent from Oklahoma to Washington to memorialize Congress in a petition to grant statehood to Oklahoma and Indian Territories in combination as now constituted, and he proved a valuable member of this body. In politics, though never an aspirant for official preferment, he is aligned as a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democrat party and he has rendered effective service in its cause. He is affiliated with Coweta Lodge, No. 251, Free & Accepted Mason, and Coweta Lodge, Knights of Pythias. His re-

ligious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and Mrs. Phippen holds membership in the Christian church. He is a dominating factor in the business and civic life of his home city and county, and both he and his wife are leaders in the social activities of the community.

On the 25th of May, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Phippen to Miss Laud German, of Whitewright, Texas, where her parents, James L. and Eliza (Paxton) German, were early settlers. The German family was early founded in America and this is also true of the Phippen family, which is of English lineage and which sent its original representatives to America prior to the war of the Revolution. Mr. James L. German, the father of Mrs. Phippen, is a man whose active life is closely identified with the history of the state of Texas. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the present constitutions of his state, and has always lent his influence toward the material and moral good of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Phippen have no children.

CHARLES GIBSON. One of the oldest native-born residents of McIntosh county, Oklahoma is Charles Gibson, of Eufaula, who was born a mile and a half from the present town in 1846. He is a son of John Culpepper Gibson, of Scotch-Irish descent, who came among the Creek Indians in Alabama when a boy, and was reared there. He came to Creek Nation with the Creeks, but in passing through Mississippi married Pohly (or Polly), daughter of Tuslumugee Emonthler. He settled near where Eufaula now stands, and there reared his family. The first storehouse was built in 1833 at old North Fork Town, and he became the first bookkeeper in the nation; he was employed in similar work by private individuals. The old hammer used in building this house is still in the possession of his son, used sixty-six years since. The storehouse was built of logs, as there was no lumber here at that time, and this was the first house erected. Five boats were chartered by the government to transport the Indians, there being five or six hundred Indians on each boat, and the men in charge of the store also

came on the boats. The first permanent settlement of the Creek Indians was at North Fork Town. John C. Gibson received his education in Alabama, and was one of the eight white men who came to the Territory at this time, the others being: Ben Pater, father of Chief Pater, Jack Pater, John Gordon, and four whose names Mr. Gibson has forgotten. As he was a white man, he had only an advisory voice in the councils of the Nation, though he was highly esteemed by all. By his first marriage Mr. Gibson reared three children, namely: John H., of the Choctaw Nation; Charles; and Martha Jane, wife of William Walker, of McIntosh county. Mrs. Gibson died in 1849, and Mr. Gibson married Elsie, daughter of John Boson, who was a brother of Amos Boson, chief of Hicheta Town. To this union were born two children who reached maturity, Isaiah, deceased, whose family resides in Eufaula, and Walter, deceased. Mr. Gibson died in 1866.

The education received by Charles Gibson was meager, but by his ambition and close application he has educated himself to such an extent that he is possessed of more than ordinary intelligence and learning. During the latter part of 1864 Mr. Gibson joined Company I, under Captain Fields, of the First Cherokee Regiment, serving under General Stand Watie; he was assigned to scout duty, and served in this capacity during the entire nine months of his service. While standing guard one night he heard some one approach and asked for the countersign; when this was not given he marched his captive to the campfire and there discovered him to be none other than the commander, General Stand Watie, to the astonishment of all. Of the entire number in Company I only three now survive.

At the close of the war Mr. Gibson returned home and engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Gibson has met with more than ordinary success as a farmer and stockman, and has spent twenty-four years as a salesman in a store, twenty years in Eufaula for G. W. Grayson & Brother, and the remainder of the time with William Fisher. In 1897 Mr. Gibson embarked in the grocery business in Eufaula, and in 1899 lost his en-

tire stock by fire, since which time he has devoted his time to his other interests, principally real estate. Mr. Gibson is well known all over the eastern portion of Oklahoma, and is one of the most successful and prominent citizens. He is past master of the oldest lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in the section, now Eufaula Lodge No. 1.

When the Dawes Commission was established at Muskogee Mr. Gibson became interpreter for the commission, and he was at one time the Creek representative of the Five Civilized Tribes in a grand council; there were also twenty-three uncivilized tribes represented in the council, the object of which was to establish a more friendly footing between the Indians and the government. He did not hold any other important offices until after statehood, and in 1907 was elected county commissioner, taking his office in 1908. He was a member of the first jury in the first United States Court held in Muskogee, the jurymen all being members of the Masonic order.

Mr. Gibson has been twice married, first to Susan, daughter of John Williams, a full blood Cherokee, nephew of Thomas Starr. They reared no children of their own, but cared for thirty-four orphans in their thirty-one years of married life, educating each one, two of whom were white. In 1889 Mr. Gibson married (second) Modena Aultman, one-eighth Creek, daughter of Henry and Melvina (Doyle) Aultman, Irish and Creek in nationality. Of this marriage three children were born, namely: Vernie M., Charles C. and Rush Roosevelt. During the visit of President Roosevelt to Muskogee Mrs. Gibson presented him with a fan made from the tail of a bald eagle, and Roosevelt has since sent several letters to the boys. She is a member of the Baptist church, as was his first wife.

JOHN A. WICKS, a merchant, farmer and stock raiser of Braggs, was born in Calhoun county, Mississippi, in 1862. He is a son of John A. and Jane (Brewster) Wicks, also natives of that state. He was a soldier in the Confederate army, and died soon after the beginning of the war, leaving a widow and



four children, John being the youngest. The oldest son, James A., deceased, is buried in Muskogee; Jane A., of Tunica, Mississippi; and Edna, the deceased wife of James Smith. Mrs. Wicks died in 1880.

John A. Wicks received but little education in his boyhood and after the death of his mother came to Muskogee county, Oklahoma, with six other boys, each possessing about ten dollars to pay for their passage on a wagon, and walking part of the way, as there was no railroad in that section then. He located at Tahlequah, and the first work he found was making rails, for which work he received his board and seventy-five cents per hundred rails. Later he carried mail for the government, both by horseback and stage, beginning in 1881 and continuing until 1884. At the time of his marriage he became a cowboy and worked with cows for three years, and then purchased a farm on the Arkansas River, near Braggs, where he reared his family. He purchased the land, consisting of one hundred and eighty-five acres, in 1885, only four acres being then under cultivation, and the remainder covered with a heavy cane growth. At present he has one hundred and seven acres under cultivation and well improved, and has a comfortable house as well as good outbuildings. He owns also several other farms along the river.

In 1905 Mr. Wicks moved into Braggs and engaged in a mercantile business, in which he has met with good success. He erected the first brick building in Braggs, of two stories, with offices on the second floor. He also has the distinction of having ginned and baled the first cotton ever ginned in Tahlequah. He is extensively engaged in buying, raising and selling cattle. He is the winner of his own fortune and prosperity, being a self-made man in the truest sense, and he not only owns extensive farm lands but also a large amount of property in the town of Braggs on part of which his handsome residence is located. Politically he is a Republican, and is a member of the Church of God; he also belongs to the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and to the Royal Arch Masons of Webbers Falls, also to the Scottish Rite Masons of McAlester. He is not an of-

fice seeker, and has never filled an elective office. Mr. Wicks has had a personal acquaintance with many of the "bad men" of the county, among them: Ed Christie, a full blood Indian noted as an outlaw and murderer; Cherokee Bill (Bill Crosby), a half-breed Indian; Big Chewey, a full blood Indian; and Jack Spaniard, a half blood Mexican and Cherokee.

In 1884 Mr. Wicks married Lizzie, daughter of Michael Hildebrand, and granddaughter of Joseph Hildebrand. Her father was a native of this country, but her great-grandfather came from Germany. John A. Wicks and his wife were the parents of four children, namely: George, a farmer; John A., a farmer; Nancy J.; and one deceased. Mrs. Wicks died in 1895, and in 1897 Mr. Wicks married Nannie Hildebrand, a half sister to his first wife and by whom he had children as follows: Joseph, Benjamin D. and one deceased. In 1899 Mr. Wicks married Ada Brown, and they became the parents of four children, two of whom survive, Arthur and Everett Wicks.

JOHN WASHINGTON BREEDLOVE, who died at Fort Smith, May 18, 1904, was one of the pioneers of the place who laid the foundation of a prosperous community and who, while advancing to great prominence himself, did not forget the comfort and enjoyment of his fellows, but labored for them as for himself. He was one of the first merchants of Muldrow, was president of its first bank, publicly served the Cherokee nation, of which he was a member by marriage, and accomplished more than any other citizen in bringing the people of Sequoyah county into telephonic communication, thus adding immeasurably to their commercial strength and individual happiness. If he had accomplished nothing else than the last named work, his name would have been gratefully remembered by all residents, young and old, of this section of Oklahoma.

Mr. Breedlove was born in Breen county, Missouri, August 14, 1852, and is a son of Simpson and Sarah (Hicks) Breedlove, both natives of Tennessee, but residents of Evansville, Washington county, Arkansas, at the outbreak of the Civil war. At that time the





*J. W. Brewster*



father was engaged in the sheep business, but left his flocks to join the Confederate cause. It was the fortune of war that he should be made a prisoner by the Federalists and drop from earthly sight forever. His widow reared the children of the family, followed her son, John W., to the Cherokee country, and remained near him until her death in 1892. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Simpson Breedlove were as follows: Martha, who married Richard Leach, of Muldrow; Nancy, who became the wife of Nathan Leach, and died at that place; William H., who died at Duncan, Oklahoma; Myra, who was married thrice and died as Mrs. William A. Sanders at Claremore, that state; John W., of this sketch; and James L., who passed away unmarried.

After completing his education at Cane Hill College, Arkansas, John W. Breedlove came to the Cherokee nation and taught school for a time, when he engaged in the stock business and laid the foundation of his future prosperity and power for good. In 1888 he embarked in various mercantile enterprises at Muldrow; established himself as one of its first business men and continued thus active for eleven years. Although this was a period of money-making, it was also one of comparative isolation from the greater outside world, as the town had for a number of years no other communication with other sections of the county than through the mails; and even they were irregular. Several of the localities surrounding Muldrow had installed the telephone system and Mr. Breedlove conceived the business-like, not to say beneficent project, of uniting these scattered links into a continuous chain, thereby bringing the communities into those intimate relations which are so conducive to commercial and social development. He finally built a line from Muldrow to Fort Smith and Wagoner, thence to Muskogee, Fort Gibson and Tahlequah; as well as a line direct to Spiro and Stigler. With these lines in operation came a demand for lines connecting the homes of farmers and ranchmen, and Mr. Breedlove eventually placed telephones in operation for the benefit of settlers in the vicinity of Muldrow. Before he died, in fact, his efforts had resulted in

binding together, by means of the telephone, practically every point in Sequoyah county, and his completed enterprise composed both a valuable asset of his estate and a fine tribute to his energetic, able and thoughtful character. Throughout these labors he had also retained large interests in farming and stock raising, and at his decease he owned considerable property in Muldrow. In 1896 he became a stockholder in the Lang Shoe Company of Fort Smith, and when the necessity for a bank arose in Muldrow he assisted in its organization and became its first president. He also devoted considerable time to the public affairs of the Cherokee nation and served in its last council house. It should be added that he had read law and had been admitted to practice before the Indian courts, but utilized his legal knowledge chiefly in the furtherance and protection of his business, financial and property interests. The deceased was a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. His religious connections were with the Methodist church at Fort Smith, where his death occurred. Even a cursory review of the foregoing facts indicate a remarkable force and elevation of character, and stamp the departed as a character whose influence was of the deepest and best.

On August 25, 1875, Mr. Breedlove married Miss Carrie Bruton, daughter of the late well known Dr. C. W. Bruton and a sister of W. O. Bruton one of the foremost citizens of Muldrow. Rev. W. S. Derrick, then laboring in this country as a minister, but now a banker and foremost citizen of Madill, performed the ceremony. The issue of their marriage was as follows: James Willoughby, a lawyer of Sallisaw, Oklahoma, who married Miss Mary B. Eiffert and is the father of Willoughby W. Jack and William Curtis; Robert Bruton, who died in infancy; Caswell Wright, also deceased, who during his short life took a prize at Fort Smith fair; William Otway, a business man of Muldrow, who married Miss Cecil Watts and is the father of Bessie Eberlie; John Chisholm, a graduate of Washington University, St. Louis (class of 1908) and who is now a druggist at Muldrow; Cassie, who married Owen Owen, of Caney, Kansas; Wharton

Hicks also a graduate in pharmacy of Washington University (1908) and in the drug business at Muldrow; Walton David, who is engaged in the livery business; Otho, who died in infancy; Napoleon and Willard Stapler, who died in infancy; and Charles Winchester, the youngest of the twelve children, and who is also living with the honored and well-to-do widow.

**O. LON CONNER.** As assistant state agent for Oklahoma of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, with headquarters in Vinita, O. Lon Conner occupies a commanding position among the strongest and most able underwriters of the country, having in the year 1908 ranked the highest in the volume of business written of any of the two thousand solicitors employed by his company. A native of Oklahoma, he was born, February 12, 1877, in the Cherokee Nation, near Fairland, Ottawa county, where his father, Frank M. Conner, located when a young man.

Born in Jasper county, Missouri, in 1851, Frank M. Conner migrated to the Cherokee Nation, and having established himself in the Delaware district, near Fairland, was there engaged in general farming and in cattle raising and dealing, and where he still resides. He married, near Fairland, Rebecca Duncan, a daughter of Green Duncan, who emigrated to Oklahoma from the old Cherokee country in the east. Four children were born to them, as follows: O. Lon, the special subject of this brief notice; Crawford, of Fairland; Lula, wife of W. H. James, of Narcissa, Oklahoma; and Leonard, living near Fairland.

Remaining on the home farm until nineteen years old, O. Lon Conner decided by that time that some other occupation would suit him better. Securing therefore a position as manager of a store in Fairland, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits five years. He was then appointed criminal deputy under United States Marshal W. H. Darrough, of the northern district of the Indian Territory, and served in that capacity for three and one-half years. Engaging then in the life insurance business, Mr. Conner was a solicitor for the Equitable Life Insurance Com-

pany of New York for two years, during which time he rapidly climbed the ladder of success, becoming the forty-fifth man in the amount of business written up among the thousands of salesmen over the United States in the employ of that great organization. Mr. Conner then assumed his present position with the National Life of the United States of America, and has here plainly demonstrated his ability to produce a business that places him in a high position in the estimation of his employers. In 1907 he had the distinction of winning the diamond watch offered as a prize by the company, and also won a diamond ring, while in 1908 he led all of the other numerous solicitors in the amount of business, having in that time written up more than three hundred thousand dollars worth.

Although now identified with the Republican party, Mr. Conner has no political aspirations, his entire attention being devoted to the insurance business, and to his private interests.

On December 30, 1896, Mr. Conner was united in marriage with Kate E. Yeargain, a daughter of James Yeargain, of Beatty's Prairie, who married Mary Kinney, a Cherokee. Three children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Conner, namely: Nevada Maud, born in 1898; Lon Jay, born in 1900; and Clifton Sidney, born in 1902.

Mr. Conner has a pleasant home on the corner of Ross and Canadian streets, in Vinita, and is connected with several companies doing development work in the oil field, and operating their leases. He also owns farms of several hundred acres, which he is fast improving and bringing under cultivation, they being in Ottawa county, near Fairland, a region modestly claiming to be in the richest and most fertile part of Oklahoma. Fraternally Mr. Conner is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to McAlester Consistory; and is also a member and the first exalted ruler of Vinita Lodge No. 1162, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

**BENJAMIN F. PADEN**, of Stilwell, one-eighth Cherokee Indian, was born August 22, 1835, eight miles west of Stilwell, in



Adair county. In infancy he moved with his father, Benjamin Paden, to Van Buren, Alabama, and lived there from 1836 until 1857, on a farm. He then returned and settled with his father near Stilwell, in what was then known as the Flint District of the Cherokee Nation. He took his allotment four miles east of Stilwell, where he still resides.

Benjamin Paden came to the Cherokee Nation in 1883, and settled near Evansville, Oklahoma, where he lived two years and then returned to Alabama. During these two years the son Benjamin was born, and he lived in Alabama twenty years, returning then to the Cherokee Nation, to the Flint District, which is now Adair county, Oklahoma. The family lived four years at the old home there, and then the war came on and they emigrated to the Red River. While there the father died, passing away in 1864. He left a wife and nine children, only five of whom lived to take allotments. They were: Benjamin F.; A. T., who married Martha Vickory; Jeff, married Martha Adair; Martha, who married John Evans; and Maggie, who married Richard L. Taylor. Benjamin Paden's wife was Elmira Miller, born in Georgia in 1816, and she died in 1884.

Benjamin F. Paden served in the Civil war as picket in the Confederate army from 1863 until the close of the struggle. He is a man of enterprise and intelligence, having a fair education. Mr. Paden married Lucinda John, a full-blooded Cherokee woman, born in 1854. Their daughter Marietta was born January 9, 1883, and died on May 26, 1887. Their other children are: Jennie May, married George Smith, and located in Stilwell; Marguerite, married George McKee and settled on her allotment six miles east of Stilwell; Benjamin F., and Lucinda E., and Susan A., who live at home.

**CHARLES W. KING**, postmaster of the town of Muldrow and active in the business and political life of Sequoyah county, was born in Loudon county, Tennessee, April 26, 1870, being a member of an old family of that state.

His grandfather was John Sevier King, who in turn was a great-grandson of the

John Sevier whose name has a foremost place in Tennessee history, he having been the first governor of the state. John Sevier King was born in Tennessee and died in 1880, aged sixty-eight. He was circuit court clerk of Loudon county, and a man of local prominence. He married Martha Earnest, and their children were: Robert G., Maria, wife of John H. Campbell; Nancy, who married William J. Wells, William H.; Addie, who married J. R. Fryar; and Rufus A.

William H. King, the father, was born in Roane county, Tennessee, August 31, 1843, and acquired a fair knowledge of books when a boy. He enlisted in the Union army and was a private in Captain Bird's company of the First Tennessee Infantry, being with Sherman's army till the close of the war. A few years after the war he was elected register of Roane county on the Republican ticket, and subsequently moved to Loudon county, where he was a farmer, with a strong inclination to political activity. He served as deputy sheriff of Loudon county, and after locating in Meigs county was elected to the legislature in 1887, serving with distinction in the lower house. He died in May, 1909. He was a member of the Methodist church. He married, November 28, 1867, Cynthia T. Fryar. Her father, H. J. Fryar, was a farmer, and two of her brothers died in Andersonville prison during the war. She died in 1884. Their children were: Ulysses H., who died in Tennessee; Charles W.; Mrs. B. K. Henley, Mrs. T. B. Baldwin and Mrs. D. F. Lankford, of Tennessee.

Charles W. King was reared and educated in his native state, attending the high school at Decatur and the Grand University at Athens. He entered the employ of Ashford & Company, a commission firm of Chattanooga, and later had charge of the business of Himes Brothers of that city. On leaving Tennessee he located at Waco, Texas, and was there until 1893, and then in 1894 located in the Cherokee Nation. He was engaged in farming and school teaching until 1905, when he became connected with the Wolf-Mayer Mercantile Company of Muldrow.

He has been active in Republican politics in the Sequoyah district from the begin-

ning of the statehood movement, and at the first county convention, as member of the committee on resolutions, helped name the first candidates for county office. He declined to be a candidate for nomination as county clerk. He has served several terms as precinct committeeman and helped to organize the district about Muldrow into an effective working body before election. On April 3, 1909, Mr. King was appointed postmaster of Muldrow. He succeeds J. H. Bowers, whose death closed a long service in this office.

Mr. King married, at Muldrow, July 15, 1894, Miss Lula Jackson. She was born in Crawford county, Arkansas, February 20, 1876, a daughter of John and Nancy (Hargrave) Jackson, whose other children were W. J., J. C. and Henry Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. King's children are Stella, Ulysses, Walter, Inez and Austin.

JAMES G. DENTON, justice of the peace of Sallisaw and in this capacity an influential figure in the legal and civil affairs of Sequoyah county, came to Oklahoma in 1885. In that year, as an orphan of thirteen, he located near Poteau with several brothers and sisters, both older and younger than himself. After some years of irregular schooling and occupation James G. became the driver for a freighting wagon run by a merchant between Fort Smith and Hartford, Arkansas, and his employer (R. Y. Baldwin) afterward took him into his store as a clerk. When his savings would warrant it, he continued his interrupted schooling at Mountain Home, Arkansas, but with the dissipation of his small educational fund he resumed work near Poteau. While in the employ of the McMurtrys, well known stock dealers of LeFlore county, he laid aside sufficient to enable him to take special courses at West Plains and Springfield, Missouri. He then began his career as a resident of Sallisaw.

Judge Denton's first work at Sallisaw was in connection with a mercantile clerkship, and for the succeeding fourteen years he was identified with the business progress of the place, either as employer or employee. During that period he was also commis-

sioned as notary public of the eleven recording districts. He was elected township justice on the Democratic ticket and went into office with the incoming of the new state government in November, 1907, his term expiring on the 1st of November, 1911. He was the first justice of the peace to be sworn in Sequoyah county, and tried the first law suit and performed the first marriage ceremony among his fellow officials of the county. The couple married were James Parker and Della Palmer. As a fraternalist Mr. Denton is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Red Men.

Mr. Denton is a native of Lincoln county, Illinois, born December 17, 1872, a son of James M. Denton, in early life a steamboat captain on the Mississippi river, but later a farmer in Lincoln county, where he died in 1878. His brothers, Jesse, George W. and Isaac, all passed their lives near Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Captain Denton was a native of Ireland, born in 1818, and married Miss Elizabeth Cambron, an Alabama lady who died in Texas county, Missouri, in 1881, and is buried near Licking. By a former wife he was the father of W. I., who died in the Choctaw nation leaving a family; Sterling, who was assassinated and robbed near Newport, Arkansas; and Hannah H., who is the wife of George W. Hill, of Texas county, Missouri. By his second wife Captain Denton was the father of James G., of this notice; Frank L., of Ritchie, Missouri; and Jeannette, who married John Stafford, of Seneca, that state. James G. Denton was married in Sallisaw, March 10, 1887, to Miss Millie E. Johnston, daughter of Erastus Johnston and his wife (nee Amanda Loggains), who has borne him Arthur Franklin, Claudie E., Virgie E., Oscar G. and Sterling Sherrill Denton.

NICHOLAS PATE, treasurer of Sequoyah county and the first incumbent under state government, is thoroughly qualified by experience and absolute integrity and reliability to discharge the duties of that responsible office. He is a Tennessee man, born in Henderson county, July 19, 1860, his parents

being Daniel E. and Mary (Rushing) Pate. On both sides of the family his forefathers were North Carolinians, the paternal branch extending into Tennessee, of which Daniel E. was a native and a lifelong farmer, as well as a shoemaker. During the Civil war he was especially busy in both lines, much of his footwear being made under contract with the Confederate government. He died in his native state at the age of sixty-five, his widow's last years being spent at Sallisaw, where she died in 1897, at the age of sixty-seven.

The future county treasurer was first educated in the rural schools of Tennessee, and from the age of seventeen to twenty-seven he was a teacher himself. During this period he completed his own schooling at Saltillo, that state; in 1885 came into the southwest and taught a few months at Hagerville, Arkansas, and then journeyed to the Pacific coast and to the state of Oregon, where he resumed his school work, engaged in carpentry and finally operated a shingle mill. These employments consumed two years of his time, after which he re-established himself as a teacher in Arkansas, and the succeeding five years were spent as an educator in Crawford county. At this juncture he came to the Cherokee nation, located at Vian and took charge of a school near Vian, spending his vacations in farming. In 1897 he commenced to clerk in a Sallisaw drug store, afterward became proprietor of a business, but was the assistant of Dr. V. W. Hudson in that line when he was put forward as a candidate for the county trusteeship. He had already had four years experience as city treasurer of Sallisaw, from 1903 to 1907, and, besides this special experience, his general business career had tended to well qualify him for the discharge of his larger duties, which he assumed November 16, 1907. He is a careful and efficient official, a property owner and a substantial and honored citizen. In fraternal matters Mr. Pate is a Master Mason, having been identified with the order for twenty years, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for ten years. He also belongs to both auxiliaries.

On November 4, 1900, Mr. Pate married,

in Benton county, Arkansas, Miss Maggie Marion, daughter of L. S. Marion, both father and daughter being natives of North Carolina, the year of Mrs. Pate's birth being 1879. The children of this union are as follows: Hazel, who was born in 1901 and died in infancy; Leo, born February 22, 1903; Blanch, born in March, 1906; Floyd, born in April, 1907; and Dot, born in January, 1909.

**ARGYLE QUESENBURY.** At Sallisaw, the county seat of Sequoyah county, the pioneer merchant who started the ripples of commerce there and has since lived to see and to welcome the flood of business which has come with the growth and establishment of the county seat, is Argyle Quesenbury. He has spent all his life on the southwestern frontier, having been born in old Fort Smith on the border between the white man's and red man's country, on June 9, 1840. His subsequent business relations and marriage with a member of the Cherokee tribe have made him an adopted citizen of the Indian Territory, and for more than a third of a century he has been a substantial figure among his people.

He was in school until sixteen, having been a student of Cane Hill College, Arkansas. The outbreak of the Civil war found him a clerk in a store at Fort Smith, and he joined Colonel Churchill's regiment of mounted rifles (the same Churchill was later governor of Arkansas), in General Reynolds' brigade, Walthall's division, and Stuart's corps. After participating in the battle of Pea Ridge, he was transferred to the eastern Confederate armies, his first serious engagement being at Richmond, Kentucky, after which he was at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Jackson (Miss.), in the Atlanta campaign, battle of Jonesboro (Ga.), closing his field service in the hard battle of Franklin (Tenn.). He was on a furlough when Lee's surrender came, and was in Texas at the conclusion of the war. Contrary to the average experience, his four years' arduous service left him in greater physical vigor than when he first took up arms. His weight of ninety-two pounds in 1861 had increased to one hundred and



forty-five, and the training of war seemed to strengthen him and guarantee him for a life of threescore and ten, carrying these years with the vigor and spirit of the man of middle age.

At the close of the war a venture of cotton raising near Fort Smith proved unprofitable. With two wagon-loads of merchandise, he journeyed to the interior of the Cherokee Nation and on the site of Sallisaw set up his mercantile enterprise in a pen-like structure which stood just in front of his present home. His first home was a pole house near by. His equipment was primitive, but in keeping with the primitive times, and his stock of goods was sufficient for the needs of the populace.

In 1886 he abandoned the counter and engaged in farming and stock raising, his extensive domain being grazed over by many cattle bearing his brand. It is worthy of mention that he was among the first in this part of the territory to engage in the culture of small fruits, but after two years of only partial success he gave it up and resumed the growing of the more staple products of cotton and corn.

When the national lands were allotted, he and his family made their choice of lands adjacent to the village of Sallisaw. His and his wife's homesteads lie on the east and north of the growing town and already have the high values of suburban real estate. The family residence, though within sight and sound of the business district, is situated on a slope and pleasantly retired among native forest trees and landscape surroundings of unusual beauty. The Quesenbury additions, No. 1 and No. 2, have already been placed upon the market, and much of their area substantially improved.

As the years of his residence have passed with increasing prosperity from a material point of view, so in civic usefulness and public esteem Mr. Quesenbury has likewise continued to grow. A few years after the incorporation of Sallisaw he was chosen mayor, and has served in the same office since then. His management of the town finances was especially pleasing to the citizenship, since the securities were brought to par from the discount basis on which they had hitherto

stood. He was partly responsible for turning over to the public schools a surplus fund. He has often served on the board of education. Under the tribal government he was a Progressive in politics, a member of the Downing party, but in state politics has adhered to the Democracy.

This family of Quesenburys a century ago had its seat in Tennessee. Thomas Quesenbury was born in Winchester, that state, in 1807. He migrated with his father's family to Arkansas, and was married at Big Mulberry to Mary Ketler, who was born in Louisiana, and died in 1869. Their children were: Argyle (of this sketch); William D., who died while in the Confederate army; Walter, Alfred and Henry, all deceased, the last named dying in 1872.

Mr. Quesenbury's grandfather, after moving from Tennessee to Arkansas, became a large landowner, planter and slaveholder, and lived to the age of eighty-four. By his marriage to Betsy Bean he had the following large family: Sallie, wife of Alfred Henderson, who moved to Texas; Thomas, mentioned in the preceding paragraph; Mary A., who married Jo Aerheart and spent her life in Texas; William D., who died unmarried; Susan, who became the wife of Jack Williamson; Betsy, who became Mrs. Alfred Shores, of Franklin county, Arkansas; Robert and Julia, who died young; Frances, who married J. F. Quayle, a merchant of Ozark, Arkansas.

Argyle Quesenbury married, in January, 1867, Miss Harriet B. Wheeler, daughter of John F. Wheeler, printer and publisher of Oklahoma. The wife of the latter was a sister of the famous General Stand Watie, or Isaac Watie, as the English interpretation of the name would be. Mrs. Quesenbury was born near Tahlequah in 1840. The children of her marriage are: Mary, wife of Dr. R. T. Kelleam, of Sallisaw; Ida, wife of Eugene Beasley, of Sallisaw; Sadie, wife of C. O. Frye; Mrs. Lucy Brodie, a widow; and Theodore, who died in 1901, aged twenty-six, when just entering upon a professional career. Mr. Quesenbury is an elder in the local Presbyterian church. He has been a member of the school board for more than seven years, and had charge of the building



of the new school house, which was erected at a cost of thirty thousand dollars.

GEORGE A. RAINWATER, register of deeds of Sequoyah county, came to Oklahoma in 1897 from Logan county, Arkansas, where his birth occurred April 24, 1879. His education was obtained in the country schools of that community and at Pea Ridge Normal College, after which he taught four terms in the district schools of Sequoyah county. Then (in 1906) he located at Sallisaw, and was employed in a general store when he was named by the Democratic county convention as their candidate for register of deeds. He was elected over his Republican opponent by the narrow margin of four votes, one of the features of the contest being his stirring campaign songs. Mr. Rainwater went into office with the new state, November 16, 1907, and he has since made an enviable record as an active and efficient official.

George A. Rainwater is a son of George W. Rainwater, who was born in Carroll county, Georgia, December 3, 1837, and was a young planter of that state when he joined the Nineteenth Infantry for service under Lee in the Army of Northern Virginia. Although he took part in all the fierce and stubborn fighting in Virginia which marked the years 1863-4, he escaped without being wounded or imprisoned. George W. Rainwater was the fifth in a family of seven, his father, James Rainwater, having spent his life within the bounds of Georgia. The former married Miss Nancy Parish before the Civil war, and not long after its close left Georgia and settled in Logan county, Arkansas, where he resided until the migration to the Cherokee country. Since that time he and his wife have been identified with Haskell county, now Oklahoma. On September 9, 1900, George A. Rainwater, of this sketch, married, in Sallisaw, Miss Ollie Morgan, daughter of Julian Morgan, who came to Oklahoma from Crawford county, Arkansas, where Mrs. Rainwater was born March 14, 1882. The children of this union are Miskey, Lowell and Clevlie.

JAMES FRANKLIN PHILLIPS, one of the old residents of the Indian Nation, was born in what was then known as Going Snake District in the Cherokee Nation, July 4, 1852. He is a son of Elijah and Sidney (Crittenden) Phillips. Elijah was the son of James Phillips, born in Paris, France, whose father was a prominent man in his native country. The Crittenden family also came originally from France. The Phillips family landed in New Orleans and there took the oath of citizenship soon after that section of country was purchased by the United States Federal government. Later they removed to North Carolina, where Elijah Phillips was reared to manhood, and where he met and married his first wife, Miss Wright, a quarter-blood Cherokee. They came to the Indian Nation in 1833, making most of the journey by steamer and landing at the mouth of the Sallisaw river. Mr. Phillips located in the Going Snake district near Fort Wayne, in the Cherokee Nation. Here his first wife died; they were parents of two sons, John and Jeff. John married a sister of James F. Phillips' mother, thus becoming a brother-in-law of his father. Mr. Phillips married (second) Sidney, daughter of William and Betsey Crittenden, of French and Indian descent. Mr. Crittenden was of English and Indian descent; Major Downing, an Englishman, married an Indian girl named Checoowa, and they had a daughter, Williah, who married a Crittenden and raised a family of children. William Crittenden and his wife, Betsey House, were parents of Sidney Crittenden. Elijah Phillips was a farmer and stock raiser, and died about 1874, leaving a widow and five children, namely: Nancy, wife of Noah Whisenhunt, of Oklahoma; Sarah, deceased wife of Tyler Forman; H. P., deceased; James E.; and Palmyra, wife of Charles Whitmeyer.

James F. Phillips grew to manhood on his father's farm and received his education in the Cherokee public schools at Westville. When seventeen years of age he engaged in farming and stock raising on his own account near his birthplace. In 1883 he moved his family to the farm he now occupies. At that time the people were scattered, and between his home and Checotah, a distance of

ten miles, were only two small log houses, the dwellers having only about five or six acres each under cultivation. These neighbors were Frank Wells and his brother Sam. Checotah at that time had a telegraph office and stock pens, but no resident section, and west of there the first house was that of William Gentry, a distance of fourteen miles. The entire country about here was a vast range, occupied by horses and cattle. Most of the settlers then cultivated only some six or eight acres, where they raised corn for bread and hominy. Wheat and oats were not raised here, and they did not raise grain for feeding their stock. All kinds of wild game abounded except buffalo, which by that time had been driven farther westward. Mr. Phillips, Bill Gentry, William Lablanch and old Mr. Fisher would meet some fifteen or twenty miles from home and spend a day or two in chasing foxes. Mr. Phillips, from his front porch, has seen as many as thirty deer at one time going quietly along their way, and on the land he now cultivates has seen as many as five hundred turkeys at one time, going from one hill to another; the turkeys passed over the beautiful prairie valley now under cultivation, and thus came clearly into view.

Mr. Phillips and his family had all their allotments adjoining, and have under cultivation some three hundred acres. He is a breeder of fine cattle and horses, and is one of the most progressive and highly esteemed men of the old Canadian district, the southern portion of McIntosh county. He takes an active interest in educational matters and is a director of the school in his neighborhood. He is politically independent, although his principles are rather in favor of the Democratic party. The family worships at the Christian church. He is one of the oldest members of Checotah Lodge Number 28, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Phillips married (first) Nance, daughter of Malachi and Mahalia Parris, the former one-sixteenth Cherokee and his wife a white woman. Mr. Phillips and his wife had four children, namely: Charlotte, deceased, was married first to W. D. Harris, by whom she had six children, and married second Jack Chastin; Annie, wife of Julius Edington, of Shamrock, Texas; Sidney, wife

of William Johns; and Fannie, wife of Joe Bridges. Mr. Phillips married (second) Mrs. Bettie McDaniel, daughter of James and Peggie (Wicked) Harman, of German and Cherokee descent. Mr. Harman was reared in North Carolina, and his wife was one-quarter Cherokee. Mr. Harman and his wife were parents of the following children who reached maturity: Charley; Mary, deceased; Sallie, deceased wife of Isaac Usry; Jessie; John, deceased; Bettie, Mrs. Phillips; Eliza, deceased wife of John Youse. Mrs. Phillips had been previously married to Alexander McDaniel, and they had two children, Mary, wife of Thomas Cowen, and Ella, wife of William Coleman. Mr. Phillips and his second wife have six children living, namely: Jessie J., Nancy, Ida, Laura L., Rachiel and Walter Lee. Ida married George Storms.

CHARLES O. FRYE was born November 2, 1854, in Sallisaw, Sequoyah county, and is the pioneer of his home town; is a lawyer long identified with the government of the Cherokee nation and is himself descended from a signer of the original constitution granted to his people by the United States government in 1835, and served as a delegate to the constitutional convention which framed the laws of the state of Oklahoma. Thus has his family been closely connected with the remarkable development of the Indian-American civilization and its absorption into the body politic of an advanced commonwealth of the United States. Edward M. Frye, the father of Charles O., was a white man of German blood and a native of Georgia who came to the Indian country with the Cherokee emigrants of 1835. Young Puppy, his grandfather, a full blooded Cherokee, was also of the tribe which journeyed to the allotted lands west of the Mississippi, being one of the signers of the constitution adopted by his people which constituted them one of the Five Indian Nations. He was a farmer, a man of evident influence and spent the remainder of his life in the Flint district. His daughter, Nancy Puppy, married Edward M. Frye, father of Charles O. Frye, her husband dying in 1867, at the age of sixty-five,



Chas. D. Mee





and she herself passing away in 1861, at forty-nine. Edward M. Frye lived the life of a farmer, but also became a public character from his many years of service as district clerk of the Indian courts. He became the father of the following children: Moses, who died during the Civil war as a major in the Confederate army; Cynthia, who married Ellis Sanders and died in Sequoyah county in 1870; Charlotte, who married Richard Bengé and passed away in 1879; Rosanna, who became Mrs. George Elliott and lived until 1868; Elizabeth, who married John Candy and died in 1867; Mary, who became Mrs. Samuel Sanders and lives at Dwight Mission, Oklahoma; Charles O.; and Walter, who died in 1892, leaving a family of two children.

The work of the farm occupied the boyhood and youth of Charles O. Frye and three months of schooling furnished him with his sole book learning until after he had passed his twentieth year. In spite of this scant learning he was elected clerk of the Sequoyah district and served in that capacity for three terms of two years each. This position gave him an opportunity for study, and he not only became proficient in the legal forms of the court, but read law and was admitted to the Cherokee bar. In 1883 he was elected to the Cherokee senate, served two years; was president of the board of education in 1885-7; and in 1892 was re-elected to the senate. During the years of his official tenure Mr. Frye practiced his profession and also superintended his farming interests about the village of Sallisaw. At the platting of that town in the late seventies he had been the first to build upon its site, moving thither with his young bride. Sallisaw has continued his residence, he has labored for its growth and taken pride in its advancement, having greatly contributed to both through his membership in the city council and the board of education and by his well considered activities as a private citizen. As a representative Cherokee citizen he was sent to the constitutional convention, but being a Republican was in the decided minority and his vote and voice had therefore little weight in the actual formation of the present organic law of Oklahoma. One of the

resolutions which he introduced created considerable merriment (and perhaps some embarrassment), it being to the effect that no member of the convention should be eligible to election to any state office for two years from the adjournment of the convention. Mr. Frye was appointed postmaster of Sallisaw on May 7, 1897, and served continuously for nine years, resigning in favor of John K. Hannah, the present postmaster. Mr. Frye still affiliates with the Republican party, having been true to its interest for the past twelve years. In his fraternal relations he is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Woodman of the World.

In 1877 Mr. Frye wedded Miss Eliza J. Thornton, daughter of W. R. and Minerva J. Thornton, both of the Cherokee nation. Mrs. Frye was born in Sequoyah county and died February 11, 1881, mother of a son: Edward M., a lawyer of Sallisaw, who was a student in the Male Seminary of the Cherokees and at the University of Arkansas, read law at Little Rock and married Miss Mattie Watts. Charles O. Frye married for his second wife on December 28, 1886, Miss Sadie A. Quisenberry, of Sallisaw, and their children are as follows: Lee Roy, who is now a law student at Lebanon, Tennessee; Argyle, clerk in the Sallisaw postoffice; Raymond, Charles O., Jr., Pliny Soper, Catherine, Mamie, Harriet, Thomas and Lucy Peg.

JOHN K. HANNAH, postmaster of Sallisaw for ten years and an active and capable business man of the city, is a native of Fort Smith, Arkansas, where his birth occurred February 13, 1875. His father, William B. Hannah, was born in east Tennessee October 13, 1839, and was a farmer and a Union soldier in that section of the state. He married Miss Elizabeth Knight, who was born near Princeton, South Carolina, in 1843. In 1869 the parents migrated to Sebastian county, Arkansas, the father dying in Fort Smith October 17, 1899, when he had just entered his sixty-first year, and the mother is still living there. The children of their union were as follows: Belle, now the wife of Zibe D. Foote, of Greenwood, Arkansas; Simon J., of Santa Paula, California; John K., of this notice; David P., who is assistant postmaster

of Sallisaw; Minnie F., wife of Albert Epple, of Fort Smith; and Tiny L., who married Orlie Hurt and resides in Jenny Lind, Arkansas.

John K. Hannah received his first instruction in a country school about eight miles below Fort Smith, later attending the public schools of that city. He was a farm youth until 1893, when he decided to try a business life and entered the Golden Eagle dry goods store at Fort Smith. He remained identified with that establishment until in 1899, when he located in the village of Sallisaw and became connected with the store of R. T. Kelleam (now Dr. Kelleam) and clerked there for several months. Mr. Hannah was then appointed assistant postmaster under Charles O. Frye, and when his superior resigned five years afterward he became the head of the office, his appointment dating from 1906.

The postmaster's business training has given him the requisites for a model official and his services to his home community and the Republican party fairly earned him the place. His father's service in the Union army contributed to the formation of his political faith even before he had attained his majority, and he cast his maiden vote for a Union soldier and statesman, McKinley. Since settling in Sallisaw he has been city clerk of his town; has served as a member of the Republican committee of the third congressional district and is now secretary and treasurer of the *Cherokee Republican*, the party organ of Sallisaw and Sequoyah county. So that he is at the present time a particularly strong representative of both national and county Republicanism in this part of the state. Although an active Knight of Pythias, he has had comparatively little connection with the fraternities. On January 20, 1898, Mr. Hannah married Miss Georgia F. Grady, daughter of Joseph Grady, formerly of Franklin county, Arkansas. Mrs. Hannah was born near Fort Smith and is of an old Cherokee family which settled there in the early times of the Indian migrations.

DAVID M. FAULKNER, assistant chief of the Cherokee Nation and prominently identified with the progress of his people since the days of the Civil war, is a resident of Hanson, in

whose vicinity he has passed many years of his life. The main business of his life has been agriculture, in which he is still engaged, as well as in the guidance and protection of Cherokee citizens who for years have looked to him as a wise and disinterested counselor. Mr. Faulkner is a native of Oklahoma, born May 12, 1842, his father being Franklin Faulkner, a white man who came into the Indian Territory in 1838, as a teamster for a detachment of Cherokees from Tennessee. He married Aursakie Potts, a full blooded Cherokee, and the young couple established themselves near the present site of Stilwell, Adair county, where the husband commenced to farm. The wife and mother died in that locality in 1845, and about three years later the father located in the vicinity of Akins, where he died in 1887, when more than seventy years of age. The deceased was one of eight sons born to Nathaniel and Peggy (Wheeler) Faulkner, and he alone came west and identified himself with the Cherokee Nation. He, in turn, became the father of Lydia, who married William Benge and died in 1867, and David M., of this review. Nancy Pettit became the second wife of Franklin Faulkner.

David M. Faulkner was reared in his father's home until well toward manhood, thereafter residing with his elder sister until the opening of the Civil war. At that time he had received a public school education, and he commenced his military service as a member of Captain Thomas Lewis' company of Confederates, which formed the body guard of General Albert Pike while he was negotiating with the Five Tribes in behalf of the southern government. This important guard duty having been accomplished Captain Lewis' command was merged into various Confederate organizations, Mr. Faulkner joining the regiment commanded by Colonel William Penn Adair, Stan Watie Brigade afterward famous as the Second Cherokee. With the exception of his participation in the battle of Pea Ridge his service was in the Indian Territory throughout the war and comprised garrisoning, scouting and harassing the enemy in the Indian country. In May, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Boggy Depot, returned home and resumed

his station among the active, industrious and progressive young men of the tribe.

In April, 1867, Mr. Faulkner married Miss Rachael Adair, daughter of John T. Adair and Penelope Mayfield Adair, of a leading Cherokee family. He fixed his home near Hanson, engaged in the cattle business and became interested, active and prominent in Cherokee politics. Allying himself early with the Downing party, he served two years in the council, eight years in the senate and from December, 1897, to June, 1898, was a delegate to Washington, representing Cherokee interests before Congress and in the government departments. In his capacity of assistant chief he has been an important agent in the legal dissolution of tribal relations, in the allotments in severalty and the organization of his people along modern political lines. Personally he is a Democrat, and he is a stockholder in the *Star-Gazette*, the party organ at the county seat. He has also been a leader in both Masonry and Odd Fellowship, having long served as treasurer of his lodge in the former order and been an active member of the Eastern Star. He is past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and connected with its auxiliary society. His religious faith is that of Methodism, and he has the merited respect of several generations of Oklahoma settlers.

In the year 1899 Mr. Faulkner suffered the loss of his faithful wife, after a wedded comradeship of more than thirty-one years. The children born to their marriage were: John W., still a resident of Hanson; Frank T., who married Callie Mitchell and is a farmer near that place; David J., who married Jennie Foreman and also resides near Claremore; Vinnie, who successively married George Curtis and L. T. Gilbert, of Sequoyah county, Mr. Curtis having died in 1901; Lydia, who became the wife of Jacob Wright; Bertha L., who is a member of the parental home; Henry I., who married Della Twist; Sallie M., who became Mrs. Wilford Alford; and Penelope A. Faulkner, also at home. In 1900 Mr. Faulkner married as his second wife Miss Emma Winford, a white lady of strong character and attractions, and the three children of their union are Wille

R. and Winnie L. (twins) and Hastings M. Faulkner.

ISAAC A. JACOBS is one of the leading farmer citizens of Sequoyah county, and has been identified with the political life and material affairs of this vicinity for many years. He is of Choctaw nativity, having been born near the old village of Scullyville January 26, 1854.

His father was Samuel J. Jacobs, a Choctaw who was in the exodus from Mississippi to the Indian Territory and settled on the site of the present village of Braden, where he was killed in 1863 during the Civil war troubles. He was a farmer and stockman. His wife was Celia Belvin, also a Mississippi Choctaw, who died in 1867. Their children were: Isaac A.; Willis F., deceased; and Matilda, who married R. B. Daugherty and lives in Roff, Oklahoma. By a previous marriage Samuel Jacobs has two daughters: Elizabeth Quinton, who lives near Quinton, Oklahoma; and Narcissa Fargo, of Muldrow.

Isaac A. Jacobs, after the death of his mother, went to live with his half-sister, Narcissa Fargo, at Muldrow, and grew to manhood there, acquiring only a meager education from the local schools. He gained experience and skill in farming and stock raising, and about the date of his first marriage located on the site of Muldrow and has lived there ever since. The railroad had not been built to Muldrow at that time, and Fort Smith was the regular market and town community for this section. Mr. Jacobs and family being among the Indian allottees, they have taken their lands chiefly at the Muldrow townsite, and have a tract of real estate that is valuable not only for agriculture but has commercial possibilities. Other lands to complete the family allotment were taken near Lindsay in the Chickasaw country.

In Indian politics Mr. Jacobs was identified with the national party, and was an influential man in the Sequoyah district. He was twice chosen district judge, served two years in the senate, and later as a member of the council assisted in arranging for the big Cherokee payment. Since statehood he has allied himself with the Republican party,



and in 1908 was elected by four hundred and sixteen majority as the county representative in the legislature. He served on the committees of labor and arbitration, birds, fish and game, and some others. He secured the passage in the house of a measure giving Muldrow sessions of the county court, but the bill failed to become a law because the senate took no action.

In 1876 Mr. Jacobs married Miss Amanda Pettit. She died in 1880, without surviving children. In 1892 he married Lizzie M. Swimmer, daughter of George W. Swimmer, a Cherokee. Their children are: Beulah M., Isaac W., Nita and Alice R.

ANDREW J. KENNEDY has been identified with the commercial life of the town of Vian since 1898. In the conduct of his business he has won the confidence of a large trading public. He handles all the goods and implements in common use in a farming community, and his resources are ample for the conduct of both a credit and a cash business. His establishment is one of the central marts for the mercantile and agricultural trade of this vicinity.

He was born in Shelby county, Indiana, January 24, 1862. His father was H. K. Kennedy, a physician, who died at St. Louis in 1898, aged sixty-two. He was a native of Pennsylvania and was a soldier in the Union army. The mother was Louisa Trimble, who died in Shelby county, Indiana, in 1864. There was one other child, William H., now a resident of Colorado.

Mr. Kennedy was educated in St. Mary's College, Kansas, and in Carlton College, at Bonham, Texas, and for two years was employed in the printing business. He then became a clerk in the store of Thomas Scales at Wetumka, Indian Territory, and after a year began teaching among the Seminoles and Creeks at Mekuskey, continuing in this way about two years. He had come to Indian Territory in 1884, when twenty-two years old, and after this experience as clerk and teacher his next enterprise was a partnership mercantile business in the Chickasaw Nation, then began trading among the Potawatomes at Sacred Heart Mission, and when forced to discontinue on account of a

fire he engaged with the surveying corps for the Choctaw railroad. In 1890 he entered the store of F. B. Severs at Okmulgee and was with him seven years, during the last three years being manager of the business. After a partnership for a year with P. K. Morton he withdrew in order to identify himself with business at Vian. He became manager and bought a half interest in the old mercantile firm of Blackstone & Company at Vian, changing the name to the Vian Trading Company, the other owners being C. W. Turner and N. P. Blackstone of Muskogee. This is the enterprise which he has since built up to such importance in the commercial affairs of Vian and vicinity. He has in the meantime acquired considerable real estate and is actively interested in farming. He is Republican in politics, and affiliates with the orders of Masons, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World.

In 1892 he married, at Wagoner, Miss Blanche Hereford, who died the following year, leaving a son, William Blanchard. In 1902 he married Maggie Walker, of the Cherokee Nation, who was born in Oklahoma.

ROBERT M. TERRELL is an enterprising citizen of the Cherokee country. He was born in this vicinity February 18, 1872, his father being a white man and his mother a Cherokee.

Matthew R. Terrell, his father, was born in the south about 1845, and settled first in Texas, one of his brothers, Bud Terrell, living near Fort Worth some years ago. One of his sisters, Mrs. Hettie McIntosh, died in Arkansas, and another, Mrs. Simmons, died in the Chickasaw country, her son William Simmons living now in Memphis, Tennessee. Matthew R. Terrell settled in the Sequoyah district just after the Civil war, and was a farmer and stockman near Tishomingo, up to the time of his death in 1879. He married, in Sequoyah district, Mary Caldwell, of Cherokee family, who died in 1874. Her father was John Caldwell, a white man with a Cherokee wife, who settled in the Territory before the war. Matthew R. Terrell had two sons: George, who died unmarried; and Robert M.



Robert M. Terrell was brought up in the home of his grandmother, Adaline Terrell, in the vicinity of Webber's Falls and Vian. He obtained his education in the common schools and the Tahlequah Seminary, and just before he came of age he left school to become a ranchman and farmer on a modest scale. He gave all his attention to this business until 1902, in which year he and his wife became proprietors of a hotel business in Vian. However, he still retains most of his interests in the cattle industry.

He affiliates with the Masons and Odd Fellows, and is a Democrat in politics. In October, 1900, he married, at Vian, Mrs. Emma Wilson, daughter of Richard Anderson, a Cherokee citizen. They have one child, Emma, while Mrs. Terrell has two sons by her former marriage, who are now prosperously engaged in the management of their property allotments in Vian and vicinity.

S. H. MAYES, a prominent citizen and property owner in Pryor Creek, was born in 1845, in Indian Territory, and was reared on a farm. He was also a stockman. His father, Samuel Mayes was born and raised in Tennessee, and moving to Georgia he married there Nancy Adair, who became the mother of S. H. Mayes. From there they came to the Cherokee Nation in 1837, and lived in this country until his death in 1857.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayes had twelve children, all of whom lived to maturity. G. W. Mayes died in 1894, aged seventy-two years; J. T. was a captain in the Confederate army and died during the war; Francis O. went to California in 1851 and never returned; James A. died in 1891, in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory; J. B. was elected the second time a chief of the Cherokee Nation, and died during his term, in 1891; Walter A. died in 1857, in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory; Rachel died in 1873, the wife of John W. Petty, leaving one son; W. H. is a farmer and lives near Pryor Creek; R. T. was killed during the war at Webber's Falls, being a private soldier; and S. H.

S. H. Mayes is president of the Mayes

Mercantile Company, of Pryor Creek, and a director and stockholder of the First National Bank. He owns considerable city property and has outside land interests. During 1881-2 he held the position of sheriff in the Cooweeskoowee District. He was twice elected to the Cherokee senate held at Tahlequah, and in 1895 was elected a Cherokee chief, serving four years. Mr. Mayes married, in 1871, Martha E. Vann, daughter of David E. Vann, born in the Cherokee Nation, and one-eighth Indian. They had four children, three of whom survive, namely: W. L., engaged in the real estate business and lives in Muskogee; Joseph T., an M. D., lives in St. Louis, and M. Carrie married in 1908, C. Samuels and lives in Pryor Creek.

D. W. VANN is a native of Indian Territory, and was born in the Delaware district, near the Arkansas line, October 12, 1845. His father moved to a farm on Grand River, near Pryor Creek when Mr. Vann was ten years of age, and he has since lived in the community. His parents died before the war, when he was thirteen years old. They had five daughters and six sons, of whom but one son and one daughter survive.

Mr. Vann engaged in farming and stock raising, and in 1861 enlisted in the Confederate army and during his service through the war he was in seven or eight hard fought battles, and was discharged in 1865. For ten years he was a member of the Cherokee Council, and served five terms of two years each as a member to revise the Cherokee Roll. He is prominent and popular among his fellow citizens, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic order. He is an enterprising man of business, and is a stockholder in the Citizens' State Bank of Pryor Creek.

Mr. Vann married, in 1868, Tooker Ryley, who died one year later. He married (second) in 1870, Clarinda, daughter of Judge David Rose, born in 1852, near Pryor Creek, and they became the parents of children as follows: Ada, born December 7, 1879, married Jack McPherson in 1905, and they have two children, Aline and Bob Evans; D. W., born August 24, 1883, married Beatrice Al-

berger in 1904, and they have two children, Ermina and Edith; Allie A., born January 24, 1886, is unmarried and lives at home; William C., born August 23, 1888, is unmarried and lives in Montana; Ermina E., born April 6, 1892, lives at home. Mrs. Vann died in July, 1903.

HON. HARRY B. BEELER, state senator from the twenty-seventh district of Oklahoma, is one of the leading business and real estate men of Checotah and that part of the state. He comes of one of the oldest and best known families of Knox county, Indiana, and was born at Vincennes, on the 29th of August, 1875, a son of James C. and Sarah (Reel) Beeler. Mr. Beeler is of Scotch-Irish parentage and ancestry, the pioneer western members of the family migrating from the Old Dominion to the country beyond the Ohio river in 1790, while Indiana was still a part of the Northwest territory. They settled within the present limits of Knox county, and the family graveyard near Vincennes indicates deaths among the members as early as 1798, two years before Indiana became a separate territory. Thomas Beeler, a prominent and energetic representative, was the first sheriff of Knox county, and up to the present time no one has dishonored the family name; most of its members have attained both honor and prominence in their home communities. James C. Beeler, the father of Harry B., was a pioneer and leading grain dealer and elevator man of Vincennes, but at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted in the Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and at the close of hostilities had risen, through bravery and military efficiency, to the grade of captain. He was twice wounded at the battle of Shiloh, but otherwise escaped injury. At the close of the war he returned to Vincennes, and continued in the grain business until his death in 1896. His wife had died in 1893, the mother of three sons—James, who died in 1886; H. B., of this sketch; and Thomas C., now chief clerk of the board of affairs of Oklahoma.

Harry B. Beeler received his early education in his native city, and afterward took a commercial course at the Washington (In-

diana) Business College, from which he graduated at the age of eighteen. Soon afterward, in 1894, he became a bookkeeper for the old and popular Patterson Mercantile Company of Muskogee, and he was subsequently made manager of the cotton and hardware departments of the Spaulding-Hutchinson Mercantile Company, continuing with the concern altogether for about eight years. In 1905 he commenced his successful career in the real estate business.

Mr. Beeler's interest and activity in politics are inherited traits, and soon after coming to the Indian Territory, as a young man who had not yet attained the dignity of a voter, commenced to study the situation. Not long after reaching his majority he began to take a modest hand himself and was soon a Republican leader in his locality. His election to the state senate in the fall of 1907 was a forcible demonstration of his strength, as he was sent to the upper house by a majority of thirteen hundred and twenty-six from a district which during the previous year had chosen a Democrat by nearly his own majority. When the legislature was convened in 1908 he was also elected the minority leader by the Republican caucus of the senate, and filled that position with the readiness and ability of a veteran parliamentarian. Mr. Beeler is also a leading fraternalist of the state; a prominent Elk of Muskogee Lodge No. 517, and a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Albert Pike Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, of South McAlester, and a shriner belonging to Indian Temple of Oklahoma City. In 1899 he married Miss Laura Faulkner, of Rolla, Missouri, daughter of James D. and Frances (McDermott) Faulkner, her father being a leading citizen of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Beeler have one child, Frances, and both parents are members of the Episcopal church.

GEO. W. FIELDS, Jr., the first register of deeds of Delaware county, Oklahoma, was born in Delaware county, July 10, 1882, and received his education in the public schools of the Cherokee nation and the Cherokee National Male Seminary at Tahlequah, from which he graduated on May 28, 1902. Before his election to his present office he



*Geo. W. Fildes, Jr.*





taught school five years, and became an extensive land owner. His father was born in Tennessee May 1, 1836, and was an emigrant to Oklahoma when it was a wilderness; he is a farmer, and was for two terms a member of the Cherokee National Council, but on account of his advanced age he does not now take an active part in politics—a Democrat in principle. His mother was born in Delaware county in 1854, and both now reside in Oklahoma. The father served in the Confederate army through the Civil war, a member of General Stand Waties' famous Cherokee Brigade. They had seven sons and five daughters, namely: George W., Freeman, Thomas, Mack, Samuel, Jeff and Perry, all living in Oklahoma; Susan, who married C. F. Covey, a ranchman and an extensive land-owner living in Mexico; Laura, who married H. A. Wilson, a farmer of Oklahoma; Bertha, single, living in Oklahoma; Addie, who died in 1906; and Minnie, unmarried, living near Grove, and a member of the 1909 class of the Grove High School.

Geo. W. Fields, Jr., is a three-eighths Cherokee. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Modern Woodmen of America, the W. O. W., the A. H. T. A., and the Worthy Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star in his home lodge at Grove. He has a large circle of friends and takes an active interest in social and political matters. He married, in 1904, Jennie Glass, a teacher in the public schools and the female seminary at Tablequah, Oklahoma; they have no children. She was born September 9, 1882, in Oklahoma, and her father, born in 1826 in Tennessee, emigrated to Oklahoma in 1836, and he died in 1903. He was a farmer, and for eight years a member of the Cherokee National Council; he was a soldier in the Civil war and served four years in the Union army as captain of the advance guard under General Blunt. His wife was born in 1854, in Iowa, and now resides in Rogers county, Oklahoma. Besides Mrs. Fields their children were: Anna, who married Jesse Hodge, an Oklahoma farmer; Ella, who married J. Vaught, an Oklahoma farmer; Myrtle, unmarried and living in Oklahoma, a teacher in the schools of her state; and John, also unmarried and a resident of Oklahoma. Mrs.

Fields holds a grammar certificate from the State Board of Education, and taught for over seven years. She is well fitted by education for this particular work.

J. WAYNE HENSLEY, M. D. One of the able representatives of the medical profession in the state of Oklahoma is Dr. Hensley, who is now virtually retired from active work as a physician and surgeon, owing to the exigent demands placed upon his time and attention by the duties of his executive office as cashier of the First National Bank of Porter, Wagoner county, in which thriving town he was the first settler and to the up-building and civic progress of which he has contributed in generous measure.

Dr. Hensley is a native of the state of Arkansas, having been born in Franklin county, on the 23d of November, 1867, and being a son of William W. and Sarah A. (Jackson) Hensley, both of whom were born and reared in Tennessee, whence they removed to Arkansas in the pioneer epoch in the history of that state. There William W. Hensley became a planter and also operated a mill, and he is one of the prominent and influential citizens of the county of Washington, where he has long maintained his home. During the Civil war he was for some time in the service of the United States government, and after the integrity of the Union had been perpetuated through the great internecine conflict between the states, he resumed his interrupted operations as a planter. A number of years ago he removed from Arkansas to Wagoner county, Oklahoma, and here he erected the first gristmill in Coweta, in 1903. He then returned to his homestead in Arkansas, the same being located at Hinesville, Washington county. His first wife, the mother of him whose name initiates this article, died in 1899, and of the five children the following brief record is entered: William B. is a resident of New Mexico; James A. is deceased; J. Wayne, of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; Dr. Elias T. is a successful physician and surgeon of Okmulgee, Oklahoma; and Della G. is the wife of John Ramsey, of Sulphur, Arkansas. After the death of his first wife

the father contracted a second marriage, of which no children have been born.

Dr. J. Wayne Hensley duly availed himself of the advantages of the common schools of his native state, and thereafter was for two years a student in the University of Arkansas. In 1889 and 1890 he was a student in the Memphis Hospital Medical College, at Memphis, Tennessee, in which well ordered institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1896, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the meanwhile Dr. Hensley had come to the section of Oklahoma, with whose interests he is now identified. In 1892 he took up his residence in the Creek Indian reservation of the Indian Territory, and he became physician and principal of the Wetumpka National Boarding School, located at Wetumpka, Oklahoma. He held this position during one term and then located at Choska, in the Creek Nation, where he entered upon the active practice of his profession, though not yet a graduate physician. He had studied medicine under effective preceptorship, with two courses of lectures, and was well qualified for his chosen work prior to entering the medical school from which he was finally graduated. The Doctor engaged in the general practice of his profession at Choska, which was then one of the best inland towns of the Creek Nation, and there he also engaged in the general merchandise business. He was successful both in his professional and business operations, and continued his residence in Choska until 1902, when he removed to Porter, with whose upbuilding he has been most prominently identified. At the time when he located here the railroad had been completed through the embryonic village, which was then indicated by only one small building, in which the *Porter Enterprise* was published. No railroad station had been erected or station agent appointed, and no postoffice had been established. The two railroad section houses were located just outside the present corporate limits of the town, which had just been platted. Dr. Hensley was the first physician to take up residence in the town, and his aggressive policy and public spirit have been important factors in the work of progress and material upbuilding

which have made Porter one of the thriving and attractive little cities of the new commonwealth of Oklahoma. He organized the first bank in the village, but eventually sold his interest in the institution, which was succeeded by the present Porter State Bank. In 1905 Dr. Hensley effected the organization of the First National Bank of Porter, of which he was the first president and of whose executive affairs he was long the head, being until recently incumbent of the office of cashier. The bank was incorporated with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, and it now controls a large and substantial business, having a nice surplus fund, and being one of the leading financial institutions of this section of the state. Dr. Hensley retired from the practice of his profession upon the organization of this bank, to whose affairs, in connection with other business and capitalistic interests, he afterward gave his attention. But on November 16, 1909, he sold his interest in the First National Bank at Porter to take the position of cashier of the Farmers' National Bank, organized at Okmulgee, Oklahoma, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. He leaves the First National Bank after five years' service with over one hundred thousand dollars deposited and eighty thousand cash on hand, and with a good surplus.

In 1901 Dr. Hensley secured from the Indians the first large agricultural land lease gained by any white man except those who wished to utilize the land for grazing purposes. He leased five thousand acres, including the site of the present town of Porter, and running west to Red Bid, and he paid the Indians an annual cash rental, besides which he agreed to erect on each quarter section of land a house and to dig a well. The lease was issued for a period of five years, and was twice renewed, as the government would not sanction the transaction; on each renewal of lease the acreage rental was increased. Town sites were located and platted. He brought a large amount of land under effective cultivation and did much to demonstrate the fine agricultural advantages of this section. In 1901 he had over two thousand acres in cotton and the greater portion of the remaining land was devoted to corn. He

later rented much of his land to the Choska Trading Company.

Dr. Hensley gives a stalwart allegiance to the Republican party and has long been an influential figure in its councils in Oklahoma. While a resident of Choska he was president of the first Republican club organized in that section and he also served as postmaster of the village. He was a delegate to the first convention in favor of single statehood for Oklahoma, held at Muskogee, and was also a member of the last delegation which labored so effectively for the same object at Oklahoma City. He was chairman of the Wagoner delegation to the Republican state convention in 1901, and is one of the party leaders in his county, even as he is one of the best known and most popular citizens. Dr. Hensley is affiliated with Muskogee Lodge No. 28, Free and Accepted Masons; Wagoner Chapter, No. 83, Royal Arch Masons; and Porter Lodge, No. 177, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the First Baptist church of Porter, to whose support they have contributed in liberal measure.

In 1896 Dr. Hensley was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Hunter, daughter of Joseph and Louise (Leslie) Hunter, honored residents of Franklin county, Arkansas, where Mr. Hunter is a representative farmer. Dr. and Mrs. Hensley became the parents of four children, of whom three are living—T. Wayne, Lucile and Mildred G. Hunter B. died on the 14th of October, 1898, at the age of fourteen months.

**WILLIAM M. GIBSON.** A man of many talents, highly endowed with the gift of push and determined spirit characteristic of the successful American citizen of to-day, William M. Gibson of Wagoner has for many years been an important factor in advancing the material prosperity of the Indian country, contributing to its industrial interests and gaining for himself an honorable position among the useful and valuable residents of the new state. A merchant, a miller and a mechanic, he never allowed anything to escape his observation which would improve his business methods, and during

his active career he has accumulated a goodly share of this world's wealth.

A son of James M. Gibson, he was born October 5, 1851, in Pulaski county, Missouri. His grandfather, John C. Gibson, who was of Irish lineage, was an early settler of middle Tennessee, and there married Miss Mary M. Lane, who was of Welsh descent. They became the parents of seven children, as follows: Lane, Sophia Jane, James M., William, Louis, Sarah C. and Mary Ann. John C. Gibson moved from Tennessee to Burnett county, Texas, in 1853, where he died a few years later. Mary M. Gibson, his wife, died in Arizona a few years past, at the age of ninety-two years.

Lane Gibson died in Arizona a few years past at a ripe old age; Sophia Jane married Louis Dunken and died at Dixon, Missouri, several years ago; William is still living in Arizona; Sarah C. married John Bacus and died in Blanco county; Mary Ann married Louis Green and died in Uvalde county; and Louis died in Blanco county.

Born in Middle Tennessee in 1830, James M. Gibson acquired a liberal education when, and just after attaining his majority, he joined issues with the pioneers of the Lone Star state, settling first in what is now Blanco county but afterwards becoming a resident of Gainesville. He was a cattle raiser and dealer, and when the Civil war was declared had made a good start in his career. The Confederacy then needing men of brawn and brain, he joined the ranks of the volunteer Texas troops and was engaged in the field against the Union forces until the last year of the struggle. His command was then sent to protect the frontier settlers from the depredations of the Indians, and in an engagement with them on the Concho he with others of the troops was slain, in January, 1864, while yet in manhood's prime. James M. Gibson married Miss Polly Atkinson, a daughter of Steven C. Atkinson, a native of Virginia, who was born, raised and married near Blue Mound, Virginia; then moved to Kentucky, where the most of his family was born; then to Pulaski county, Missouri, where James M. Gibson and Polly were married; then to Cooke County, Texas, where he died. He was a mechanic, very



proficient in combined trades, and was for many years a prominent citizen. He was a man of much strength of character, influential in public life, and an active member of the Whig party. Of the union of James and Polly Gibson there were four children, namely: William M., the subject of this sketch; Frances, who married Elijah Ware, and died in Cooke county, Texas; John C., of Porum, Oklahoma; and Eliza, wife of Monroe Wilson, of Webber's Falls. After some years of widowhood Mrs. Gibson married H. B. Wooton, by whom she had three children, namely: Isaac N., of Wagoner; Obadiah, of Rex, Oklahoma; and Columbus N., of Muskogee. Mrs. Wooton died in Cooke county, Texas, in 1894.

But an infant when his parents moved to Texas, William M. Gibson was brought up in Cooke county, where he had but meager educational advantages, the old Dye school house being his alma mater. Marrying when young, he began life with no other assets than willing hands, a courageous heart, and a resolute spirit, his outfit for housekeeping being at that time too limited to be dignified with the name of utensils, even knives and forks being conspicuous by their absence. He sturdily maintained his independence, however, never resorting to wage earnings, but working first and last for Gibson, being conscious of the advantages of so doing from the start. Buying land on credit in Cooke county, Texas, he was there employed in agricultural pursuits until 1879, when he bought and moved to Wolf Creek the old Burrows and Gordon mill and gin, which he operated for three years, then moved to Collinsville, Grayson county, Texas, where he bought the old Elijah Miller grist mill and gin, which he operated for several years, the latter part of the time being also engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Coming from there to Indian Territory in 1892, Mr. Gibson brought with him considerable wealth which he had amassed in Texas, and established himself at Webber's Falls as a general merchant. There he built up an extensive business, that city being one of the chief marts of trade for a large area of tributary country; his operations were very successful. In 1900 Mr. Gibson turned over

the management of his mercantile house in that city to his sons, and five years later sold out to them and has since devoted his energies to his interest in Wagoner. When in 1899 Mr. Gibson became a resident of this place the town was of as much importance as any other town of the several Nations and gave to the possessors of its site as brilliant a promise of a prosperous future. Mr. Gibson here established a general store, and was actively engaged in business until 1901. He has made valuable investments in real estate, has erected cottages and business blocks, as a builder and promoter being prominent and influential. He has erected a grist mill and now deals in farm implements and machinery. Mr. Gibson has inherited to a marked degree the mechanical talent of his maternal grandfather, and is equally skillful in the use of carpenters' tools, the plumber's wrench or the mason's trowel.

Mr. Gibson had been twice married. He married first in Gainesville, Texas, on April 23, 1872, Miss Louisa Tully a daughter of John E. Tully, a Cherokee. She died in Collinsville, Texas, in 1883, leaving the following named children: Anola J., wife of J. D. Canary, now living in Caney, Kansas, and extensively engaged in the banking business. They have four children, Pauline, Cecile, Harry and Elmira. James E., of Wagoner, married Miss Kitty Sanlin and had two children, Ruth and Mary. William M., Jr., of Webber's Falls, married Miss Minnie Buchanan, who died in Fort Smith, Arkansas, leaving one child, Hazel. M. W. Gibson, of the firm of Gibson Brothers of Webber's Falls, married Sallie Jennings, a Cherokee, and has one child, Marion Wesley. Minnie Lee died at Webber's Falls at the age of sixteen years. Nettie is the wife of Homer Ellington, a prosperous merchant of Wagoner, and they have two children, Elmo and Morie. Mr. Gibson married (second) at San Antonio, Texas, October 28, 1889, Miss Sallie Bugg, who comes of German ancestry, and they have one child, Cassie Gibson. Reared in the Democratic faith, Mr. Gibson in his early years was not unfrequently a delegate to party conventions in Texas, and as such helped nominate James S. Hogg for governor of that state. At Web-



ber's Falls he held various public offices. His ideas of governmental policy have since radically changed, and he is now a staunch supporter of the principals of the Republican party. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason, and has attended the sessions of the territorial grand lodge, and is also a Knight of Pythias.

SAMUEL C. PLATT, of Grove, was born August 16, 1855, near Oil City, Clarion county, Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather on his father's side, James Platt, emigrated from the northern part of Ireland in 1793 and landed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from which place he traveled through the wilderness to Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and there lived to be one hundred and four years of age. He was a farmer, and his son James, born in Pennsylvania June 8, 1793, was a soldier in the war of 1812, being with the Pennsylvania troops at the battle of Lake Erie on September 10, 1813. He was a farmer, and is buried near Salem, in Clarion county; his son George, father of Samuel C. Platt, was born November 4, 1827, and engaged in the lumber business. He received his education in the public schools. He died in October, 1899, and is buried at Greenfield, Missouri. George Platt's mother was Rebecca Ritchie, and he married Matilda Culbertson, born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1829, and now living with a daughter, Mrs. P. T. Tanner, in Lincoln, Nebraska. Besides Samuel C. they had six other sons and three daughters, as follows: Alexander H., who died in 1859; James S., in the real estate business in Los Angeles, California; Frank L., an editor living at Dinuba, California; George W., a contractor and builder at Algona, Iowa; W. W., a farmer of Greenfield, Missouri; Edwin C., a farmer and stockman near Pierre, South Dakota; Rebecca J., who died in 1859; Martha A., who died in 1860; and Alice M., who married P. T. Tanner and lives in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Samuel C. Platt removed with his parents to Illinois, landing at LaSalle on May 12, 1856. They made the entire journey by water, going on a lumber raft down the Clarion and Allegheny rivers to Pittsburg,

thence by steamboat by way of the Ohio and Illinois rivers to LaSalle. They settled on a farm near LaMoille in Bureau county, remaining there until October of 1868, when the family started on a prospecting tour to Kansas. At this time Samuel was thirteen years of age, and he drove a wagon to Fort Scott, Kansas, but they were not pleased with the prospect and surroundings, and returned to Illinois, settling in Woodford county. In 1873 he studied telegraphy at St. Louis, and though he became proficient in it, he never practiced it. He began teaching school in Illinois in 1874, in which profession he remained some time. He continued teaching until 1889, and then removed to Kossuth county, Iowa, and became principal of schools at LuVerne in that state, remaining in that capacity two years, and then while at LuVerne, and in company with Dr. George Lacy, engaged in conducting a newspaper, establishing the *Des Moines Valley News*. A short time after this he bought out the interest of his partner and conducted the paper two years independently. He then sold his interests and purchased the *Winnebago Summit*, at Forest City, which he conducted for over two years, and then removed to Iowa Falls, Iowa, and purchased the *Iowa Falls Sentinel*. In all these undertakings he met with flattering success, and he was a member of one of the large editorial associations of the west, holding several different offices in the organization. He was a delegate to the National Editorial Association at Buffalo, New York, in 1901. Mr. Platt was never a seeker after office, but has taken an active part in political affairs and has worked with zeal for the interests of his party. He is a Republican and a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln and his creed, and has served as a delegate to many county and state conventions, having been reading clerk in the famous convention that first nominated Governor Cummins, of Iowa, in 1902.

After selling his Iowa newspaper Mr. Platt moved to Windsor, Missouri, where he lived five years, and in October, 1908, removed to Grove, Oklahoma, where he began dealing in real estate, but is now editor of the *Delaware County News*. He owns one of the finest residences in Grove, also several lots

in the business portion of the city and valuable farm lands. He has been one of the most earnest workers of Grove for the advancement of the city. He is a popular and useful citizen, and universally liked and respected.

Mr. Platt married on December 18, 1881, Lillie B. Patterson, of Secor, Illinois, and they had two children, Leota B. and Verne H.; Leota, born September 10, 1884, was educated at Iowa Falls, and also took a course at the State Normal School, at Kirksville, Missouri. She resides at home, and is a teacher in the schools at Grove. Verne H. died at the age of eighteen months. Mr. Platt is a vigorous editorial writer, and in addition to his newspaper work he writes occasionally for the magazines in both prose and verse. He is an inveterate reader, has a remarkable memory and has the history of the United States at his tongue's end.

C. E. HERALD, a feed and produce dealer of Pryor Creek, was born at Akron in north-central Indiana December 7, 1868, and received his education in the public schools of Beaver Dam, in the same state. His father, George W. Herald, was born in 1836, in Pennsylvania, moved from his native state to Ohio, and from there to Indiana, and was visiting in Pryor Creek when he died, on March 11, 1909. George W. Herald's wife, Mary C. Herald, was born in Ohio in 1835, and died in Indiana in 1894. Besides C. E. Herald, they had four sons and two daughters, namely: J. R. Herald, a farmer, formerly living in Oklahoma and now residing near Hope, Kansas; Samantha, married Arthur Smith and lives at Silver Lake, Indiana; E. W., a real estate dealer, of Indiana; W. N. died November 19, 1885, in Indiana, near Akron; Charles C., died near Akron, Indiana, in 1892; and Ida M., married Arthur Barber, of Silver Lake, Indiana, where they reside.

Mr. Herald removed from Akron, Indiana, to Pryor Creek, Oklahoma, October 1, 1901, and there engaged in his present business, in which line he has met with success. He is honest and industrious, and by his fair dealings has won the respect and esteem of all who know him. He married Ida M.

Haney, of Silver Lake, Indiana, and their union has been blessed with two children, namely: Howard, born April 24, 1898, and Everett, born February 27, 1902.

WALLACE GARRETT, one of the leading merchants of Porter, was born in Carroll county, Arkansas, in 1860, a son of David H. and Melissa (Mitchell) Garrett, natives of Tennessee and Alabama, respectively. Both came to Arkansas before their marriage, she with her parents and he alone, and they were married about 1858. He had been previously married to her sister and had three children, namely: Alvin C., deceased, whose family resides in Oklahoma; D. C., of Madison county, Arkansas; and Margaret, wife of J. B. Hudson, of Marble, Arkansas. By his second wife the following children were born, namely: Lou, of Huntsville, Arkansas, four years sheriff of the county; Roscoe, of Porter, Oklahoma, a hardware merchant; Irene, wife of Miles Terry, of Springfield, Missouri; Sidney, a banker of Fort Gibson; and Ida, wife of John Porter, of Porter, Oklahoma.

Wallace Garrett received his early education in the country schools in his native state, and at the age of seventeen years went to Texas, where he became engaged as a farm hand, and remained one year. He then located at Van Buren, Arkansas, and entered the employ of N. F. Cornelius, in the capacity of clerk in his dry goods store. He remained there and with P. Burman, of Fort Smith, three years. At this time he married and entered into farming and stock raising in Crawford county, Arkansas, where he remained until 1901, the date of his removal to Wagoner county, Oklahoma, then in the Creek Nation. He formed a partnership with L. Wright (mentioned further elsewhere in this work), and they remained together four years. In 1905 Mr. Garrett sold his interest to Mr. Wright and opened a general merchandise business for himself, carrying a stock of from sixteen to seventeen thousand dollars in value; he does the largest credit business of any merchant in Porter, his annual sales amounting to about one hundred thousand dollars, and he employs

four clerks. His customers come from several miles around Porter.

Besides his mercantile interests Mr. Garrett leases land from the allottees, which he rents to good farmer tenants, and in this way has a good income. He also pays some attention to the buying and selling of all kinds of stock, and in all these ventures reaps well-deserved success. He built the Clarksville Trading Company's big store in Porter while still a member of the firm, and afterwards erected his present commodious quarters and the post office building. He was the first president of the Farmers & Merchants Bank, which afterward became consolidated with the First National Bank.

Politically Mr. Garrett is an old-school Democrat, and he takes an active interest in the welfare and interest of his party. He takes an active interest in all things that tend to elevate or advance the condition of the county and state of his adoption. Mr. Garrett married, in 1884, Nora, daughter of Elisha and Sarah (Neal) Robinson, of Van Buren, Arkansas, and their children are: Charles F., connected with his father in mercantile business; Edna, attending business college at Muskogee; and J. Gould.

**JAMES R. DAWSON**, a large land holder living at Afton, was born in 1856, in Berryville, Arkansas, and came to Afton in 1888. He received his education in Clark's Academy, Missouri Medical College and in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and is a post graduate of the college at St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Dawson's parents were born in Tennessee, his father, born in 1812, died August 17, 1886, in Berryville, Arkansas, and his mother died September 27, 1886. They were the parents of nine sons and six daughters.

Mr. Dawson built the first brick house in Afton it being three stories high and erected for the Dawson Hotel, now owned by him. He was the first president of the Afton State Bank. He is prominent in the affairs of the town, and is an enterprising, useful citizen. Mr. Dawson is well educated, and keeps himself informed on the important topics of the day. He is one of the representatives of the best class of citizens of the state.

Mr. Dawson married, on March 23, 1889, in Arkansas, Alice Ramsey, a resident of Arkansas, and they have four children, namely: Vinnie D., Ermine C., Ansel F. and E. Carlyle.

**JOSEPH H. BUTLER**, the well known and popular postmaster of Vinita, Craig county, has the distinction of having served in his present official capacity for eleven years, or nearly three full terms, a period of service rarely, if ever, equalled in the government postal department in the state of Oklahoma. He holds three commissions from two of our distinguished presidents, a fact redounding to his honor and credit. A native of Indiana, he was born, October 12, 1870, in Kokomo, where he lived for seven years.

H. H. Butler, father of Joseph H., was born, in 1842, in Indiana, in Howard county, where his parents located on coming north from North Carolina. He was of Quaker descent, and on account of his religious training did not serve in the Union Army during the Civil war. About 1849 he followed the march of civilization westward, and for a number of years resided in Sterling, Kansas. He is now an active and esteemed citizen of Miami, Oklahoma, where he was formerly deputy United States clerk. He has been twice married. He married first Mary Reese, a daughter of David Reese, a pioneer settler of Howard county, Indiana. She died in Kokomo, Indiana, in 1871, leaving two children, namely: Alva H., postoffice inspector at Seattle, Washington; and Joseph H., the subject of this sketch. He married for his second wife Mary Reese, whose name differed from that of his first in the spelling of one letter, only, and of this union two children also have been born, namely: Harland J., postmaster at Miami, Oklahoma; and Belle, wife of Charles Davis, of Oklahoma City.

Having completed his early studies in Sterling, Kansas, Joseph H. Butler afterwards attended the old Worcester Academy. Coming to Vinita in 1885 he was a clerk in a mercantile establishment until November 1, 1898, when he was appointed postmaster at Vinita, an office which he has since filled acceptably and ably. His first commission



bears the signature of President McKinley, while those of 1902 and 1906 are signed by Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Butler is a man of good business tact and understanding, and in addition to his official duties is a member of the real estate and loan firm of Butler & Benfoey, and of the firm of Butler & Byrs, managers of the Vinita Auditorium, likewise having other property interests in this part of the state.

On January 17, 1900, Mr. Butler married Fannie L. Byrd, who was born at Neosho, Missouri, a daughter of John W. and Alice (Sandidge) and to them one child has been born, namely: Joseph Byrd Butler, whose birth occurred May 18, 1908. Fraternally Mr. Butler is a Master Mason; a past grand of the Odd Fellows; and an esteemed and leading knight in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

**HENRY E. RIDENHOUR.** A cool, clear-headed man, fearless and daring, Henry E. Ridenhour, of Vinita, is widely known not only in his present capacity of sheriff of Craig county, but for his former services as deputy United States marshal and as chief of police in Vinita. A resident of this place since 1872, all of its earlier settlers have known him since his boyhood, and have followed his career through its vicissitudes of good and ill fortune, having known him as boot-black, cow-boy, mail-carrier, ranchman, sportsman and gamester, and in his upward course through government and city service to his present position as the chief peace officer of one of the most populous and fertile counties of Oklahoma. A son of William Ridenhour, he was born, February 22, 1865, in Maries county, Missouri.

William Ridenhour, for many years a successful farmer in Maries county, Missouri, owing land on the Gasconade river, served in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and died soon after its close. As a result of the foraging of both armies during that conflict his family was left in reduced circumstances. In 1869 his widow, almost at her wit's end, loaded her few household goods and her children into a wagon and journeyed to Kansas. There she was kept busily employed at the washtub, her daugh-

ters in the meantime securing positions as table waiters at a hotel, and their combined earnings kept the family larder well supplied. After awhile the elder daughter clandestinely married, and located in the new town of Vinita, Oklahoma, where the entire family soon followed her. Here Mrs. Elizabeth (Mears) Ridenhour, widow of William Ridenhour, died in 1886. Eight children were born to her and her husband, namely: James H., deceased; Laura, deceased; one who died in infancy; John, of Bells, Texas; Emma, deceased, married Dr. Foreman; Mrs. Lou Payne, deceased, formerly of Vinita; Martha, now deceased, married John Skinner, of Vinita; and Henry E., the special subject of this brief personal narrative.

Vinita was a mere hamlet when the Ridenhour family first came here, in 1872, with scarce any educational advantages, the only school for the white intruders being one held in the Congregational church. There Henry E. Ridenhour, who lived for a time with the pastor, Rev. J. N. Scruggs, gained his best knowledge of books. He became a bread winner very early in life, among his youthful occupations having been boot blacking, table waiter and chore boy on a ranch. He finally drifted into ranch work, being employed for ten or more years in working for different ranchmen, including Charley McClelland and Nat Skinner. While yet a young man he was employed in the government service, carrying the mail from Vinita to Tahlequah; to Maysville, Arkansas; to Baxter Springs, Kansas; and to Las Vegas, New Mexico. While serving as a cowboy Mr. Ridenhour was brought into contact with men of indifferent character and reputation, and formed the habit of gaming. His good luck at cards encouraged him for a time to give up honest work, and match his prowess with other devotees of the game, and although known as a gamester by all of his acquaintances it is common knowledge that his dealings were ever fair and above board, he having never stooped to dishonor to win a pot or a friend. At the land drawing in the Comanche country he won a claim and camped on it, it being the present townsite of Snyder, but subsequently, by a contest







DR. AND MRS. CAMPBELL R. HOLBROOK

in the courts, he was cheated out of his possessions.

Under the Cleveland administration Mr. Ridenhour was deputy United States marshal, under Marshal Yons, of Ft. Smith, Arkansas, and served the ensuing five years. The following four years he was engaged in the ice business at Vinita, and then removed to the Comanche country. Subsequently returning to Vinita, he was elected chief of police for Vinita, and held the office four years. Statehood approaching at the end of that time, he, with four others, went before the Democrats as candidate for the nominee for sheriff, won the nomination, and at the polls was elected by a majority of two hundred and forty votes.

On July 22, 1887, Mr. Ridenhour married, in Vinita, Mamie Brunett, a daughter of A. G. Brunett, formerly of McDonald county, Missouri, and into their home six children have made their advent, namely: Felix B., Emmet, Guy, Pansy, Henry E., Jr., and Jeanette. Mr. Ridenhour has erected a pleasant residence for himself and family in Vinita, and is proprietor of "Sportsman Park." Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

DR. CAMPBELL R. HOLBROOK occupies a leading place among the residents of Payne county, widely known as a citizen, farmer and physician. Born in Lawrence county, Kentucky, in 1830, he is a son of Ambrose and Nancy (Elam) Holbrook, who were born respectively in North Carolina and in Virginia. They were married in the latter commonwealth, and moving to Kentucky about 1818 they were among the first settlers of what is now Lawrence county, and at that time Kentucky formed a portion of Virginia and was inhabited principally by Indians and wild game. Entering land at his new home Ambrose Holbrook opened one of the first farms in what afterward became known as Lawrence county, and he was also one of the first men in the state to plant an orchard. Although in constant danger from the Indians he never participated in any of their wars, and he was personally acquainted with Daniel Boone and others of the early Indian fighters and pioneers. The farm which he

entered from the government in the early year of 1818 served as his home until his death, which occurred in 1858, and his wife died in the same year. They reared a family of six children, and the first born, Captain Ralph W. Holbrook, served as captain of Company A of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry under General Grant, and took part in the battle of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and many other important engagements of that war. He is deceased, and his family reside in Lawrence county, Kentucky. William R., also deceased, served with his brother in the Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry, and his family live in North Dakota, whither he had moved some time before his death. Ambrose M. has passed away, and his family reside on the old homestead in Kentucky. Louwisa and Unice, the two daughters of the family, are deceased.

Campbell R. Holbrook, the third born son in the above family, attained to manhood's estate on his father's farm and received his educational training in the old-time subscription schools of Lawrence county, which were held in primitive log cabin schools of the time and place. Assisting his father on the old homestead until attaining his twenty-eight years, he then began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. W. A. Tutt, and at the age of thirty engaged in active practice in Lawrence county. In the passing years he built up a large following in his chosen calling, and in those early days horseback riding was his principal mode of conveyance, he on many occasions having rode fifty miles and more, night or day in all kinds of weather, to visit a patient, and in exchange for his service he would often receive stock or any saleable article. Often these visits required some two or three days, and on one of these visits he rode thirty miles in the night to attend an obstetrical case, and on returning found a similar call awaiting him, and retracing his steps he traveled sixty miles in one night with the ground covered with ice and sleet. Dr. Campbell continued in this laborious practice until he finally left Kentucky in 1890. The period of the Civil war was his most trying time of all his professional career, for he was called upon to serve adherents of both polit-

ical parties, but his generous treatment of his neighbors met with equal courtesy in return. Although the doctor never took sides with either of the opposing parties, his Whig sentiments were widely known and he was opposed to secession, as were also his brothers.

In 1889 Dr. Holbrook went to Minnesota, and in 1890 came to Oklahoma and located twelve miles south of Stillwater, where he owns a splendid farm of one hundred and sixty acres. This property, for which he paid one thousand dollars, was unimproved at the time of purchase, but he has since placed the land under a splendid state of cultivation, and has otherwise improved it, has a good residence and out-buildings, and the estate is now worth many thousands of dollars. Dr. Holbrook is a pioneer in the raising and breeding of Poland China hogs, being at one time the largest raiser of this breed in the county. He continued the practice of medicine after coming to Oklahoma until 1900, when he retired from the practice to give his attention to his manifold farming interests, which by this time required his undivided attention. He moved to Stillwater in 1909, where he has a handsome cottage and where he and his wife will pass their declining years in quiet and rest.

Dr. Holbrook has been twice married, wedding for his first wife Mary A. Wilson, from Kentucky, a daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Strong) Wilson, and the six children of their union are: Cushingberry, the widow of Elbert Manious, of Kentucky, and she resides in Payne county, Oklahoma; Belle, deceased; Grant; Jesse, a farmer in Owsley county, Kentucky; Finley, deceased; and Dr. R. W., a practicing physician of Perkins. Mrs. Holbrook died some years ago, and the Doctor in 1872 married Fannie Holbrook, from North Carolina, a daughter of Ralph and Nancy (Spicer) Holbrook. This family was among the early settlers of North Carolina, and they are descended from three brothers who came from England, all teachers, and one located in Boston, another in Philadelphia and the third at Raleigh, North Carolina, and from the latter both the Doctor and Mrs. Holbrook are descended. Governor Holbrook, of Vermont, is also of

this family, an uncle of the Doctor, and its representatives have included a number of notable teachers, especially the eastern branch of the family. Dr. R. W. Holbrook was a graduate of Holbrook College of Lebanon, Ohio. Ralph and Nancy (Spicer) Holbrook became the parents of ten children, all of whom lived to rear families of their own, and they are: Harding who resides at Trap Hill, North Carolina; James, deceased, whose family live at the old homestead in North Carolina; Jane, wife of Joshua Spicer, of that state; James, also of that state, a former member of its legislature and now holding a government position; Ralph and John, both of North Carolina; Joshua, deceased, whose family reside in North Carolina; Fannie, who became the wife of Dr. Holbrook; Betsy, wife of James M. Pruitt, of North Carolina; and Alice, wife of Millard Brown, of Virginia. The seven children born to Dr. and Mrs. Holbrook are: Mint, whose home is in Payne county; Mary J., the deceased wife of David Cundiff, of Oklahoma; Arthur, Walker and John, all Payne county farmers; and Nannie and Lilla. Mrs. Holbrook and her daughters are members of the Christian church. Dr. Holbrook has voted the Republican ticket since the formation of the party, and he stands at the head of the successful men of Payne county, honored for his sterling worth of character.

WILLIAM M. GIBSON, JR. The state of Oklahoma has many retail mercantile establishments conducting operations upon a truly metropolitan scale, and among the prominent and successful concerns of this order is that conducted by the firm of Gibson Brothers at Webber's Falls, Muskogee county. Of this firm the subject of this review is the senior member, and he is known as a reliable and progressive business man of marked ability and as a citizen of the utmost loyalty and public spirit. He has contributed his quota to the progress and upbuilding of this favored section of the state and is well entitled to representation in this historical compilation.

Mr. Gibson is a native of the Lone Star state and a scion of one of its pioneer fam-



ilies. He was born in Cook county, Texas, in 1877, and is a son of William M. and Louisa (Tulley) Gibson, the former of staunch Scotch lineage and the latter of Scotch-Irish ancestry with one-sixteenth infusion of Cherokee Indian blood on the maternal side. William M. Gibson, Sr., was born in Missouri, and his wife was born in Arkansas. He is a son of James Gibson, who was one of the early settlers of that state and who lost his life while serving as a Confederate soldier in the Civil war. William M. Gibson, Sr., was reared and educated in Texas, and became one of the early settlers of Grayson county, that state, from whence he later removed to Cook county. In the early days he owned and operated a flour mill in Grayson county, and the same secured its power from one of the old-time overshot water wheels which are now obsolete and practically unknown to the generation born since the Civil war. In 1882 Mr. Gibson engaged in the mercantile business at Collinsville, Texas, where he continued to reside until 1892, when he removed with his family to the Canadia district of the Cherokee nation, now a part of the state of Oklahoma. He took up his residence in Webber's Falls, which was then a small and insignificant village, and here established a general store, becoming one of the pioneer merchants of the place and building up a substantial business, in which he continued until 1899, when he was succeeded by his sons and removed to Wagoner, where he has since maintained his home. He was there engaged in the general merchandise business for some time and has since given his attention to the real-estate business, in which he has conducted extensive operations. He is known and honored as one of the substantial business men and influential citizens of Oklahoma.

William M. and Louisa (Tulley) Gibson became the parents of six children, namely: Nola, who is the wife of James D. Canary, of Caney, Kansas; James E., who is a representative business man of Wagoner, Oklahoma; William M., Jr., who is the immediate subject of this review; Marion W., who is junior member of the firm of Gibson Brothers, in which he is associated with Wil-

liam M., Jr.; Nettie, who is the wife of Homer Ellington, of Wagoner; and Minnie Gibson, deceased. The devoted wife and mother was summoned to the life eternal in 1883, and in 1891 the father contracted a second marriage, being then united to Miss Sallie Bugg, of San Antonio, Texas. They have one daughter, Cassie.

William M. Gibson, Jr., secured his educational discipline at Sherman, Texas, and Tahlequah, Oklahoma, and he early began to assist his father in the latter's business affairs. In 1898 he and his brother Marion W. succeeded to the mercantile business established by their father in Webber's Falls, and through their energy and progressive policy they have greatly expanded the scope and importance of the same, which now represents one of the leading mercantile enterprises of this section of the state. The large and well appointed establishment has numerous departments, devoted to dry-goods, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, farming implements, etc., and the average stock carried represents an investment of about eighteen thousand dollars,—a fact that stands indicative of the magnitude of the business controlled by the firm, both of whose members command unqualified confidence and esteem in the community with whose varied interests they are closely identified. Besides giving their attention to this magnificent enterprise the Gibson Brothers are owners of a large amount of valuable realty in Muskogee county, where they have a number of well improved farms, devoted to diversified agriculture and stock-growing. Both brothers stand exponent of that progressive spirit and vital energy which have brought about the magnificent development of the fine new commonwealth of Oklahoma, and their aid and influence is given to all measures and enterprises which tend to advance the general welfare of the community. The subject of this sketch is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, in whose ranks he has rendered effective service, though he has never had aught of aspiration for the honors or emoluments of public office. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church in his home town and gives

a liberal support to the various departments of its work.

In the year 1901 Mr. Gibson was united in marriage to Miss Minnie E. Buchanan, who was born and reared in Sherman, Texas, a daughter of John M. and A. A. (Pierce) Buchanan, early settlers of that state. Mr. Buchanan took up his residence in Sherman, Texas, in 1861, and he and his wife still maintain their home in that place. Mrs. Gibson was summoned to the life eternal on the 28th of November, 1908, and is survived by one daughter,—Hazel W.

**HARRY L. SANDERS.** In the ranks of that noble fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, no member is better known or held in higher esteem in Oklahoma than is Mr. Sanders, who is grand keeper of records and seals of the order for the state of Oklahoma and who has held other important stations in the fraternity, to the advancement of whose interests in this state he has contributed in most effective and generous measure. He maintains his home in Webber's Falls, Muskogee county, and is held in unqualified esteem in this community.

Mr. Sanders was born on a farm in Index township, Cass county, Missouri, on the 1st of February, 1870, and is a son of Joseph and Amanda (Scholl) Sanders. He passed his boyhood days on the home farm and was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his native county. At the age of sixteen years he began the study of telegraphy and in due course of time became a skilled operator. For several years he was engaged as telegraph operator for various railroad companies, and was stationed for intervals of greater or less duration at various points in Missouri, Kansas and Texas. He then turned his attention to the vocation of bookkeeping, at which he was employed in Kansas City for some time prior to his removal to Webber's Falls, Oklahoma, in 1897. In this place he assumed the position of bookkeeper in the mercantile establishment of William M. Gibson, and later he entered the employ of the Hayes Mercantile Company, holding the responsible position of bookkeeper for that mammoth firm until May, 1907, when he found it

expedient to devote his time and attention to the affairs of the Knights of Pythias in an executive capacity. In May, 1904, he was elected grand keeper of records and seals of the Indian Territory grand lodge of the order, and in 1907, upon the consolidation of the grand lodges of Indian Territory and Oklahoma, was elected to his present office. When he was first elected to his office with the grand lodge of Indian Territory the Knights of Pythias had a total enrollment of four thousand nine hundred members in that jurisdiction, and Oklahoma claimed four thousand two hundred and sixty-two members. On the 1st of January, 1909, the combined enrollment for the consolidated jurisdiction showed a total of nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine. The financial affairs and general activities of the various subordinate lodges are in most favorable condition and there is a steady growth in the membership. Prior to assuming his present office Mr. Sanders had filled various other positions in the grand lodge, and he is at the present time keeper of records and seals and master of finance in Stand Watie Lodge, No. 128, the local organization of the order in Webber's Falls. He is a member of the Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias, in which he holds the rank of colonel.

In politics Mr. Sanders is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and he is loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, taking an active interest in local affairs. He has served as a member of the board of aldermen of Webber's Falls and also as city recorder. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 5th of October, 1898, Mr. Sanders was united in marriage to Miss Lillian M. Boyd, a daughter of Andrew J. and Susan J. (Berry) Boyd, of Webber's Falls, and the two children of this union are winsome little daughters,—Thelma P. and Marguerite B.

**DR. DAVID T. REECE,** one of the oldest doctors and the second doctor in Braggs, was born in DeKalb county, Alabama, in 1861, and is a son of John and Elsie (Culpepper) Reece, both natives of Tennessee. His ma-

ternal and paternal ancestors came from England before the Revolution and settled in the southern colonies.

John Reece and family moved to Alabama. He was a farmer and millwright, and during the Civil war did considerable mill work for the United States government. He died in the state of his adoption in 1906, at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife died in 1895. They reared a family of nine, namely: May, the wife of J. L. Mason, of Alabama; Dr. D. T.; Jennie, the wife of L. W. Erp, of Tennessee; J. C., of Wood county, Texas; J. M., deceased, who left children in Alabama; Ella; deceased, the wife of James Costello, of Alabama; Josephine, deceased; and two others.

David T. Reece received his education at Andrews Institute near Lebanon, Alabama, and after finishing the literary course attended the medical department of the Grant Institute at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and in 1901 graduated from the medical department of the Arkansas University at Little Rock. Dr. Reece located at Fort Gibson in 1893, and practiced there until 1895, when he removed to Braggs. After graduating from the course in the Arkansas University in 1901 he settled in New Mexico, and in 1905 located at Hope, where he remained eighteen months and returned then to Braggs, where he has since resided. He has established a large practice, and has also engaged in business in the line of drugs and general merchandise.

When Dr. Reece first settled in Braggs it was in Indian Territory, and was quite a different kind of town from the present one. He had always to carry his medicine chest with him, and it was a common occurrence for him to take a horseback ride of twenty miles to reach a patient. During his early stay in Fort Gibson he knew all the so-called "bad men" of the locality, and was frequently called upon to treat some of them, even among the worst and most dangerous, but he never shirked his duty as he understood it, and stood ready to relieve the sick and injured wherever and whenever called upon to do so. Among these men was Mose Miller, a full-blooded Indian, credited with killing a large number of men, and also en-

gaged in highway and train robbery. Another was Verdigris Kid, who was killed in Braggs while robbing a store. He also treated Will Nail, half Indian and half negro, a desperate character in the way of murder and also robbery. Although going among these and many others of a similar occupation and character Dr. Reece never carried a gun, although traveling through the strongholds of robbers and the worst class of humanity, for they never molested him, both whites and Indians understanding perfectly his attitude toward all the people. He is a kindly and charitable man, and belongs to the Fraternal Aid Society. Politically he is a Republican, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Reece married, in Alabama, in 1878, Mattie, daughter of R. P. and A. E. (Stancil) Sims, natives of Georgia and Alabama. They reared a family of seven children, only one of whom resides in Alabama; the others have scattered to various sections of the country. Dr. and Mrs. Reece are parents of children as follows: Arra; Edgar, who married Mary Coon; Guy, who married Susa Pierce; Webster; Vena; and Jessie.

EDWIN B. SMITH, justice of the peace, is a native of Muskogee, born in the Canadian District (so-called at that time) May 8, 1878. He is a son of McCoy and Jennie (Butler) Smith, both natives of the territory and of English and Cherokee descent. McCoy Smith was a farmer and stock raiser, and served four years in the Indian Ridge Regiment of Indian Artillery, under command of General Stand Watie. He took part in numerous engagements, taking part in the Battle of Nelson's Creek or Pea Ridge. Mr. Smith was sergeant and gunner of his regiment. He was only fourteen years of age when he entered the army and eighteen when he returned home, and he then engaged in farming. He still resides on a farm four miles west of Braggs. He and his wife reared the following children: Edwin B., Walter, Juliet, Wilson, Mannie, Junie and Jennie. Walter and Mannie are engaged in the livery business in Grove, Delaware county, and Wilson is county judge of the same county.



Edwin B. Smith was educated at the Cherokee Seminary at Tahlequah, from which he graduated June 24, 1896; since this time he has been chiefly engaged in farming, although he was for some time engaged in political matters. He is a strong Democrat and was chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Muskogee county. He served two terms as mayor of Braggs, being the first to hold that office. He was elected justice of the peace of Brewer township on September 17, 1907.

In his boyhood Mr. Smith came into contact with many "bad men" of the district, and distinctly remembers their doings. Among these men were notably Harry Starr, a noted bandit and stage robber who was sent to the penitentiary and pardoned afterward by President Roosevelt. He afterwards engaged in the same outlawry and is now at large, with a price on his head. Another notable character was Verdigris Kid, who with a man named Sanders was killed while trying to rob the store of Thomas Madden. Also Mose Miller, who killed Mr. Madden, the proprietor of the same store, and is now serving a life sentence for murder and robbery.

Mr. Smith is universally esteemed and respected, and has a large circle of friends. He belongs to Braggs Lodge Number 283, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and to Fort Gibson Lodge Number 113, Knights of Pythias. He is secretary of the Masonic lodge and has also served as its treasurer.

RICHARD FORD ALLEN is the principal manager of the large mercantile house of Allen & Mayer Brothers, the largest merchandise concern in Vian. The name has been notable for a number of years through its connection with the business affairs of western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma, the family having moved from Mississippi to Van Buren, Arkansas, in 1881.

The grandfather, Richard H. Allen, was a general officer in the Confederate service, was a native of Virginia, and died at Corinth, Mississippi, in the seventies. He married Mary Ford, and their children were: Captain W. B., Daniel, Eugene, Hortense, Mary and Captain Richard B.

Captain Richard B. Allen, the father, was born in 1835, in Mississippi, was liberally educated, and was a captain of Mississippi troops during the Civil war. About 1861 he settled at Van Buren, Arkansas, where he followed contracting and building, and during his later years engaged in the narrower industrial field of managing a small farm. He died in April, 1908. He was a Democrat politically, was affiliated with Masonry for fifty years, and for a similar length of time had been an active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He married Adella E. Rose, who still lives in Van Buren. She was a daughter of William Rose, of Pulaski, Tennessee, a merchant before the war. The Captain and Mrs. Allen were the parents of: William B., a druggist of Hot Springs, Arkansas; Mrs. T. C. Potts, of Sheffield, Alabama; Robert P., one of the railroad commissioners of Arkansas; Richard F., who is mentioned below; F. P., a merchant of Bokoshe, Oklahoma; Dan M., of Fayetteville, Arkansas; Earl T., of Van Buren; and Ethel, wife of Herbert DeLong, of Van Buren.

Richard F. Allen obtained his education principally in the free schools of Corinth, Mississippi, and while living at Van Buren gained a valuable experience by clerking in stores for five years and two years as clerk in the Van Buren postoffice. On attaining his majority he moved to Indian Territory, and for a time was employed as clerk by L. T. Berryman at Tamaha. The firm of Allen Brothers was then formed, which opened a store in Braggs, but a year later he withdrew and for the next two years was in the grocery business in South McAlester. In 1901 he bought back his interest in Allen Brothers. In the following year the interests of Earl T. and F. P. Allen was purchased by Mayer Brothers, and since then the firm has been conducted under the style of Allen & Mayer Brothers, with Mr. Allen as the active man at Vian. Their store is a one-story brick, fifty by one hundred feet, which was erected in 1900, and the proprietors, being men of long experience in mercantile affairs in this part of the country, have adapted the large stock to the most profitable advantage of all concerned.



Mr. Allen is a Democrat, but without political ambitions. He affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, at Van Buren, November 29, 1889, Miss Laura Miller. Her father, Charles L. Miller, a German by birth, was a merchant and planter. They had five children: Sarah E., Vera B., Richard Earl, Donald M. and Cornelia C. Mrs. Allen died October 4, 1909, at the age of thirty-nine years.

WILLIAM HERZOG, manager of the Herzog Trading Company, the largest mercantile house in Braggs, was reared in the state of Mississippi, in the village of Myersville. His father, Simon Herzog, was one of the earliest merchants in that village. The family came originally from Germany, settling at Vicksburg.

William Herzog came to Oklahoma in 1905, settling at Fort Gibson, where he entered the employ of J. L. Landworth as clerk, and remained with him eighteen months. The store at Braggs was first opened with Mr. Landworth as president and Mr. Herzog as manager. They carry a stock of general merchandise to the amount of about nine thousand dollars, and do business principally among the farmers, receiving their full share of the patronage of their fellow townsmen. Their annual business amounts to from thirty to thirty-five thousand dollars, and they employ three or four clerks. They have the agency for the famous John Deere plows and farm machinery, in which they have a large trade. Mr. Herzog has won his present position by enterprise and industry, and has learned good business methods and principles. He has the confidence of the entire community, and the class of goods he buys is of the best.

Mr. Herzog married, in January, 1907, Sallie Stockner, of Lake Providence, Louisiana, a native of Mississippi, whose family originally emigrated from Germany. They have one daughter, Lucile May.

JOHN L. SPRINGSTON, a resident of Vian, has been identified with the Cherokee people and their life and affairs for more than a third of a century and is perhaps more familiar with Cherokee history and Cherokee

language and customs than any other citizen. He is himself a Cherokee of three-quarter blood, and was born near Eucha, in what is now Delaware county, Oklahoma, October 13, 1844.

His grandfather was John Springston, a French tory and soldier, who married Nancy, a full-blood Cherokee. He died on his plantation on the Tennessee river before the Civil war. His children were: Isaac, who died in the Indian Territory without children; and John Anderson.

John A. Springston, the father, was born at Gunter's Landing on the Tennessee river, October 13, 1814, and in 1838 went to the western home of the Cherokees, settling near Eucha, and later living on Spavinaw creek near Maysville, Arkansas. He had been educated for a lawyer, was a man of considerable learning, and spoke the Cherokee and English tongues fluently. He was prosecuting attorney of his district, was a member of the legislature, and in the era of division and strife which came with the Civil war he sided positively with the Union. He was a man of powerful physique, deliberate in movement, and possessed both influence and leadership among his people. He died March 22, 1866. His wife was Sarah Elizabeth Elliott, daughter of John and Lizzie Elliott, the father a white man and the mother a Cherokee. She died in 1873, being the mother of: John L.; Nancy, Mrs. Castrell, who died young; Sarah, deceased, who married William Arledge; Johnson F., who died in the Union army at Fort Scott, Kansas; and Lucy, Mrs. James Mayes.

John L. Springston was educated in the Cherokee public schools, and was teacher himself for a time. During the Civil war he joined Captain Whitecatcher's company of the Third Home Guard, this Cherokee regiment being under the command of Colonel W. A. Phillips. He was on the scene but not a participant in the battle of Pea Ridge, and also in the engagements at Honey Springs, at Cabin Creek, and in other fights and skirmishes with the Confederates in Arkansas and the Territory. He came out of the war in 1865 without injury.

Soon after the war he became clerk of the court of Saline district, later became sheriff

of the district, and then entered the service of the Cherokee national government as interpreter for the executive department. He became interpreter to the judicial commission on citizenship, and also editor of the Cherokee department in the Cherokee Advocate. His skill and serviceableness as interpreter resulted in his appointment as interpreter at the federal court of Fort Smith under Judge Parker, an experience that was excellent training for the legal profession when he took it up later on. He was also interpreter for the Cherokees before the Dawes Commission. After the dissolution of tribal government he located at Vian and began the practice of law. So far as his political views with reference to the nation have been concerned, he has been a Republican from the time of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, which first attracted his interest in politics.

On March 8, 1886, Mr. Springston married Miss Alice Gray, of American blood, her parents being Adolphus and Annie Gray, from North Carolina. They have one child, William Penn Boudinot Springston.

JACOB M. BROCKMAN is a member of the mercantile firm of Tate & Brockman at Vian, and has resided in this vicinity and been engaged in the promotion of its business affairs since 1884, so that he is in many respects a pioneer citizen. He came here with his father Lewis, who is still identified with Vian and the community around it.

His grandfather was Jacob Brockman, who was of German descent, and one of the pioneer settlers of Chariton county, Missouri. The names of his children as now remembered were John, Matthew, James, Joseph, and Lewis.

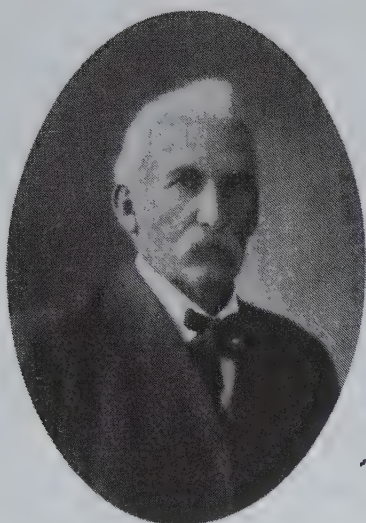
Lewis Brockman was born in Missouri in the forties, was brought up on a farm, with only rural advantages of education, and being a younger son did not enter the Confederate service with his father and brothers but was enrolled in the home-guard service. During the seventies he migrated to Texas, and conducted a small horse ranch in Callahan county until he moved into the Cherokee country in 1884. He has since farmed and raised stock, and is one of the well known

citizens of Vian. He married Miss Jane Wink, of German lineage, who died near Vian in 1889. Their children were: Jacob M.; John, of the Osage country; Annie, wife of John Barney of Colorado; Jack, a resident of Vian; Stella, wife of Samuel Gault; and James, of Vian.

Jacob M. Brockman was born in Missouri, November 14, 1869, and received such educational advantages as a country community afforded. At his majority he began life as a farmer, but a few years later went into the drug business at Vian. He knew nothing of drugs himself, but formed a partnership with the pioneer doctor Bryant, and the business of Bryant & Brockman continued three years, when he became sole owner, and later sold it to James E. Irwin. Soon afterward the partnership with Mr. Tate was formed, and they opened a hardware store. Their success resulted in an enlargement into a department store, and their stock is now considered one of the largest and best in this community. In 1907 the firm erected a one-story brick building, fifty by one hundred feet, and a wareroom twenty-four by fifty feet, in which the business is now conducted, and this establishment is now one of the best material ornaments of the business street of Vian. Mr. Brockman has also improved residence property in Vian, and has some farming interests. His faith in the business solidity of the town is firm, and he is one of the public-spirited citizens and has been a member of the municipal government since the incorporation of the town. He is a Democrat politically, and affiliates with the Masons and the Woodmen of the World.

He married, April 25, 1892, Miss Clemmie Warner, a daughter of Jacob Warner, who came to Oklahoma from Arkansas. Their children are: Laura (deceased), William, Lewis, May and Sample.

JETER T. CUNNINGHAM, whose home has been in Tahlequah for the past twenty years, dates his residence in Oklahoma from the time of his birth, and he is a native of the Cherokee country, and was born December 1, 1843. His forefathers were emigrants, and his father came from Chattanooga county, Georgia, in 1838. The father, Andrew



*J. P. Cunningham.*





Cunningham, was a white man, born in Mississippi in 1812, and possessed a very good education; he engaged in mercantile life in Georgia. When Andrew Cunningham first came west and settled among the Cherokees he located near Maysville, Arkansas, where many emigrants of that period first established their homes, and there married Maria, daughter of Jeter Lynch, an Irishman, whose Cherokee wife was Nancy Martin. Mrs. Cunningham was the widow of John-son Thompson, a Cherokee, and had sons James F., deceased, and Joseph L., who passed away near Maysville. The issue of the marriage of Andrew and Nancy Cunningham were Jeter and Sabra; the latter married L. B. Bell, and died near Vinita, Oklahoma. Mr. Cunningham died in 1850, and his widow survived him until 1884, dying near Vinita.

Jeter T. Cunningham was reared like most others farmers' sons of the period, and received his education in the public schools of the country. As he was nearing his majority the Civil war began, and he cast his lot with the Confederacy, enlisting in Company A under Captain Hugh Tinnin, of the First Cherokee Regiment, under Colonel Stand Watie first, but later commanded by Colonel J. M. Bell. Before he joined the First Regiment his company was in the battle of Wilson Creek with the Fourth Arkansas Infantry, Pierce's Brigade, and in the Pea Ridge fight as an artillery company of Hart's battery. Joining the First Cherokee, the company fought at Newtonia, Fort Wayne, Honey Springs (or Elk Creek), Cabin Creek, Pleasant Bluff, on the Arkansas river above Fort Smith, was in the assault on the garrison at Fort Gibson and captured their horses, finally having a small engagement at Fort Smith. Mr. Cunningham was then part of the regiment which was sent into the western country to treat with the wild Indians, and was somewhere near Fort Cobb when the war ended. The command was included in the surrender of General Buckner's army some time after peace was restored.

For the first two years after the war, Mr. Cunningham was located on Blue River, near where the Texas Oil Company's pump-

ing station has recently been erected, just north of Durant, and there sold goods and handled cattle, gathering together a few dollars with which he resumed his station as a farmer and stockman upon his return to the vicinity of his old home. He settled upon a new farm on Grand River, and built up his fortunes as a tiller of the soil for ten years, and then abandoned this occupation for a mercantile career. He opened a drug store in Vinita, in company with Dr. J. R. Trott; two years later he removed to the capital and there became a drug clerk. Reaching the scene of a maelstrom of politics, he was drawn into the current, and began a career of office holding seldom equalled by the Cherokees of the present generation. He was a Downing adherent, and was first elected clerk of the Delaware District, which office he filled eight years; while holding this position he spent his spare time reading law, in order to avail himself of an opportunity to progress in position should it come in his way. Being naturally gifted with common sense and ability, his preparation for a career in the line of law was attended with little difficulty. From the clerkship he was elected to the national council, then associate justice, and then chief justice of the supreme court of the nation. His last office was that of executive secretary, under Chief Joel B. Mayes.

Upon the introduction of Federal politics into the territory, Mr. Cunningham became a Democrat, and as a citizen of Tahlequah he was elected mayor. During his brief administration the council was dealing with the water works problem, arranging for electric lights and erecting school buildings. He has the respect and confidence of the entire community, and enjoys the admiration and regard of a large circle of friends. Mr. Cunningham is a member of the council in Masonry, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He acted on the committee of appraisers chosen by the state superintendent of Oklahoma to appraise the school lands of Blaine county, this work being done in 1908, and the committee discharged and warmly complimented. He owns a beautiful home in a shady nook among the forest trees by the side of a brook, the commodious house

erected by himself, and the whole forms one of the beautiful retreats of the capital.

On June 13, 1866, Mr. Cunningham married, in the Choctaw Nation, Keziah, daughter of Elija and Jemima (Landrum) Moore, both of the Cherokee Nation, whose children were: Kate, wife of E. B. Sanders, of McKee, Oklahoma; James, who died near McKee; Mrs. Cunningham, who was born December 12, 1849; Cohesive; and Charles, deceased.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham are: Andrew B., ex-mayor of Tahlequah, and the present executive secretary of Chief Rogers, resides in Tahlequah, and is married to Sammie L. Gunter, a Cherokee lady; Kate, wife of Connell Rogers; Jeter T., Jr., married a Miss Ellis; Elizabeth, who married O. L. Wyley, of Tahlequah; Lilley May, wife of George Grant, of Stillwell, Oklahoma; Belle, a teacher in the Cherokee National Female Seminary; Albert Sydney; and Roxie, a teacher in the city schools.

HENRY B. CLARK, clerk of Sequoyah county since Oklahoma became a state, with an organized government, in 1907, came to this section in 1892 and located at Maple. He was then a youth of sixteen, as he was born near Sparta, White county, Tennessee, on the 21st of February, 1876. His parents were William T. and Louisa (Humphrey) Clark, the latter a daughter of John Humphrey, a prominent North Carolina farmer who became a resident of Tennessee. Mrs. William T. Clark died in Crawford county, Arkansas, in 1892, mother of the following: I. Asbury Clark, who still resides in White county, Tennessee; Sarah, wife of H. C. Berterton, of Sequoyah county; Waman and Henry B., also of this county; Edward S., who is a resident of Fort Smith, Arkansas; and Elizabeth, who died young.

Mr. Clark, of this review, was reared in indigent circumstances, as his father was poor and his mother an invalid during the later years of her life. Until he was twenty years of age his schooling was of the most irregular character. He then attended Harrell International Institute at Muskogee (later Spaulding University) and lacked but one term of completing its course when he

left to become a teacher in the country schools of the vicinity. He was thus employed for four years and in 1906 was principal of the government school at Maple, now Sequoyah county. For a time he was clerk in a village store, and while thus engaged was nominated for clerk of his county. He won the nomination against two competitors and the election by the casting of lots, as the county vote on this office was a tie. The matter was decided by the "flipping" of a silver dollar, and as the election went to Mr. Clark the coin which thus cast the deciding vote is carefully preserved in a metal case as one of his real valuables. Judged by official performance, fate or fortune could not have fixed upon a better man for the clerkship of Sequoyah county. He is also a leading Baptist, serving for some time as superintendent of the Maple Sunday school; is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a Master Mason. On October 9, 1898, Mr. Clark married Miss Eula O'Bryan, the ceremony occurring in Maple. His wife is a daughter of William O'Bryan, of Crawford county, Arkansas, in which state she was born in 1881. The issue of their union are Garland; Herman and Bonnie, deceased; and Hoyt. The Clark family has every reason to be proud of its record both in Tennessee and Oklahoma. Darius Clark, grandfather of the county clerk, was highly respected in White county, of the former state, and his three sons and two daughters, who all honored the name, were as follows: James, Edward, William (father of Henry B.); Lodema, who married G. W. Humphrey; and Cynthia, wife of John Fisher.

WILLIAM WATIE WHEELER, a pioneer of the modern commercial center of Sallisaw, is one of the most noteworthy characters of the old Cherokee nation, both on account of his own individual career and on account of his family history. He and his people have assisted in the making of history for the Cherokee people, and in the events which are elsewhere recorded of that nation the Wheeler family were active participants.

Born at Fort Smith, Arkansas, December 14, 1847, he is a son of John F. Wheeler, whose career was a remarkable one. A son

of white parents, while living in Georgia, before the Indian migrations of the thirties, he married a Cherokee woman, and thenceforth his life was identified in a helpful way with that people. He is credited with having been partly instrumental in providing the Cherokees with a written language. In this respect history has given the chief honor to Sequoyah, but John F. Wheeler has the distinction of having supervised the casting of the type in Cincinnati in 1827 and of having printed the first Cherokee document ever run off a press. He did printing for the Presbyterian missionaries both in Georgia and in Indian Territory. He moved from New Echota, Georgia, to the Indian country in 1831. His Cherokee wife was named Nancy Watie, daughter of David Watie, a full-blood Cherokee. Her brother was the remarkable Indian soldier whose achievements occupy so much space in the history of the Civil war in Indian Territory—General Stand (or Isaac) Watie of the Confederate army.

John F. Wheeler's first home in the Indian Territory was at Park Hill, near the site of the old Union Mission. The Civil warfare among the two factions of the Cherokees in the forties caused him to leave the nation and make his home at Fort Smith. He also took his printing outfit to Fort Smith, at which point, though he continued in the service of the missions as printer, he also engaged in secular newspaper work and established the first newspaper west of Little Rock—the Fort Smith *Herald*. He conducted this paper through the Civil war period, and after disposing of it founded, in 1868, the *Wheeler's Independent*. Then as before he took an active part in the affairs of Fort Smith and vicinity. He was elected county judge of Sebastian county, and was afterwards sent to both the lower and upper house of the Arkansas legislature. A Whig during the existence of that party, he became a pronounced Democrat during the war. He was a man of solid ability and dignity of character, although in his earlier life he had largely educated himself. He was an elder in the church, and also belonged to the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. He was born near Frankfort, Kentucky, and died in Fort Smith, in 1880, aged seventy-two. The

children of John F. and Nancy Wheeler were: Theodore, who was killed near Pike's Peak in 1854, while en route to California; Susan, the wife of W. W. Perry, was carried in her mother's lap from Georgia to the Indian Territory and passed her life in Oklahoma and Arkansas; Mary A., who died in 1863 as Mrs. E. B. Bright; Harriet, wife of Argyle Quesenbury, of Sallisaw; Sarah P., wife of Clarence Ashbrook, of Vinita, Oklahoma; John, who died in 1880 and whose wife was Miss Lue G. Sanders; William W.; and Nancy, who died unmarried in 1863.

William W. Wheeler was educated in the schools of Fort Smith and in his father's printing house. Still a boy when the war came on, he joined the Arkansas troops, and at first, in Price's army, took part in the campaigns about Little Rock and in Louisiana, and later was attached to Stand Watie's command and followed that noted chieftain during the latter months of the war. He fought at the engagements of Jenkins Ferry, Pleasant Hill and Mansfield, but throughout his service was neither wounded nor captured. His first business experience after the war was in the drug business at Fort Smith, and later he located in the Territory above Fort Smith and farmed and traded among the Cherokee people until 1880, when he moved to the site of Sallisaw. He was here when the first railroad came, and has been identified with the growth and upbuilding of the town ever since. For thirty years he has been a successful farmer and stock grower near the town, and he is also noted as one of the most successful fruit growers in this vicinity. His allotment was selected on the east side of the town, and he is owner of one thousand two hundred acres in a body comprising much fertile and desirable land lying within the sweep of Sallisaw's influence. His business interests in Sallisaw comprise the Wheeler Lumber Company, Wheeler and Sons, cotton buyers and ginners, stock in the Sallisaw Cotton Oil Mill, and his directorship in the Merchants National Bank of this place.

Mr. Wheeler married, November 5, 1868, Miss Emma C. Carnall, daughter of John Carnall, a Virginian. She was born at Fort Smith, in March, 1848. The children of



Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler are: John Perry, of Sallisaw, who married Nancy Bengé; Fannie M., wife of T. F. Shackelford, of Sallisaw; Daisey E., wife of Edgar T. Stevenson, a merchant of Sallisaw; Corrie F., wife of Raleigh Kobel, of Sallisaw; William Watie Jr., a merchant of Sallisaw, who married Jessie Meechem of Fort Smith; Jessie V., who married W. D. Mayo, a merchant of Sallisaw; Carnall, a graduate of the class of 1909 of the Virginia Military Institute; and Theodore F., of the class of 1911 of the Missouri State University.

Mr. Wheeler is a Democrat and has been somewhat active in politics since he attained his majority. His first public office was chief of police at Fort Smith, serving a few years until his removal to Sequoyah district. For several terms he has served on the Sallisaw town council and also was president of the Sallisaw board of education for nine years.

WILLIAM N. LITTLEJOHN, county judge of Sequoyah county and one of the two hundred and seventy-eight white men enrolled by the Cherokee authorities as a mark of their supreme respect and confidence, is fully worthy of any mark of honor which may be conferred upon him by either race. He is of an old and brave southern family, both he and his father stanchly serving the Confederacy and, at the conclusion of the war, with as manly fortitude honestly accepting the logical results of the conflict and faithfully performing the duties of good citizenship in the various communities of their residence. Judge Littlejohn is a native of the old district of Spartanburg, South Carolina, where he was born December 22, 1845. The family was one of the oldest and most stable among the prosperous planters of that section of the state, William Littlejohn, the grandfather, being a native of the district. By his marriage to Betsy Lipscomb he became the father of six children, who were also all born on the ancestral plantation. The oldest of the family, Susan, married Captain Robert W. Draper and spent her subsequent life in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Alabama; Charles P., who was the father of the Judge, is mentioned more in detail hereafter; Thomas, who died in Texas, was a captain

in the Confederate army; Richard B. also passed away in the Lone Star state; Sarah A. married Dr. F. N. Littlejohn and is a resident of Stillwell, Oklahoma; and Napoleon B., is a citizen of the same town. Charles P. Littlejohn was a planter, like his father and grandfather, but in 1857 departed from his Spartanburg home in South Carolina and, with his wife and children, established himself in Lamar county, Texas, not far from the town of Cheota. In the Civil war he was a member of the Twenty-ninth Texas Cavalry, General Gano's brigade of Confederate troops. When peace was declared he returned to his Texas home, served as postmaster of the village for many years and died there in 1889, aged seventy-three years. The deceased was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. His wife (nee Lottie Smith) was a daughter of Isaac Smith of Glenn Springs, South Carolina, and, like the Littlejohns, hers was a South Carolina ancestry of slave-holding planters. Mrs. Littlejohn died in 1897, mother of William N., of this sketch; Richard B., a resident of Cheota, Texas; Elizabeth, who married Thomas J. Littlejohn of that place; and Robert E., of Hugo, Oklahoma.

William N. Littlejohn was eleven years of age when he left his native state, and his education was obtained in the country schools of South Carolina and Texas. He learned to work on his father's Texas farm and was in his sixteenth year when, in 1862, he enlisted in a company raised in Lamar county and was one of General Ben McCullough's escort when his brave superior was killed at Pea Ridge. He was then assigned to the same duty for General Van Dorn and continued thus until his company was dismounted, incorporated into Colonel Andrews Regiment and transferred beyond the Mississippi. Not desirous of serving in that department he secured a discharge and reenlisted in Company G, Twenty-ninth Texas Cavalry, which was commanded by Colonel Charles DeMoss and to which his father was attached. Both were honorably disbanded at Hempstead, Texas, in June, 1865, or at the conclusion of the war. The son remained on the Lamar county farm until 1868, when



he became a wage worker on a Cherokee farm, and in August, 1869, firmly established himself in the Indian nation by his marriage to Emily Adair, a member of one of the best known native families. He continued farming until 1880, when he began his mercantile career of ten years at Flint Court House. While thus engaged he was elected clerk of Flint district, and after filling the office two terms was chosen judge of the middle circuit of the Cherokee nation, serving in that capacity from 1891 to 1894. In Indian politics he was a member of the Downing party, but in national affairs has always been a Democrat. He has lived in Sallisaw since 1898, served his home city as mayor, and with the approach of statehood was elected to the constitutional convention as a delegate from the seventy-eighth district. In that body he was chairman of the committee on commerce and manufactures and was influential in securing the county seat for Sallisaw. With enhanced standing he returned home and became a candidate for the first county judgeship of Sequoyah county, winning both nomination and election after an energetic and exciting campaign. In selecting his allotments Judge Littlejohn located his landed property near Sallisaw, his old home. He is also a stockholder in the Sallisaw Bank and Trust Company, and his standing is further confirmed by his long connection with Masonry, in which he has reached the Royal Arch degree.

Judge Littlejohn's first wife (of the Adair family) was a daughter of one of the emigrant Cherokees who came into the Indian country from Georgia in 1837. She died near Flint Court House, Adair county, in 1878, mother of the following: Lettie, who married Joseph Powell of Sequoyah county; Charles P., now a resident of Sallisaw; Nan-nie, Mrs. Thomas Hale of that place; and Mary B., who died unmarried in 1899. For his second wife Judge Littlejohn married Catherine Miller, whose father, Alfred Miller was also a Cherokee of Adair county. The marriage took place in 1879 and their daughter, Johnsie, is the wife of John T. Sparks of Sallisaw. Mr. and Mrs. Littlejohn are Baptists.

REV. JAMES H. PARKER, proprietor of a prosperous lumber and hardware business at Muldrow, Sequoyah county, gave the best years of his manhood solely to the service of the Baptist church, and in middle life the pressure of circumstances forced him into a mercantile career. Notwithstanding he thus entered the business field somewhat late in life he has met with remarkable and deserved success; remarkable, in view of his lack of previous training and deserved, in that he is more than ever a substantial supporter of the faith to which he pledged himself before he had reached his majority. In fact, it is known to a few of his closest friends that he has donated more money to the church than he ever received during his twenty-five years of splendid missionary work in Sequoyah county. He still responds to occasional calls to officiate at funerals of friends and to fill the pulpit at Muldrow and vicinity when vacancies unavoidably occur.

Mr. Parker is a native of Pope county, Arkansas, born on the 18th of February, 1850, son of Roderick Parker and his wife (nee Caroline Hill), the mother dying in the following August. The father soon afterward moved to Mariposa county, California, where he died in recent years without having seen his son since he was an infant. The elder Mr. Parker was a South Carolina man, migrating from his native state to Arkansas in 1834, and becoming the father also of Mary J., who married P. N. Teeter, of Russellville, Arkansas.

James H. Parker, the second born, was reared by his uncle (Edward Parker) and his grandmother, the old family farm in Pope county being the scene of his maturity. The boy matured into manhood, as far as years are concerned, but his education appears to have been so neglected that when he was twenty years of age he could hardly read intelligently. At this period in his life he was converted at a Baptist revival and his consciousness of a latent power to further the cause of his faith through the ministry also aroused in him the ambition for educational strength and mental training. Thereafter for some time he faithfully attended school and, through persistent self-discipline, reached a position when he was fully quali-

fied to assume the work of the ministry, to which he was duly ordained. From 1872 until 1892 his ministerial work was in various counties in the state of Arkansas. The American Baptist Home Mission Society then detailed him for service in the Cherokee nation, his special field being the Sequoyah district between Fort Smith and Webbers Falls, chiefly in the vicinity of Muldrow and Sallisaw. It was in that territory that he commenced his labors. In the Indian territory, now the state of Oklahoma, he has up to this time, 1909, spent a quarter of a century engaged assiduously and successfully in the organizing of congregations and the building of churches. As time passed Mr. Parker found that not only all his time and strength, but all his spare earnings were being absorbed by his missionary enterprises, and, while he did not regret either fact, still felt that he owed a duty to those dependent upon him which he could not ignore, in view of advancing years. Coincident with this conclusion was an opportunity to venture into the lumber business at Muldrow, as the only establishment of the kind had withdrawn from the field. Through the assistance of friends who warmly sympathized with his resolve he secured a load of lumber which was placed on sale and proved the commencement of a good business in that line; a stock of hardware followed, and he finally developed a fine trade in both branches, bought the ground comprising his lumber yard and purchased the double store housing his hardware stock. He also made other investments in city property and, with the increased assistance which he has given of late years to religious work, no one can vouchsafe the conclusion that Mr. Parker has very wisely conceived and faithfully fulfilled his duties as a citizen contributing to the advancement of his home community, as a loving husband and father concerned in the welfare of those looking to him for protection, and as a consistent Christian whose faith is firm that he owes everything he possesses and enjoys to the goodness of his Creator. In personal appearance Mr. Parker is of generous proportions, open countenance and pleasant address, although he also carries an atmosphere of positiveness which is not

belied by intimate contact. He is an old Mason, having joined the order at Atkins, Arkansas, and he has always been a hearty supporter of the tenets of that fraternity, which are so thoroughly in accord with the helpful and brotherly spirit of Christ. On May 28, 1871, Mr. Parker married, near Russellville, Arkansas, Miss Martha Hughes, daughter of Abner Hughes, and she passed away in Muldrow as the mother of the following children: Mary S., who died at Muldrow, as the wife of W. S. McCullough; John R., a farmer residing at that place, who married Miss Annie Wiltshire; Naomi J., now the wife of Richard Leach, a resident of Maple, Oklahoma; William A., of Dallas, Texas, also married; and Walter H., whose wife was Miss Corrie Mosely. Mr. Parker married for his second wife Mrs. Carrie Reager, of Muldrow, on March 30, 1899. To this union was born on February 23, 1901, a daughter, Bonnie Parker, who died on the 15th of the following March.

CHARLES H. BEERY. In according recognition in this compilation to the representative citizens of Payne county there is all of consistency in entering a brief review of the career of this honored pioneer and influential business man of Stillwater, where he is engaged in the produce and coal trade and controls a large commission business.

Mr. Beery finds a due measure of satisfaction in reverting to the old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity. He was born in Sandusky county, in the historic old Western Reserve of Ohio, and the date of his nativity was October 1, 1851. He is a son of Aaron and Caroline (Ernsperger) Beery and the Beery family is of staunch German lineage, having been founded in America in the colonial days. The paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a valiant soldier in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. The mother of Mr. Beery is a daughter of Christopher and Mary Ernsperger, who were representatives of German families early founded in the state of Pennsylvania. Aaron Beery died in 1908, at his home in Fulton county, Indiana, where his widow still resides. Of their five children Charles H., is the eldest; Ellen is

the wife of Robert N., Bereier, of Fulton county, Indiana; Frank is likewise a resident of Fulton county, that state; James C. maintains his residence on the old homestead farm in Fulton county, Indiana; and Retta is the wife of James P. Neff of Kewanna, Indiana.

Charles H. Beery was a child at the time of the family removal from Ohio to Pulaski county, Indiana, where he was reared to maturity on the home farm. After completing the curriculum of the district schools he became a student in the Northern Indiana University in the city of Valparaiso, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1870. In 1884 Mr. Beery removed to the west, locating in the town of Cimarron, Kansas, where he was engaged in the general merchandise business for the ensuing seven years. At the expiration of which he removed to Lyons, Rice county, that state, where he turned his attention to farming and also engaged in the real-estate business, in both of which lines of enterprise he met with excellent success. He continued a resident of Lyons for six years and then, in 1889, numbered himself among the pioneer settlers of Stillwater, Oklahoma. When he came to this section there were no towns of any importance and Stillwater was a small hamlet and railroad station on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. The country was mainly given over to stock-growing and herding, and there was more of lawlessness and crime here than was in evidence when he took up his abode in Kansas, a number of years earlier. He has witnessed the wonderful transformation along industrial and social lines, and has been one of the promoters of the upbuilding of the thriving little city of Stillwater, where he settled soon after the place was platted and at a time when its population did not exceed five hundred persons. During the early period of his residence in Stillwater he gave his attention principally to the real-estate business, in connection with which he put forth his best efforts in encouraging the settlement of this section by desirable immigration from states further to the east. In his present line of business enterprise he is the pioneer in Payne county and he controls a large and substantial business in the buy-

ing and shipping of produce and in the handling of coal for local consumption. He has erected a number of the better houses in his home town and county, and his progressive spirit has thus been shown in a helpful way, as has it also in the promotion of other enterprises and causes which have conserved the civic and material advancement of the county and of Stillwater. He is associated with R. J. Smith in the ownership of the Grand Opera House, which is modern and attractive in its facilities and appointments and which is highly appreciated as an amusement resort and a place for general public assemblies. The house is heated by steam, is equipped with other approved accessories and facilities and has a seating capacity of seven hundred.

In politics Mr. Beery accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he is affiliated with Stillwater Lodge, No. 6, Free & Accepted Masons; with the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and with the Commandery, Knights Templar. He has passed all of the official chairs in these three bodies and is one of the honored and zealous members of the fraternity in Payne county. Mrs. Beery is a member of the adjunct organization, the Order of the Eastern Star.

In 1877 Mr. Beery was united in marriage to Miss Minnie A. Clark, who was born and reared in Sandusky county, Ohio, and who is a daughter of Loren and Julia (Jackson) Clark, who are now deceased. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Beery is the elder of the two who attained to years of maturity, and her brother, Ames, is a successful farmer in Sandusky county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Beery have one daughter, Gertrude, who is the wife of L. S. Shirley, of Las Animas, Colorado.

**ROBERT J. SMITH.** The name of Robert J. Smith is prominently associated with the history of the city of Stillwater, but he is a native son of the province of Ontario, Canada, and his first home in the United States was at Grand Rapids, Michigan, whither he went in the fall of 1866. James West Smith,



his father, was born in England, and from Kent county, near London, he came as a young man to Toronto, Canada, where he soon secured employment as a cabin boy on a sailing vessel and followed the sea until finally locating permanently in Canada. From that time on he followed the vocation of a farmer until his death, which occurred in Grand Rapids, Michigan, about the year of 1874, his wife surviving him until 1895. She was Margaret McAvoy before her marriage, and was born in Ireland, but was brought by her parents in her infancy to Toronto, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Smith reared a family of eight children: Mary, the wife of Nathaniel E. Bailey, of Phillipsburg, Kansas; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of James H. Spencer, of Denver, Colorado; Julia, deceased, was the wife of James Hawkins, formerly of England but now of Grand Rapids; Robert J., mentioned more at length below; George W., whose home is in Oregon; James E., deceased, his family residing in Grand Rapids; Charles T., also of that city; and Henry is deceased, but his family reside in Grand Rapids.

Robert J. Smith received his educational training in the public schools in Ontario, and he entered upon his business career at Grand Rapids as assistant foreman in one of the large lumber yards. After remaining in that position for seven years he purchased a farm and followed agricultural pursuits until moving to Beatrice, Nebraska, in 1881, to take charge of the lumber business of S. K. Martin, of Chicago, and four years afterward he engaged in the same business for himself. But on account of failing health he closed out his lumber interests after seven years of successful operation, and in 1894 came to Pawnee county, Oklahoma, and purchased land and resumed agricultural pursuits. In the years which followed he greatly improved his estate, but in 1902 he left there to move to Stillwater, from where he superintended his vast farming interests, for he owned several farms in addition to the one in Pawnee county. Mr. Smith has assisted materially in making Stillwater the leading city of this section of Oklahoma, and for a time he was extensively engaged in building and in improving his property here, and in asso-

ciation with C. H. Beery he owns and conducts the opera house, one of the handsomest in this portion of the state. During his residence in Beatrice, Nebraska, he served three successive terms as a member of its city council, and he is now closing his third term as a member of the Stillwater council, besides having served this city as a member of its school board and as secretary of its sanitary board.

Mr. Smith married in 1870, in Grand Rapids, Michigan, Miss Addie Corbin, from the state of New York, a daughter of Charles and Elsie (Enman) Corbin, who were born respectively in England and Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Corbin was of Dutch ancestry. The seven children of this union are: Jennie, the wife of J. F. Wilmer, of Delta, Colorado; Mary, wife of W. J. Stow, of St. Louis, Missouri; Charles, also of Delta, Colorado; Margaret, who became the wife of Luther A. Barnfield, of Neodesha, Kansas, and is deceased; James, of Pueblo, Colorado; Maudeline, of Beatrice, Nebraska; and Edna, of Guthrie, Oklahoma. Mrs. Smith, the mother of these children died in 1895, and in 1902 Mr. Smith wedded Mrs. Nellie Stafford, nee Clancy, a daughter of John and Margaret Clancy, who came from their native Ireland to America and located in St. Joseph, Missouri, where they reared a family of nine children, but only three of the number survive: John, a resident of Perry, Oklahoma; Nellie, who became the wife of Mr. Smith; and Bridget. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, John E. and Francis R. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Catholic church at Stillwater. He is a conservative Democrat, and is one of the enterprising men of Stillwater.

**WILLIAM A. FOX.** The name of William A. Fox is recorded in the official history of Oklahoma as the sheriff of Payne county, and he is also prominently known as an agriculturist. He was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, in 1872, a son of William R. and Sarah (Stup) Fox, who also had their nativity in that county. The paternal grandfather was one of the first settlers of Macoupin county, and he was a farmer of importance there for a number of years. In



1884 William R. Fox moved with his family to Nebraska, and from there came to Oklahoma in the fall of 1893, at the opening of the Cherokee Strip, and he now resides in Bristol, this state. He has the distinction of being a pioneer of two states. Six children were born to the marriage union of William R. Fox and Sarah Stup, namely: William A., the subject of this review; Peter, a hardware merchant at Broken Arrow, Oklahoma; Burt B., a farmer in Kansas; G. C., also of that state; Lela, the wife of A. P. Clark, of Payne county; and Ora Odel.

William A. Fox received his educational training in the country schools of Macoupin county, but left the school room at the early age of twelve when his parents moved to Nebraska. With them he also came to Oklahoma in the fall of 1893, locating in Payne county, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land eight miles northeast of Stillwater. This land was bought of George Murphy for three hundred and fifty dollars, and after placing one hundred and thirty-five acres of it under cultivation he sold the entire tract in 1901 for two thousand dollars, and this same place is now worth at least five thousand dollars. Subsequently Mr. Fox purchased an improved tract of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he has since added until his farm now contains four hundred acres, and since becoming its owner this land increased more than two fold in value.

In 1907 Mr. Fox received the nomination by the Democratic party for the office of sheriff, to which he was duly elected by a good majority, and he has the distinction of having been the first sheriff elected after the admission of the state into the Union. His term of office covers three and a half years, the statehood election giving him a longer term than his successors will be permitted to enjoy. He married on the 5th of July, 1895, Miss Mary McGregor, one of the eleven children born to David and Sophronia J. McGregor, and those who reached years of maturity are: Brazilian, of Newton, Iowa; Dave, of Winfield, Kansas; Everett, of Payne county; James, of the state of Washington; Maggie, the wife of E. H. Raymond, of Sunnyside, Idaho; Ella, wife of A. Hoffman, of Belleville, Kansas; Augusta, wife of E. B.

Mather, of Arcadia, Nebraska; Minnie, wife of M. Dickerhoof; and Mary, who became the wife of Mr. Fox. The marriage union of Mr. and Mrs. Fox has been blessed by the birth of six children, Charles F., Bertha S., Aletha C., Annabell A., Ethel and William H. Mr. Fox is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity at Stillwater, Lodge No. 6, and he is a well known and influential Democrat.

WILSON O. BRUTON, who is a Cherokee citizen of prominence, a native of Oklahoma and a leading business man of Muldrow, Sequoyah county, is a member of the board of control of the State Orphans' Home, and represents the third generation of a family which has been largely concerned in the development and good standing of his people. He himself played an important part in the final adjustment of the complications arising between the Cherokees and the United States government in the allotment of lands to them in severalty. A lawyer by early training and profession, from 1891 to 1893 he served as district clerk and in 1903-4 was executive secretary to Chief Rogers. In that capacity he prepared the form of deeds to be issued to the five tribes, issuing the first deed ever delivered to a member of the Cherokee tribe. Discovering that the expense of preparing and delivering the deeds to the Indians, if borne by the owners of the land, would make serious inroads upon their purses and believing, therefore, that this expense should be borne by the United States government, he laid the matter before the interior department, although it had been previously decided against his people. Mr. Bruton was finally asked to make up his case and he accordingly prepared the brief which resulted in a reversal of the former Federal decision by which the United States government became legally bound for all expenses incident to the preparation and delivery of the deeds to lands allotted in severalty.

Mr. Bruton was born in the Cherokee nation April 29, 1864, and is a son of Dr. Caswell Bruton, prominently identified with Cherokee matters and for years a citizen of the nation. He was born near Spadra, Arkansas, where the Cherokees on their migration to the Indian country west of the

Mississippi seem to have tarried; received his education in that locality and, after reading medicine, located at Clarkville, that state. He held a membership in the Arkansas State Medical Association and was a Confederate surgeon in General Stand Watie's regiment. The paternal grandfather, Rev. John Bruton, was a leader in Arkansas politics at an early day, serving several terms in the state legislature. He settled at Spadra in the early years of the nineteenth century, where he passed the best years of his active life and departed from his useful earthly labors. The Bruton family was originally Scotch, in whose tongue it is "Broughton;" then was transformed into Brewton and Bruton. It took root in America near Charleston, South Carolina, and the time of the ancestral migration hither was prior to the Revolutionary war.

Dr. Bruton, the father of Wilson O., married in Arkansas and the long and active period of his residence in the Cherokee country was spent in the Sequoyah district between Fort Smith and Webber Falls. His wife was Miss Jane E. Chisholm, daughter of Thomas Chisholm, the last hereditary chief of the Cherokees, who came to the new home of his people in 1838, the year when, as a tribe and nation, they took possession of their lands. Mr. Chisholm was a prominent figure among the Cherokees until his death, his remains being buried near Maysville, Arkansas. Mrs. Bruton was twice wedded, first to Major J. B. Lynde, a Connecticut man. Dr. Bruton died in 1890, his wife having passed away on March 23rd of the preceding year. By her first marriage she was the mother of Alice, who became the wife of Dr. William O. Owen and died in Lynchburg, Virginia, where her life was passed. Of the two children now living born to Dr. and Mrs. Bruton, Mrs. Carrie Breedlove of Muldrow was the elder and Wilson O. of this sketch, the younger.

The boyhood of Mr. Bruton was passed in the vicinity of Muldrow and his education was obtained in the public schools of the Cherokee nation, the high school at Tablequah and the Lucas private school at Fort Smith. After several years of law reading he reached his majority, was admitted to the

Fort Smith bar and practiced both in Arkansas and in the Cherokee courts. From the founding of Muldrow in 1888 he maintained his residence and office there and was only absent when official business called him elsewhere. As a partner of Judge Littlejohn, he also opened the first law office at Sallisaw, his last regular practice being before the Dawes Commission in 1900. His suits in the Indian courts were largely civil and chiefly involved the right of occupancy of real estate and the ownership of improvements. He was therefore especially well qualified to assume the task of assisting in the settlement of the land complications between the Cherokees and the United States. From 1888 to 1893 Mr. Bruton was also associated in merchandise with John W. Breedlove, and in 1905 he engaged in the hardware business as a member of the Bruton Hardware Company, two years later continuing in the same line under the style of Bruton, Blakely and Goodman. He was one of the organizers and president of the Citizens' Bank, the first institution of the kind in Muldrow, but since liquidated; is a large property owner in the city and has aided substantially in the improvement of its business district; and through both his purchases and allotments is the owner of agricultural land in Sequoyah county.

Mr. Bruton played an important part in the realization of statehood; was chairman of the county committee for the election of 1907, which resulted in the success of every Democratic candidate on the ticket, and has ardently supported his party ever since. In the fall of 1908 he was defeated as a candidate for legislative representative from Le Flore and Sequoyah counties. Under the territory, however, he has served as mayor of Muldrow for several terms and has been a member of its educational board, being in business, in law and in public service one of the leading citizens of the place and section. He is also a leading Odd Fellow and Mason, of especial prominence in the latter order. In 1900 he was made grand senior deacon of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the Indian territory; became grand junior warden the following year, grand senior warden in 1902, deputy grand master in





*Alvin Palmer*



1903 and grand master in 1904. In his religious faith he is a Methodist. On March 7, 1886, Mr. Bruton married at Cottonwood Miss Mollie L. Goodman, daughter of Jesse B. Goodman, formerly of Mulberry, Arkansas, but now of Muldrow. Mrs. Bruton was born in December, 1868, and has become the mother of the following: Caswell, who is associated with his father in business and married to Nina Smith; and Robert, who is now in his eighteenth year.

HAMNER G. TURNER, a prominent farmer of McIntosh county, was one of the framers of the constitution of the state of Oklahoma. He was born in Wood county (then Putnam county), Texas, April 13, 1856, and is a son of General George P. M. and Harriet (Portwood) Turner. The Portwoods were among the first settlers of Jefferson, Texas, where Mr. Portwood built the first residence; he also cleaned the bayou and ran the first steamboat that ever reached Jefferson. In 1810 he moved to Texas, and was for many years prominent in the Democratic party. He served in the war for the independence of Texas and possibly in the war of 1848.

General Turner came to Texas in 1854 and became bookkeeper in the state land office at Jefferson. He met his wife there and they were married in 1855. He remained there until the beginning of the Civil war, and raised a company of cavalry, joining the Confederate army. He was engaged in several battles, serving in the Eastern and Central Confederate army. He was present when Governor Johnson was killed, and caught him as he was falling from his horse. When General Beauregard took command General Turner overheard his instructions from General Johnson, which were to "let the battle continue along the lines as it is now being fought and the Confederates will gain the battle." The enemy was then on the retreat, and if followed the victory was sure, but a halt was called, reinforcements came to the enemy and the battle was lost.

General Turner enlisted as captain and was discharged as colonel of his regiment. At the beginning of the war he moved his family to Kosciusko, Mississippi, where they

remained until 1869. He practiced law until 1871, and then moved to Memphis. While living in Mississippi he was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket, but as reconstruction had not yet been completed the "carpet-baggers" at Washington would not confirm the election. Upon settling in Memphis General Turner formed a partnership with Judge John R. Sales for the practice of law, under the firm name of Turner & Sales. In 1876 General Turner was elected attorney general of the Criminal Court of Memphis, Tennessee, to succeed Luke Wright, of Memphis; he was elected by the Democratic party and held the office eight years. During his term of office he established the "Memphis Evening Scimitar," and continued it for several years after retiring from office. His health failing, he sold out his interests and in 1895 located in Muskogee, where he practiced his profession until his death, April 21, 1900.

General Turner was twice married. By his first wife, who died in 1873, he had seven children, four of whom lived to maturity, namely: Hamner G.; Fannie G., wife of Dr. W. B. Berry, of Memphis, Tennessee; Scott G., of Old Mexico; and Lillia G. General Turner married (second) Mrs. Clary L. Kountz, widow of Captain Kountz, connected with the Erie line of steamboats, of Evansville, Indiana, and no children were born of this union, and Mrs. Turner now resides in Birmingham, Alabama.

H. G. Turner attended school in Mississippi, and took a course at Memphis Business College. He did the first work on the paper conducted by his father, and soon after came to Eufaula, in what is now McIntosh county, Oklahoma. He located where he now resides, in a portion of the old Creek territory. Mr. Turner is a self-made man and owes his success to his energy, ambition and good management. At the time he located in McIntosh county he had but five dollars in cash, and this he gave to his wife before going to work. He worked first on a railroad, and later in the year returned to purchase the claim where he now resides. He first purchased twelve acres of land and a log cabin fourteen by fourteen feet, for which he paid one hundred and sixty dollars. Since

statehood he has become owner of eleven hundred and forty acres, buying a portion of the claims from the Indians.

During the year of 1892 Mr. Turner moved to Checotah, and in the spring of 1898, when Checotah was incorporated, he was elected the first mayor, and he was re-elected at the regular election in 1899. He moved again to his farm in 1900, but he himself remained in Checotah until the expiration of his term. In 1906 Mr. Turner was elected a delegate from the Eightieth District to the constitutional convention, and was one of the leading members of the convention. He was a member of the executive committee, and the committee on Public Institutions and State Buildings, County Boundaries and State School and Land Committees. He also served on the committee on Convention Printing and Reporting, and the committee on Securing Public Health Sanitation and the Practice of Medicine and Pharmacy.

Since the advent of statehood Mr. Turner has devoted his time and energies to his farming and stock raising interests. He has been very successful, and is considered one of the representative, public-spirited citizens of McIntosh county. He is a member of Checotah Lodge Number 86, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, also of Checotah Lodge Number 20, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has filled all the chairs in the order and is a member of the Rebekahs and the order of Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias of Checotah. His wife and children are members of the Catholic church, belonging to Eufula parish.

Mr. Turner married, March 31, 1880, near Lindon, Texas, Fannie X., daughter of Captain James and Lou M. (Hawkins) Scott, the latter family being among the leading Cherokee and Creek Indians. James C. Scott was white, from Mississippi, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He had two brothers, William T. and John W. William Scott is deceased, and his children live near Scottsville, Texas; John is also deceased, and his family are scattered, some living in Oklahoma and some in Mexico. Mr. Scott's wife was the daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (McIntosh)

Hawkins, the latter a daughter of Chief William McIntosh, who made the treaty with the whites in the state of Georgia for the transfer of the Creek Indians to the Territory. Chief McIntosh lost his life by assassination just before the treaty was fully consummated, but it was followed out by both parties as planned by him. The McIntosh family are mentioned at considerable length in connection with the sketch of Cheesie McIntosh elsewhere in this work.

Captain James Scott reared and educated his children near Jefferson, Texas. He raised a company of soldiers for the Confederate army, but did not himself serve on account of practically losing his eyesight. In his younger days he ran a steamboat, but as he grew older he retired from the river and devoted his time and energy to his plantation and slaves. He was a large slave-holder, owning altogether some five hundred. He died in 1903, in Texas; his widow survives him and lives with her daughter, Mrs. Turner. Mr. Scott and his wife had four children who lived to maturity, namely: Rebecca C., deceased, wife of R. M. Whaley, also deceased, and their family lives in Oklahoma; Fannie X., Mrs. Turner; and James B. and W. T., of McIntosh county, Oklahoma.

Mr. Turner and his wife are parents of five living children, namely: Hattie P., Annie R., G. P. M., Hamner G., Jr., and Marguerite E.

EDWARD T. MOORE, M. D. One of the most highly esteemed representatives of the medical profession in Checotah is Dr. Edward T. Moore, who was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1856, a son of Dr. W. P. and Margaret (Dysart) Moore. The parents were both natives of Kentucky and came to Missouri soon after their marriage. Dr. W. P. Moore was one of the first graduates of the McDowell Medical School of St. Louis, afterwards known as the Missouri Medical School, and now comprising the medical department of the St. Louis University. He immediately embarked in the practice of his profession at St. Joseph, Missouri, where he remained until the beginning of the Civil war, and then moved to Sherman, Texas,

taking his slaves with him. Leaving his family comfortably established in Texas, he returned north and entered the Confederate service. At the close of the war he resumed his practice and brought his family back to St. Joseph, where he successfully practiced until his death, November 17, 1899, at the age of seventy-one years, having been engaged in the active practice of his profession about fifty years. He left a widow and eight children. Dr. W. P. Moore and his wife had fourteen children, ten of whom reached maturity, and Mrs. Moore still resides at St. Joseph. The eight children surviving are: Dr. E. P.; Mattie, of St. Joseph; Maggie, also of St. Joseph; Anna, wife of Melton Phillips, of Amarillo, Texas; Mary, wife of Wood Masters, of Maryville, Missouri; Nancy, of St. Joseph; Gertrude, wife of M. B. Morton, of St. Joseph, Missouri; and George, of Amarillo, Texas. W. S. Moore, another son, died at Maryville, Missouri.

Dr. E. T. Moore attended the public schools of St. Joseph, Missouri, but received most of his literary and classical education under special tutors, mainly under Charles Raffington, of St. Joseph. At the age of nineteen years he entered the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, from which he graduated at the age of twenty-two, with the class of March 5, 1879. He located first at Maryville, Missouri, where he remained two years and then engaged in the practice of his profession at DeKalb, in the same state, where he remained until 1903. Dr. Moore came to Oklahoma in the spring of 1903, locating at Checotah, where he now has a fine and constantly increasing practice. Being the only physician in Checotah who is a graduate of so famous a medical school, this fact lends him much prestige, and he has patients not only in all parts of the town of Checotah, but often has calls to visit patients eight or ten miles distant in the country around the town. He devotes his entire attention to his professional duties and responsibilities, and is a conscientious, careful practitioner who enjoys the full confidence of all who know him.

Dr. Moore is a public-spirited citizen, and interested in every movement for the welfare and development of the community. He is

an ardent Democrat, and actively interested in the success of his party. He has a wide circle of friends, and stands well in his profession. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Dr. Moore has been twice married, first, in 1886, to Mary E. daughter of Dr. Preston and Mary E. Ramsey, of DeKalb, Missouri. Dr. Ramsey and his wife were parents of five children, namely: Dr. Morgan, deceased, whose family resides at Topeka, Kansas; Francis, deceased; Mary E., Mrs. Moore; Lenora, of Topeka; and James E., also of Topeka. Mrs. Moore died and left two children, Paul G. and Frances. Dr. Moore married for his second wife in 1900 Augusta, daughter of W. R. and Mary Massey, of Plattsburg, Missouri; no children have been born of this union.

GEORGE JONES. A land owner of moderate means, a successful business man and a Democrat of some local influence, George Jones of Checotah is a factor in the progress of McIntosh county, one of the most stirring sections of Oklahoma. This can be said of few men of his age, for his birth in Dade county, Missouri, occurred at as late a year as 1881. He is a son of W. C. and Mary E. (Rector) Jones. Both his father and his grandfather (Samuel Jones) were pioneers in the livestock and horticultural development of southwestern Missouri, the former being the first to raise the famous red apples for which Missouri has become so famous. He also became one of the leading merchants of Dade county, and in their day both father and grandfather were prominent men in that part of the state. Samuel Jones, the fore-runner of the family in the southwest, left the ancestral state of Virginia in the early part of the nineteenth century and migrated to Tennessee. His longing for the great country beyond the Mississippi brought him to Missouri, with his family, and soon after settling in the state he moved to a locality near Springfield, which was then a little settlement of less than a hundred people. Mr. Jones there established a general store, farmed to some extent and commenced to deal in livestock, especially mules and horses. In the latter line, which has long since



become one of the greatest industries in the state, he was the virtual pioneer in southwestern Missouri. While thus engaged this energetic, able and honorable man was accidentally killed, his death occurring in the later portion of 1860, a few months before the commencement of the Civil war. The deceased left a widow and six children, the latter of whom long resided in and near Springfield. John M. Jones, the eldest of the children, who joined the United States Home Guards at the outbreak of the Civil war, was killed by bushwhackers in 1862; Denton now lives in San Antonio, Texas; Hilary and W. C. (father of George Jones) are also deceased; James M. is a resident of Greenfield, Missouri; and Julia died as the wife of A. W. Scott of Holdenville, Oklahoma.

As mentioned, W. C. Jones was both a merchant and a fruit grower. He was born near Springfield and his mercantile operations were chiefly centered at Everton, Dade county. The years 1861 to 1865, inclusive, were spent in the Confederate army, during which period he followed the fortunes of Generals Joseph Shelby and Sterling Price in the Trans-Mississippi department. He fought at the battles of Lone Jack and Wilson's Creek, participated in Price's raid and even followed the cause of the Confederacy into Mexico. Upon his return from the front he at once resumed his mercantile business, locating at what is now Rock Prairie, Dade county, and afterwards continuing his enterprises at other points in that section; but the basis of his final competency of considerable proportions was laid in the purchase, cultivation and other improvement of his lands. W. C. Jones died in 1894, at the age of fifty-six years, his widow still residing at Everton, Missouri. They became the parents of Julia, who married F. H. Bullington, of that place, a large breeder of livestock; and George, of this sketch.

Mr. Jones obtained his education, in its earlier stages, in the public and high schools of Everton and later at Drury College, Springfield. He then entered the service of the Frisco system as accountant and bookkeeper in its construction department, and afterward associated himself with his uncle,

A. W. Scott, in the building of one hundred and twenty miles of masonry on the Midland Railway. In 1902 Mr. Jones identified himself with the outside work of Wells & Adams, bankers of Quincy, Illinois, he being the manager of this department of their business. After a year he assumed the same line of work for the Walton Trust Company of Butler, Missouri, and he still looks after their interests in connection with his real estate business.

In 1905 Mr. Jones located at Checotah, and since then has made considerable investments in land, some improved and other tracts in a raw state. In these ventures, as in his business connections, he has met with marked success. Since coming to Checotah he has also become editor and part owner of the "Enquirer," the official organ of the county Democracy, which has materially added to his substantial standing in the community.

WILLIS T. RICHARDS, president of the Richards-McSpadden Company of Tablequah, was born in Madison county, Mississippi, June 6, 1847, a son of a teacher who brought his family to Marshall, Texas, on January 1 of the next year, and passed the remainder of his life in the Lone Star state. In 1854 he settled in Wynnboro, Wood county, and remained there many years; he engaged in business as a merchant, having a store in Stout and later in Belcherville, where he died in 1897, seventy-seven years old. The father, Willis J. Richards, was born in Jackson, Alabama, was liberally educated, and became a teacher in young manhood. He was connected with the schools of Mobile and subsequently with those of Daleville, Mississippi, from which point he moved to Wynnboro. Though he took no active part in the war of the rebellion his sympathies were with the south and his sons were in the Confederate army. He was politically a Democrat, but had no ambitions for himself in the way of office or honors. He married, in Mississippi, Missouri A. Wiley, who died in Belcherville, Texas, in 1906, and their children were: James W., who died at Allen, Texas, in 1901; Frances, Mrs. London, of Nocona, Texas; Velinda L.,



married Thomas Thurman and died in Belcherville, Texas, in 1899; Willis T., of Tahlequah; John G., of Ringgold, Texas; Columbus F., of Ryan, Oklahoma; Emma, wife of W. L. Toombs, who died at Belcherville, Texas; William L., of Ryan, Oklahoma; Mrs. Missouri D. Flournoy, of Nocona, Texas; and Robert L., of Chickasha, Oklahoma.

Willis T. Richards was educated in Wynnaboro, Texas, and his first business in life was to join the ranks of the Confederate army and render service in its behalf. He was a member of the Forty-sixth Infantry, under Colonel Jamieson, and did duty as guard and scout with the Trans-Mississippi Department of the army, taking part in no pitched battles.

In the fall of 1866 he began his mercantile career as a clerk in the store of John W. Wilson at Quitman, Texas, and during the eight months there employed he received his first experience in the line of dry goods. After spending nine months in school he returned to the dry goods counter and worked on a salary of from fifteen to seventy-five dollars a month until leaving the state in 1884. He reached Tahlequah in November, 1884, and save for the first three years spent in the city has been identified with mercantile pursuits. His connection with the city and community has grown in size and importance with the progress of years, until his personal estate, growing from less than one hundred dollars in the beginning, now embraces property interests and business assets of considerable magnitude.

Upon reaching Tahlequah Mr. Richards had but eighty-four dollars in cash, a wife and three children, and a few household effects. For some time he was employed at various occupations in order to support himself and family until able to establish himself in the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and for three years was chiefly employed as clerk or helper in a lumber yard, where his salary was but forty dollars a month. He left this position for one at fifty dollars a month in a dry goods store, and a year later formed a partnership with J. A. Lawrence in the line of dry goods, the firm name being J. A. Lawrence and Company. Their

store burned completely on April 14, 1893, but they immediately resumed business, and on April 15, 1894, another fire swept away their store and stock, and they again resumed business, and continued until April 1, 1896, when Mr. Richards sold his interests to his partner. On the 15th of the same month he engaged in business with J. W. McSpadden, and the firm of Richards and McSpadden continued until 1905, when Mr. McSpadden died. On January 1, 1906, the business was incorporated with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, with Mr. Richards as president, J. A. King vice president, and Fred W. Dedman as secretary and treasurer. They own the building in which their business is located, fifty by one hundred feet, and the establishment is one of the leading mercantile houses of Tahlequah. The president of the firm is an example of the results to be obtained from enterprise, industry and courage, and he has won the respect and admiration of all with whom he has come into contact. Besides his mercantile interests Mr. Richards has invested in real estate in the city and a block of property along the main street belongs to him. He has erected residence property, and has in many ways shown his interest and faith in the progress and growth of the old Cherokee capital.

In his political opinions Mr. Richards is a Democrat, and though not caring for political honors, was elected a member of the Cherokee Council and served one term several years ago. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and his family holds to the Missionary Baptist church.

Mr. Richards married on July 1, 1875, in Quitman, Texas, Mary, daughter of his employer John W. Wilson. She was born in Tyler, Texas, and is one-sixteenth Cherokee through her mother. The issue of this marriage is: Anna M., wife of Oscar N. Goddard, of Tahlequah; S. Bruce and Roddy D., young men living at Tahlequah, the latter a graduate of a male seminary; Ella O., who finished the course in the female seminary at Tahlequah, in 1909; and Mary and Willis, still pupils of the Tahlequah public schools.

**SAMUEL O. BEATY.** The ex-postmaster of Westville, Samuel O. Beaty, was born in Washington county, Arkansas, July 25, 1841, a representative of a family identified with that state since about the time of its admission to the Union, when Alexander Beaty, Samuel's father, moved there from Clinton county, Kentucky. He was born in that county in Kentucky in 1804, and grew up on a farm. His father, also Alexander Beaty, was an Irishman who settled in Kentucky about the time of its admission to the Union of states; he and his wife passed away in Clinton county, the parents of: Pleasant, John, Miles, Allen, William, Abner, Samuel, James, Joseph, Marion and Thomas. All passed their lives in Kentucky save William, Thomas and Alexander. William reared his family in Henry county, Missouri, where he died at ninety-seven years of age; Thomas died in Washington county, Arkansas, where he had resided many years; and Alexander as already mentioned, became a pioneer of Arkansas, where he died in 1894.

Alexander Beaty, Jr., was a soldier in the regular army of the United States when a young man, and was part of the government escort provided by the Cherokees when they were transferred to their new home in the west; he belonged to Major Pinney's command. He married Emily Holt, whose father was a native of North Carolina, where she was born in 1814; she died in Arkansas in 1899. She and her husband were plain country people and members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their sympathies were with the Union during the Civil war, and he changed from Democratic to Republican principles on the issues of the war, furnishing sons for the Federal army. Their children were: Samuel O.; Sarah, who married John Elms and died in Arkansas; Thomas, who died in infancy; Frank, who was a Union soldier and is now a farmer in Arkansas; Alvin, of Washington county, Arkansas; William, of Billings, Oklahoma; Catherine, who died young; and Mary J., who married George Guthrie and resides in Pauls Valley, Oklahoma.

Samuel O. Beaty had only the advantages of a common school education in the country. He enlisted in Company C, Fourth

Kansas Cavalry, first under Colonel Cloud and later under Colonel Brown, in General Blunt's command. He took part in the Battle of Pea Ridge, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Helena, the attack and capture of Memphis, the fight at Arkansas Post and the Camden "settee," where the Union troops met defeat. In 1864 he veteranized and spent the remainder of the war in Arkansas, in the neighborhood of Fort Smith and Pine Bluff. He was assailed by guerrillas in Arkansas while away from his fellows on the lookout for rations, and was shot to death, as his host supposed, for when he fell they rode away saying, "There is one damned Yankee dead." The Fourteenth Kansas was mustered out at Lawrence, Kansas, when the dire effects of the Quantrell Raid were still strongly felt, and Mr. Beaty saw the horrible results of the raid on the evening of its occurrence, having been on detail at Fort Leavenworth when the courier from Lawrence reached there for aid.

On resuming civil life Mr. Beaty began work at St. Joseph, Missouri, on the Union Pacific system. It extended then only about one hundred and fifty miles west from the Missouri river, and he remained with the company until its lines spread over thousands of miles and had connections with points on the Pacific coast. He was in the train service as conductor, also in the express service as messenger for the Wells Fargo and Pacific Express Companies. During many years of his service he had headquarters in Nebraska, which state he left in 1903, when he abandoned railroad work and took up something better suited to his age. He returned to Washington county, Arkansas, and engaged in fruit farming near Lincoln. He subsequently came to the Cherokee Nation and planted a nursery, which he disposed of and was shortly afterward appointed postmaster of Westville, the date of the appointment being August, 1906; he succeeded W. L. Holt, deceased.

In his political affiliations Mr. Beaty has always been a Republican. He has had small opportunity to become active in local matters because of his present employment. He has become a property owner in Westville, and has erected the brick business building in which the post office is located.

He is a member of the Chapter in Masonry, is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and is a member of Custer Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of St. Joseph. Mr. Beaty has never married. He has a host of friends, and is well liked and much esteemed. He is a public-spirited citizen, and much interested in progress and improvement in the city.

JUDGE BLUFORD W. ALBERTY, of Westville, is a worthy representative of one of the noted pioneer families of Adair county. This family was founded among the old settlers, and its personnel has come to be of the most numerous. Its members have participated in the industrial and official affairs of the regime preceding statehood, as well as since. The progenitor of the family, John Alberty, the grandfather of Judge Alberty, was a German-American who brought his family on a flatboat up the Arkansas river and settled on the public domain eight miles southeast of where Westville now stands, which particular tract has been recently allotted by Frank C. Adair. He married a Cherokee wife, Mary Wright, a quarter-blood, in the old Cherokee Nation in Georgia, and came into Oklahoma in 1832. John Alberty was born in 1797, and died in Oklahoma in 1873, he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and enlisted during the last year in the war. At the time of the Civil war his sympathies were with the south, as he was a slave holder. He was a member of the Christian church, and his children were: Moses, killed in 1872; Jack W., father of Bluford W.; Cornelius, who died in 1860; Jesse C., who passed away in 1902; Frances, who married first Dr. Thornton and for her second husband, J. W. Ellis, and died in 1900; and Elizabeth, married Richard Eaton, now deceased, and she passed away in 1899.

Jack W. Alberty was born in the Cherokee Nation in 1834, and died in 1905. He followed in the footsteps of his father during the greater part of his life, but took some interest in Cherokee politics. He was a member of the Cherokee National Council and associate justice of the Cherokee Supreme Court. As a farmer he accumulated some property, and in the Civil war served in the

Confederate army, in Colonel Adair's regiment of the Indian Brigade, having a brother, Jesse C., in the same command. He married Clara Buffington, daughter of Georgia Cherokees, Ellis Buffington and wife. She was the widow of Ellis West and had a daughter Charlotte, who became the wife of J. W. Markham, who died in 1877, and his widow married W. L. Wilder. Jack W. Alberty married Clara West in 1852, and their children were: Bluford W., already mentioned; Ellis B., who died in 1880; Moses, who passed away in 1891; Joseph, of Grove, Oklahoma; and Elizabeth J., who died in infancy. In 1864 Mrs. Alberty died, and Mr. Alberty afterwards married Maria Hildebrand, by whom he had eleven children, those who grew to maturity being: Fannie, who married William Thomas and died at Westville; Lizzie, married (first) W. G. Holland and (second) Bern Ward, and died in 1902; Martha, became Mrs. George Vandiver, now of Centralia, Oklahoma; William P., of Grove, Oklahoma; Addie, wife of Henry Collins, of Kinnison, Oklahoma; Ida, now Mrs. E. E. Adair, of Adair county; Minnie, the wife of John T. Adair; and Elbridge, a resident of Westville.

B. W. Alberty was born February 17, 1853, on the parental homestead, and while growing to manhood acquired sufficient knowledge in the country school to enable him to teach, which calling he began at the start of his career, and followed this profession ten years. His last work in the schoolroom was just previous to the advent of statehood, after he had passed through his official life at the capital. He entered Cherokee politics as a Downing adherent. He pursued his reading of law alone, buying Blackstone and Greenleaf and such other text-books as were essential to admission to the bar, and was admitted to practice, beginning in the Indian courts. He was elected by the National Council to the post of associate justice of the Supreme Court, and subsequently appointed attorney general of the Nation, to fill a vacancy. His next office was that of assistant executive secretary, under Chief Buffington, and when this service ended, in two and one-half years, he was made superintendent of the domestic depart-



ment of the Cherokee Male Seminary at Tahlequah.

Upon leaving his official duties Judge Alberty resumed teaching, and at the time matters were shaping for statehood, he won the Democratic nomination for County Judge, and was elected by a majority of two hundred and ten votes. On March 18, 1907, he was admitted to practice before the United States Courts, and later on was admitted by the Supreme Court of the state. Judge Alberty has farming interests in the county where his family allotments were taken, and owns property in Westville. He is very popular in the community, and has a large number of friends and admirers; he is well informed on all subjects of the day, and is a most progressive, public-spirited citizen. He is a master Mason, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has served as steward during much of the quarter century of his membership.

In September, 1884, Judge Alberty married, in Adair county, Mrs. Louvenia Adair, daughter of A. G. Lewis, of Evansville, Arkansas, where she was born in 1852. The Lewis family are white. Of this union the children are: Catherine C., wife of Grover Buffington; John A., a teacher in Adair county; Anna; Bluford W., Jr.; and M. Cherokee.

RICHARD YANCEY NANCE, a member of the legal firm of Nance & Priest, of Westville and Stilwell, and a resident of the latter city, was born at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, August 14, 1860. His great-grandfather, Clem Nance, founded the family in Rutherford county, Tennessee, where he passed the remainder of his life. Frederick Nance's son, Richard Nance, was a slave holding planter who settled near Murfreesboro, and died in 1857, aged about sixty-seven; his children were: Benjamin F., father of Richard Y.; John W.; Amanda, who became Mrs. Mattox and died in Tennessee; Refvy, who became Mrs. Hicks; Richard L., who died recently, a member of the Arkansas state senate.

Benjamin F. Nance, who died near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in 1869, at the age of thirty-four, was born in the same place; he served in the Confederate army. He mar-

ried Nannie Hight, whose father, William Hight, was a farmer. The children of this union were: Richard Y.; Mrs. Elizabeth Hoskins, who resides on the Stone River battlefield near Murfreesboro; Tabitha, who married Minos Carlton, of Rutherford county, Tennessee; and Cyrus F., who died unmarried. Mrs. Nance married her husband's brother, John W., for her second husband, and their issue were: John W., Mary and Naomi, all reside in the vicinity of the old home in Murfreesboro.

Richard Y. Nance received his elementary education from the free and private schools of his native state, and attended Beach Grove College in Coffee county, same state, taking higher branches. In 1879 he left Tennessee and established himself in Arkansas, for a time teaching school in Madison county. Later he located in Bentonville, and there engaged in the produce business, remaining there until 1892 in that capacity, and in that year he was honored by election to the office of judge of probate for the county, which he filled one term.

Upon resuming private life Mr. Nance went to Polk county, where he took up the study of law, and was there admitted to the bar in 1896, before Judge Fressell. He opened his office in Mena and practiced there four years, after which he spent some months in Booneville before coming into the Cherokee Nation in 1900. He stopped first at Westville, and in 1905 went to Stilwell, and since 1907 has been a member of the present firm. In his practice Mr. Nance represents practically all the leading business interests of Stilwell, and is a member of the County Bar Association. He has many friends and is highly esteemed, and fraternally is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was reared in sympathy with Democratic principles, and his affiliations have always been with that party. While in Mena he did his share of work in party campaigns, and was assistant prosecuting attorney of Polk county one term. In his profession he has taken high rank as counsel and advocate, and has conducted some of the most important legal contests carried on in Adair county. He is legal advisor of Stilwell, and in defense of the pro-



test filed against it for county seat, at the hearing before the supreme court in June, 1909, his speech was notable, marking him as one of the learned and able members of the profession in the state. The impression left by his arguments led to the conviction that the cause was just and would prevail; the character of his arguments was convincing, his manner quiet and courteous, and his high regard for the dignity of the body he was addressing was apparent in every passage.

Mr. Nance was married, in Bentonville, Arkansas, April 10, 1883, to Cora Lena, daughter of Joseph Crick, who settled in Arkansas from near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where Mrs. Nance was born in 1866. The children of this union are: Benjamin Franklin and Joseph Frederick.

GEORGE OWEN GRANT, postmaster of Stilwell was born in Delaware county, Oklahoma, December 25, 1883. His father, Edward A. Grant, was a white man who came into the Cherokee country from Trenton, New Jersey, where he was born in 1851. He married, near Grove, now in Delaware county, Oklahoma, Mrs. Susan Inlow, daughter of Benjamin Paden, and sister of Benjamin F. Paden, among the pioneer settlers in the community of Stilwell. Mrs. Grant was born in Alabama and died near Grove, Oklahoma, in 1888. By her first husband she had children as follows: Thomas and Henry Inlow, of Grove, Oklahoma; Mrs. Laura Paden, a teacher of Stilwell; and Mrs. Carrie McLaughlin, of Vinita, Oklahoma. Mr. Grant and his wife had three children, namely: Edward, who died young; Donald; and George Owen.

George Owen Grant takes his second Christian name from the honored senior senator from Oklahoma. He grew up in the home of his sister, Mrs. Laura Paden, until the time of his entry to the Cherokee National Male Seminary at Tahlequah, from which he graduated in 1902. Following this he spent two years as a teacher in district schools, spent a year in farming, and then entered the postoffice in the capacity of assistant to his sister, postmistress at Stilwell. Although young, he had taken a lively in-

terest in Cherokee politics and adhered to the policy of the National party. When the state was admitted and national politics became an issue, he became a supporter of the Republican party. He received the appointment of postmaster of Stilwell in May, 1907, and was assisted in the duties of the office by his wife. But he resigned as postmaster on June 30, 1909, and is now engaged in the real estate business. His and his wife's allotments of land are in Craig and Mayes counties.

Mr. Grant is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge and of the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite. He is also a Woodman of the World, being consul commander of the Stilwell Camp. He is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, and takes great interest in the progress and development of his native state and country. Mr. Grant married, in December, 1906, Lillian, daughter of Judge Jeter T. Cunningham, mentioned elsewhere in this work. They have no children.

JAMES L. LUMAN, mayor of Checotah and one of its leading citizens, is also a successful merchant. He was born in Logan county, Arkansas, October 25, 1868, a son of Joel N. and Amanda (Weatherford) Luman, natives of North Carolina and Texas. Joel Luman went to Tennessee with his father when a small boy, and when twenty years of age went with him to Arkansas. He was a farmer, and settled in Johnson, now Logan county. Joel Luman was a member of Company H of the First Arkansas Volunteer Infantry in the Federal army, and served about four years. He served in the department across the Mississippi, and participated in most of the battles fought west of the Mississippi river. He was a private, and he received no wounds. At the close of the war he returned home and engaged in farming. He took no active part in reconstruction controversies, but was a believer in the white man's rule. He removed to Western Oklahoma, where he resided most of the time until his death, which occurred in Seminole at the age of seventy-one years. His wife died in August, 1905. They reared a family of the following children: Adline, wife of J. L. Craddock, of

Oklahoma; J. L.; J. R. of Seminole; Ida, wife of Robert Fulton, of Oklahoma City; W. A., of Watonga; and Olive, wife of J. H. Harrison, of Seminole.

James L. Luman received his education in the public school and the high school at Paris, Arkansas. He afterward spent four or five years teaching, and came to Oklahoma in 1893, teaching one year afterward. He carried on farming until 1899, and then came to McIntosh county and engaged in mercantile business at Texanna, remaining there seven years, and in 1907 came to Checotah. He spent the first year of his residence in Checotah in political affairs, becoming a candidate for county clerk, and was beaten by only one hundred and thirty-five votes. In 1908, in company with H. R. Plunkett and J. R. Coker, he engaged in a general mercantile business, under the firm name of J. L. Luman and Company; Mr. Luman retired from the business in 1909.

In 1908 Mr. Luman was elected a member of the council of Checotah, was re-elected in 1909, and by virtue of his office of president of the council, under the laws of Oklahoma, was mayor of the city of Checotah, being the first Republican to fill that office since statehood. He is one of the most prominent Republicans in McIntosh county, and is very popular with all, having a large number of Democratic political friends who stand by him in political matters. He is a successful and enterprising man of business, and discharges the duties of his office with the same conscientious care he would give his private affairs. He is a member of Checotah Lodge Number 20, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his wife belongs to Cumberland Presbyterian church.

In 1889 Mr. Luman married Virginia Harriet, daughter of E. Jasper and Mary J. (Bennett) Plunkett. Mr. Plunkett and his wife were among the pioneer settlers of Arkansas; he died in 1886, and his wife still resides on the home place in Logan county, Arkansas. They had the following children who grew to maturity, namely: V. H., Mrs. Luman; John H., of Nashville, Tennessee; N. E., of Logan county, Arkansas; A. J., of Porum, Oklahoma; L. H., of Checotah, Oklahoma; E. A., of Logan county, Arkan-

sas; R. H., of Porum, Oklahoma; A. L., of Logan county, Arkansas; and G. W., of Logan county. Jasper Plunkett served a short time in the United States army. He served as county assessor of Logan county, and politically was a Republican. The Plunkett family were from North Carolina and the Bennett family came from Tennessee. Mr. Luman and his wife became the parents of five children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are: Oea Bertha, born January 22, 1893; Ray Levi, born August 20, 1905; and an infant son born December 25, 1909.

GAYLORD N. BEBOUT. Known in business circles as a man of great ability, tireless energy, and an expert in the exposition of certain branches of the law, Gaylord N. Bebout holds high rank among the popular and successful members of the legal fraternity of Craig county, and has been professionally identified with the organization of many of the leading industries of Vinita, his home city. A son of Aaron S. Bebout, he was born, June 27, 1878, in Knox county, Ohio, of French Huguenot descent, his lineage from John Bibout, as the name was originally spelled, being thus traced: John (1), John (2), John (3), William (4), Ebenezer S. (5), Aaron S. (6), and Gaylord N. (7).

About the middle of the seventeenth century John (1) Bibout emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, where his ancestors had settled on fleeing with other Huguenots from France to the United States. He located first at Tottenville, Staten Island, near Perth Amboy, New Jersey. He subsequently married Mary Miller, of Scotts Plains, and afterward resided at Piscataway township, Middlesex county, New Jersey, and there, in a deed transferring land, the spelling of his name was changed to its present form. Both he and his wife were living in 1664, and it is believed that at their deaths they were buried in that township. Among his children were two sons, John (2) Bebout and Peter, both of whom were loyal and faithful citizens, serving as soldiers in the colonial wars. Peter married first Sarah Jewell and married second Sarah Darling.



Layford M. Bout





John (2) Bebout married Mary Thurman, whose father was a minister having charge of one of the earlier congregations of Piscataway township, and they reared a large and useful family. Late in life, being the eldest son of his parents, he went to Holland to secure the family's interest in his father's patrimony. He succeeded in his mission, but was poisoned on the eve of his return to America, and was buried there.

John (3) Bebout moved to Somerset county, New Jersey, settling near Vealtown. Enlisting in the Revolutionary army, he fought bravely for the independence of the American colonies. He married Mary Agnew, and to them were born ten children.

William (4) Bebout, born during the Revolutionary war, married Hannah Craig, and lived for a few years thereafter in Sussex county, New Jersey. They became the parents of thirteen children. After the birth of their fourth child, they moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and spent their remaining years near Cross Creek village, where they are buried. Ebenezer S. (5) Bebout, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, married Esther McClure, by whom he had thirteen children, and prior to 1850 settled in Knox county, Ohio.

Aaron S. (6) Bebout was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1848, but was brought up and educated in Knox county, Ohio. A man of ambition and enterprise, he took up his residence in Gatesville, Texas, when that country was comparatively new, and for many years was extensively and profitably employed in raising sheep and cattle. He is now a leading agriculturist of that region, although practically retired from the active labors of farming, and is a stockholder in one of the more important financial institutions of Coryell county. He married Ollie Newell, who was born in Pennsylvania April 6, 1851, but was reared in Ohio and Illinois, being brought up by her uncle, David Nowell.

Gaylord N. (7) Bebout, the only child of his parents, was taken by them to Coryell county, Texas, when five years old, and there and in Winfield, Kansas, received his elementary education in the common schools and in "Emporia College" at Emporia, Kan-

sas. Subsequently entering Oberlin College, in Oberlin, Ohio, he completed the work of the junior year, after which he took a full course in a commercial college. Going then to Ann Arbor, Michigan, he matriculated at the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1905. During his vacations Mr. Bebout made excellent use of his leisure time by representing the Underwood View Company, gaining not only valuable experience but adding to the contents of his purse. He was subsequently admitted to the Michigan bar at Lansing, on the strength of his diploma, and later took the examination for the Kansas bar, intending to locate in that state. Going immediately to Topeka, he was sworn in as an attorney, and, fortunately, met Hon. R. B. Welch, one of the prominent lawyers of Kansas, who advised Mr. Bebout to make a tour of inspection in the Indian Territory before deciding on a location. Accepting the advice so sincerely given him, Mr. Bebout's trip resulted in his settlement, in 1905, in Vinita, Craig county, where he tried his first case in court, and has since remained in the active practice of his profession.

When the Avery-Roberts Investment Company was formed Mr. Bebout drew the articles of incorporation and was its attorney as well as the attorney of its successor, the Fidelity Farm Loan Company, being likewise a director and its examiner of titles. Since that time he has organized by corporate articles twenty or more companies, among them being the old Chieftain Publishing Company of Vinita, and many lead and zinc companies, and also those for developing oil and gas and water power, chief among these being the Grand River Power Company. Mr. Bebout was appointed city attorney to fill an unexpired term, and, in 1907, was the Republican nominee for county attorney, but with the entire ticket suffered defeat. Mr. Bebout's professional practice has now settled down to real estate, probate work and corporation practice, and the examination of titles to real estate, in which branch of law he is recognized as an expert. He was admitted to the Oklahoma bar before Judge Gill, of Vinita, and after statehood for

United States practice before Judge Campbell.

On September 12, 1901, at Dunkirk, New York, Mr. Bebout married Effie Esler Mann, a daughter of Horace Mann, a kinsman of Horace Mann, the noted educator, and they have one child, Gaylord Newell Bebout, Jr. Fraternally Mr. Bebout is a thirty-second degree Mason, and belongs to the Acasia Fraternity of Ann Arbor.

JOSEPH L. COX, one of the pioneer business men of Stilwell, is a man who has carved his success as a merchant, and now has one of the leading mercantile establishments of the city. His residence in the city dates from February 5, 1898, so he has passed some dozen years among the rapidly increasing populace of Stilwell. He was born in Washington county, Arkansas, August 8, 1875, a son of Andrew Y. Cox, who was born in the same county, became a farmer, and died there August 14, 1905, at the age of seventy-seven. His family was one of the early ones in the state, as his father, Coleman Cox, settled in that locality about the time Arkansas became a state. Coleman Cox was from Kentucky, owned a farm and held slaves. His children were: Coleman, Anderson, John, Burwell, Samuel, Andrew Y., and Maria, wife of John Morrow.

Andrew Y. Cox passed an uneventful, quiet life, devoting himself to farming pursuits. When the war began his moral support was given to the cause of the Union. He married Sarah J. Hughey, a Tennessee woman, whose parents moved from Nashville to Russellville, Arkansas, in 1859, when she was eighteen years old. She survives her husband, and is the mother of: Henry; Jack; Burwell; William; Joseph L.; Maud, wife of Ed Garrison; and Ruth, who died unmarried.

Joseph L. Cox lived in the country until attaining his majority, spending the last two years farming on his own responsibility. The earnings he thus saved, about two hundred and twenty-five dollars, he brought to Stilwell and invested in goods when he launched out into business for himself. He kept his stock, chiefly notions, in a temporary structure on Front street, but subse-

quently sought larger accommodations on Division street, where his stock represents an outlay of ten thousand dollars. The successful and profitable business he has done is evidenced by the fact that he is now the owner of considerable real estate in Stilwell; on one piece of property there is a business house and opera house combined and he also owns residences, from which he reaps a good income.

In the vicinity of Evansville, Arkansas, where Mr. Cox was reared, a Democratic sentiment prevailed, but the influence of his father's principles of Republicanism and the stand taken by him at the time of the Civil war have been instrumental in converting him to the cause of that party. He retained these principles on his coming to the Cherokee Nation, and held them in abeyance until statehood gave him an opportunity to act in accordance; he cast his second presidential vote for W. H. Taft, in 1908. Mr. Cox has been a councilman of Stilwell, and has rendered other service to the town of equal value. He gives his moral and financial support to all projects looking toward better conditions in the city, and his influence was exerted in the contest which decided the location of the county seat. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and his family attend the Methodist church.

Mr. Cox married, December 28, 1899, in Stilwell, Olive, daughter of John Snellen, who came from the vicinity of Elston, Missouri, to Oklahoma; she was born in the former place in 1885. Three children have been born to them, namely: Otis (deceased), Brewster and Doris.

JESSE L. MORTON, one of the first merchants and one of the most successful men of Stilwell, came into what is now Oklahoma first in 1890, and located at Webber's Falls, where he was employed by Hayes Mercantile Company; during the eight years he remained with them he acquired good experience in this line. He returned to Arkansas, and after spending some months in farming removed to Stilwell, where he invested his entire capital in a mercantile business, in a very modest way. The town was

then a new and promising village. Mr. Morton was born October 11, 1864, in Fort Gibson, Oklahoma. His father, William H. Morton, was a soldier in the Union army, and died the year after the war. He was born and reared in Crawford county, Arkansas, and was only about twenty-eight years of age at the time of his death. He was a son of Andrew Morton, who came to Crawford county from East St. Louis, Illinois, became a farmer and took an active part in the politics of the county of his adoption. He was a member of the Arkansas legislature before the war, and is buried fourteen miles northwest of Van Buren, the site of the old family home.

Andrew Morton married Elizabeth Larimore, and the issue of the marriage was: Lucinda, who married James Gregg and died near Van Buren; Martha, who became the wife of Elam Carter, and resides near Boonsboro, Arkansas; Mary, who married William H. Oliver and died in Crawford county; Nancy, who became the wife of Minnie Thurston, both deceased; Jesse L., who was killed at Van Buren, Arkansas; James, who died while a soldier in the Federal army, and is buried in the National cemetery at Fort Scott, Kansas; and William H., who is buried in the neighborhood of his old home. William H. Morton married Rebecca Mickey, daughter of Alexander Mickey, of Lawrenceville, Illinois; she died in 1865, leaving Jesse L. as her only child.

The education of Jesse L. Morton was received in a country school, and he remained with an aunt, Mrs. Oliver, until he reached manhood's estate. When about sixteen years of age he began farming, and in this way earned his first money. He grew cotton, worked as a farm hand, and also did carpenter work while gathering together his first few hundred dollars, which he invested in a mercantile business in Stilwell.

On engaging in business Mr. Morton formed a partnership with W. J. Whinnery, putting in a stock of some thirteen hundred dollars in a frame building on Front street. The firm so prospered that at the end of a year Mr. Morton bought out his partner, and has since conducted the business alone. The enterprise was opened in 1898, and the first

surplus earnings went into the construction of a substantial stone building on Division street, where he did business until 1909, and then erected a new stone business house at the corner of Division and First streets, forty by one hundred feet, in which he was able to place a much larger stock of general merchandise. He has also erected four residence buildings, showing his interest in the town and his faith in its substantial growth. He has served on the city council and as recorder of the city. In politics he is a Republican, and has been identified with the party organization in Adair county, acting as delegate to the first Republican state convention at Tulsa, where he was the nominee of his party for representative to the legislature at the first state election, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. He is vice president of the Republican Club and is a Royal Arch Mason. He has met with flattering success in his business enterprises, and is enterprising and energetic in his methods.

Mr. Morton first married in 1890, in Arkansas, Lucy Clonch, who died in 1892, childless. In 1903 he married Miss Bella Jordan, born in Tennessee, where her parents died and where she grew up as an orphan. Mr. and Mrs. Morton became the parents of children as follows: James Howard and Jesse L., Jr.

EDWARD C. JULIAN, who has served as county clerk of McIntosh county since Oklahoma became a state, is descended from families which have been active figures in its wars and have been identified with the pioneer mining development of California and Colorado, as with the establishment of business in the old Indian territory. He is a native of Dawson county, Georgia, born on the 2nd of April, 1866, and is a son of Robert M. and Susan J. (Willis) Julian. France was the old-world origin of the family, and North Carolina the central American territory from which various branches spread into the west. Of Huguenot stock, therefore independent and brave, the members of the family closely allied themselves with the cause of the Revolution, and one of its representatives was a staff officer under



Washington during the war for independence. The branch which stands for the Julian family of this review spread from North Carolina to Georgia in 1828, and the son of the original migrator, B. F. Julian, became a soldier of the war of 1812. His brother Hampton also served in the field, and members of the family who were too old or too young to shoulder a musket or beat a drum did what they could to feed, clothe and generally assist the fighting patriots. B. F. Julian and his wife reared five sons—M. S., Webb, Robert M., Samuel and Andrew J. B. F. Julian was twice married, having two daughters by the first union and two sons by the second, and all the family are now living in Georgia. The family of M. S. Julian reside at Long Beach, California, where the father died many years ago; while Samuel and Andrew, with their families, live near Pittsburg, Texas.

Robert M. Julian, the father of Edward C., was a farmer who crossed the continent from Georgia to California in 1849, and was among the first discoverers of gold on the Pacific coast. While his party was creeping over the western plains cholera appeared among the emigrants, and several of its victims died. Mr. Julian's companion on the overland trip was Green Russell, and the two also went to Colorado after their return from California, previous to the Civil war, and discovered gold on the Platte river of that territory. They were working their claims to good advantage when the war commenced. They then returned to Georgia, by way of the Grand river section of Oklahoma. Robert M. Julian served the greater portion of the war as a lieutenant of a company in the Twenty-second Georgia Infantry, or (eighteen months) as a prisoner of war near Sandusky, Ohio. Afterward he engaged in farming and stock raising in Georgia, and in 1888 moved his family to Indian Territory. Two years later he located in the Cherokee nation, about eight miles southwest of the present Checotah, where he still resides, still actively engaged in farming on an extensive scale.

In 1865 Robert M. Julian married Miss Susan J. Willis, daughter of Colonel P. E. and Martha (Kitchens) Willis, both families

being of Scotch ancestry. William Willis, the grandfather, emigrated from Scotland to Georgia, where he married Jane Daugherty, a woman whose father was an Irishman and his mother a half-blood Cherokee. In 1833 he migrated to the Indian territory with Colonel Ridge and settled six miles west of the Arkansas line, where he engaged in the mercantile and freighting business. He not only brought his teams with him, but the stones and machinery for the first grist mill in the Indian country. He was therefore the pioneer miller and the pioneer merchant among the whites of Indian territory. There may have been some government supplies in Fort Gibson at that time, but Mr. Willis' store was the only mercantile establishment of a general character. Two or three years after settling in the locality indicated he was accidentally killed in a wrestling match, leaving a widow and three children:—P. E., deceased, whose family resides in Georgia; Edward, whose whereabouts are unknown; and William, whose death occurred on the isthmus of Panama. After the death of William Willis his widow married a Mr. Barnhill and soon afterward returned to Georgia. P. E. Willis reared his family in that state and had three children:—Susan J., mother of Edward C. Julian; Sarah, who married George Hulsey, a resident of Georgia; and Emma, wife of A. Sutton. Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Julian became the parents of the following:—Edward C., of this sketch; Robert W., a druggist of Porum; William B., deceased; Eva, who married W. A. Reid, of Muskogee; and Pearl, who lives at home. The mother of the family died in 1904, faithful to the Methodist faith.

Edward C. Julian was educated in the public schools of Georgia and in 1891 came to Oklahoma to engage in farming and stock raising. These occupations he closely followed until the birth of the state, when he was elected with the other new officials to the office of county clerk. Mr. Julian has also enjoyed a business experience as traveling salesman for Hall, Howard and Company of Louisville, and the Wencker Morris Candy Company of St. Louis; so that his experience and his training have well quali-



ned him for the discharge of his official duties. His relations with the benevolent orders are with the Checotah Lodge No. 20, I. O. O. F.; the encampment of Rebekahs and all its branches except the Uniformed ranks; and with the local lodge of Knights of Pythias.

JOHN TUCKER MYATT, one of the leading hardware and implement dealers of Ponca City, Oklahoma, has resided here since he alighted from the first passenger train that brought settlers into the Strip, and he staked land joining the west of the townsite of the new town. He took claim to half of the northeast quarter of section 21, township 26, range 2, and after some nine years of contest in the courts received a clear title to the land. A portion of this tract, under his supervision, is still being cultivated and yields its annual crop, the other part having been platted and put on the market to meet the demands of the town's growth, and is known as Myatt's Addition to Ponca. Personally Mr. Myatt farmed his land only one season after his settlement here. In 1894 he engaged in mercantile business, and for seven years dealt in groceries. His pioneer business house he replaced in 1904 with a new, two-story brick, and in 1901 he discontinued the grocery and in its stead opened up a stock of hardware and agricultural implements, which line of trade he has since handled. Also he annually buys and ships many thousands of bushels of corn.

Mr. Myatt is a native of Graves county, Kentucky, where his youth was passed on a farm, and where his education was received in the rural schools and in the high school of Wingo. His father, A. Utley Myatt, went to Kentucky from Middle Tennessee, married there, and died in the prime of life. His widow, formerly Miss Rachel Plumlee, is a member of one of the staunch pioneer families of Kentucky, the Plumlees having been engaged in agricultural pursuits there for several generations. Mrs. Myatt now lives with her son, John T., in Ponca. Her other children are J. H., of Ponca; Della, wife of J. M. Tartt, of Ponca; and W. M. of Graves county, Kentucky.

John T. Myatt is unmarried. Politically

he is a Republican and fraternally is an Odd Fellow.

AUSTIN S. PERRYMAN has been prominently connected with the livery business in Ponca City during the past seven years, and he is also one of the extensive farmers of the locality, a member of the firm of Brett and Perryman, well known ranchmen and farmers of Osage county. He came to Oklahoma at the time of the opening in 1893, making the run from the Kansas line near Arkansas City, and he staked a claim east of Ponca City, but there was another claimant for the land, and the contest between the two lasted for five years and resulted in a decision against Mr. Perryman. He had brought with him into Oklahoma something over a thousand dollars, but owing to this contest the money disappeared in two years, and much other money as fast as he could earn it, fighting the case in the court of the last resort, and although he eventually lost he was in reality the rightful owner of the land. While this contest was going on he was leasing land of the Ponca Indians not far off, and his profits from the soil largely found an exit from his purse in holding up his end of the litigation for a home. Following the termination of his leases among the Poncas he became interested in the Osage country, and for several years he has been associated with George H. Brett in the operation of a ranch of two thousand acres near Foraker, Oklahoma.

Mr. Perryman came to Oklahoma from Osage county, Kansas, where he had lived for some five years, and prior to this he had lived in Mercer county, Missouri, his birthplace on the 2d of March, 1865. His father was Austin Perryman, who had gone there from Illinois in an early day, but he enlisted at the last call of President Lincoln for troops and never returned home from the war. Soon after this his widow took her family to Dallas county, Iowa, where she died in 1874. She was before marriage Parthena Hall, a daughter of Thomas Hall, and the children of the union were: Ollie, who married S. L. Scott and died in Ponca in 1895, and Austin S., of this review. Mrs. Perryman married a second time, her second

husband being William Potter, and a son William, of Oregon, was born of this marriage. After his mother's death Austin S. Perryman returned to Mercer county, Missouri, and was reared there, his home during boyhood being with an uncle, Hiram Hunter, and also with his grandfather Hall. He worked out as a hand much in his early life, and was sparingly educated on this account. Coming to the west in 1886, he stopped in Osage county, Kansas, and spent a year as a farm hand there, and then began farming for himself. Soon after this he was married in Osage county to Miss Myrtle Fox, their marriage having been celebrated on the 2d of March, 1887. She was a daughter of Charles Fox, from New York, and was born in the same house in which she was married. She is the mother of Charles, Warren, Gladys, Hattie and Ollie.

Mr. Perryman is a Republican in politics, is a Modern Woodman and a member of the Workman order. He owns seven lots in block 46 in Ponca City, and in 1906 built the best livery barn in the town on this property. He is one of the most active business men in the little city of Ponca, and is a man of the highest standing in commercial circles.

JAMES HUTCHISON has the honor of being an 1889 pioneer to Oklahoma, a representative of the highest office of the city of Ponca and a business man of the state for more than twenty years. When Oklahoma was opened for settlement Mr. Hutchison opened one of the first bakeries in Guthrie, and was in business there some three and a half years, and then from that time until June, of 1897 was in the same line of trade in Mulhall. At that date he began his residence in Ponca City, and has maintained a bakery here ever since and has given much time and effort to the public service.

He was born in Newburgh, Scotland, June 22, 1864, a son of James Hutchison, a hotel man whose ancestors had lived about Newburgh for hundreds of years. James, the father, married Jeanette Fotheringham, and both passed away in Newburgh, and of their two children, a son and a daughter, the latter, Elizabeth, married a

Mr. Speed and died in Newburgh. Jeannette Haggert was a daughter of Mrs. Hutchison by a second husband, David Haggert. After doing the work of the common schools James Hutchison, the son, began learning the baker's trade in a shop in Newburgh, but he soon had a chance to go aboard an Atlantic steamer and continued his work and followed the sea for eighteen months, his ship being the "Turnessia" of the Anchor Line, and when he came to America to settle she brought him to New York. His wanderings in the United States show him to have migrated to Ohio, where he found work in Cleveland and Massilon, from Ohio to Michigan, from Michigan to Kansas, where he spent fifteen years as a working-man, and he left Winfield of that state to identify himself with the country destined for a new state.

Soon after locating in Ponca Mr. Hutchison got into politics and was chosen mayor as a Republican representative in 1901 and served two years. He had previously had some legislative experience as a member of the council, and when chosen mayor he took hold of matters with a vigorous hand. During his administration the famous deep well was dug which furnishes the city with an abundance of fine, pure water and his administration also extended the water works, granted a franchise for electric lights, built crossings and forced the building of miles of cement sidewalk and erected the city building. In 1907 an era of good feeling prevailed in Ponca, and all parties united in choosing city officers. Mr. Hutchison was named without solicitation by the body designed to select candidates, and during his second term as mayor the sewer mains and outlets were laid and the contract for those on the south side of the town were let, while the north side work was finished.

Mr. Hutchison is a Royal Arch Mason, and was twice master of Ponca lodge. He married in Winfield, Kansas, May 30, 1886, Cora, a daughter of S. M. Martin, from Monmouth, Illinois, where Mrs. Hutchison was born. Roy Hutchison, the only child of this union, is stenographer and bookkeeper for the Farmers State Bank of Ponca.

**RICHARD B. CHOATE.** A native of the Cherokee nation and a resident of Bunch, Adair county, since his boyhood days, Richard B. Choate has been actively identified with official affairs for many years, and is now serving as assistant Indian agent. He was born, January 24, 1863, in what was then Flint District of the Cherokee nation, a son of Sanders and Eliza Choate.

Sanders Choate was born, in 1821, in Willstown, Alabama, and came to the Cherokee nation with the emigrants of 1835. He was twice married. He married first Jane Riley, by whom he had one child, George W. Choate. After her death he married Eliza Childers, who died in 1896, leaving six children, namely: Emma, wife of John H. Adair, of Sallisaw, Oklahoma; Joshua; Isabelle, wife of Houston J. Payne, of Fort Smith, Arkansas; Mary Alma, who married Dr. R. L. Rye and now resides at Porter, Oklahoma; John C., who married Fannie Foreman; and Richard B.

Coming with his parents to Bunch in 1870, Richard B. Choate obtained his elementary education in the public schools, completing his studies at the Cherokee National Male Seminary in Tahlequah. He subsequently taught school two years, first at Skinboyon, then at Sallisaw, and afterward at Round Springs, near Bunch. Turning his attention subsequently to agricultural pursuits, Mr. Choate was for a time engaged in farming and stock-raising. Entering then upon an official career, he was assistant clerk for the National Council, afterward becoming chief of that body. For two years thereafter he was elected district clerk, and still later elected district judge, which office he held when tribal government was abolished. In these various positions Mr. Choate served most satisfactorily to all concerned, giving to his duties his best efforts, and now as assistant Indian agent is equally as faithful.

Mr. Choate married, January 24, 1885, Lydia H. Striker, a full blood Cherokee. She was educated at the Cherokee Orphan Asylum in the Cherokee nation. Mr. and Mrs. Choate have two children, namely: Elmer E., ten years of age; and Robert M., thirteen years old. Politically Mr. Choate is an earnest supporter of the principles of

the Republican party. He was defeated as a delegate to the first constitutional convention, but went as a delegate to the first Republican state convention, and helped nominate Frank Frantz for governor. Mr. Choate is three-eighths Cherokee and is proud of his Indian blood. He is loved by all the Cherokee people, and has the confidence of all with whom he comes in contact.

**MOSES E. ADKINS.** Conspicuous and noteworthy among the foremost citizens of Choteau is Moses E. Adkins, junior member of the mercantile firm of Gray & Adkins, and secretary and manager of the Choteau Trust and Banking Company and of the firm's business establishment. A son of Morris Adkins, he was born, December 24, 1871, in Marion county, Arkansas.

Receiving his preliminary education at Raleigh Hill, Arkansas, Moses E. Adkins was fitted for a business career at the Central Commercial College in Sedalia, Missouri. Coming then to Choteau, Mr. Adkins first entered the employment of C. Hayden as a clerk, but later accepted a position with V. Gray and R. E. Carrington, general merchants in this place. Subsequently, having obtained a practical insight into the business, and having by judicious economy saved some money, Mr. Adkins bought out Mr. Carrington's half interest in the business, which has since been continued under its present name of the Gray & Adkins Mercantile Company. A man of great financial enterprise and ability, Mr. Adkins afterwards organized the Choteau Trust and Banking Company, of which he is general manager and secretary, and he is carrying on an extensive and substantial business both as a banker and as a merchant. He was likewise one of the founders of the Mid Continent Life Insurance Company of Muskogee, Oklahoma, and is the owner of valuable real estate holdings in several Oklahoma counties. When he made his advent in Choteau sixteen or seventeen years ago Mr. Adkins had but limited means, but he has steadily climbed the ladder of attainments, and by his industry, foresight and straightforward business dealings has obtained a



place of prominence among the best business men of the county.

Mr. Adkins married Hattie Sloan, a daughter of A. G. and Louise Sloan, of Choteau, and they have one child, Eugene Sloan Adkins, born March 26, 1897.

**JOHN CALEB STARR.** Well grounded in legal matters and possessed of sound judgment and great intellectual powers, John C. Starr, of Vinita, is recognized as one of the leading members of the Oklahoma bar. As a lawyer he has met with eminent success, winning the confidence and respect not only of a large clientage but of the entire community. A citizen of the Cherokee nation, he was born October 15, 1870, in Flint District, Indian Territory, a son of James and Emma J. Starr.

Having obtained his elementary education in the public schools of his native district, John C. Starr entered the Cherokee National Male Seminary at Tahlequah in the fall of 1886, and in December, 1890, was graduated from the institution with the degree of B.S. Desirous of fitting himself for a business career, he attended the Commercial College of Fort Smith, Arkansas, for three years, in June, 1891, was graduated from the bookkeeping and banking department; in May, 1892, received his diploma from the shorthand and typewriting department; and in June, 1893, was graduated in the plain and ornamental penmanship department. While at Fort Smith Mr. Starr attended the lectures given at the college on commercial law, and read law, also, becoming well versed in its various branches.

Returning then to the Cherokee nation, Mr. Starr taught school in the Territory for awhile, abandoning the teacher's desk to become official stenographer for the Cherokee National Council, a position which he retained a number of years. Being appointed assistant treasurer under E. E. Starr for the Cherokee Nation, John C. Starr helped distribute among the Cherokees six million, six hundred forty thousand dollars, paying to each Cherokee \$265.70, the payment beginning in May, 1894, and closing in September following.

Locating in Grove, Delaware county, in

the fall of 1894, Mr. Starr opened a general store, and was soon after appointed postmaster, a position he held through the remainder of President Cleveland's administration. In February, 1897, when the little town became incorporated, he was chosen the first mayor on the Democratic ticket, receiving fourteen of the twenty-four votes cast at the polls.

Coming from there to Vinita in the spring of 1898, Mr. Starr again turned his attention to the study of law, and in July, 1902, was admitted to the bar in the United States Court for the Northern district of the Indian Territory, and has since been admitted to the Supreme Court of Oklahoma; to the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Oklahoma; and in February, 1909, was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. He read law in the office of Judge Turner, of Vinita, and of ex-Congressman R. W. Blue, and tried his first case at Sallisaw before the Federal Court.

In July, 1900, Mr. Starr, as official stenographer for the Cherokee nation, assisted Attorney W. W. Hastings in making the final rolls, in this capacity helping the United States Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes in making up the final roll of Cherokee citizens. Leaving the work on July, 1905, on account of a disension between himself and the nation's attorneys, Mr. Starr returned to Vinita and began the active practice of his profession. One of his most signal legal victories was won in the famous Moses Riley case, which he took up after the Rileys had been denied enrollment by the United States Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, he and his partner, Mr. Patten, going to Washington and securing a reversal of the decision before the Interior Department of the Government.

Another important legal victory was won by Mr. Starr and his partner, Mr. Patten, in the Cherokee allotment contest cases of Herman Knight vs. Eva Waters and William J. Twist vs. Eva Waters, involving fifty acres of oil land in the middle of the flat rock oil pool near Tulsa, Oklahoma. On May 10, 1909, the secretary of the interior decided the case against Eva Waters, the client of Starr & Patten, and a motion for review





*John C Starr*



was promptly filed and Starr & Patten won the case on review for their client. They are both interested in the Olympus Oil Company which secured the oil lease on the land, paying a bonus of twenty-six thousand dollars, and guaranteeing the royalty at twelve per cent to pay Eva Waters an additional twenty-six thousand dollars. This was considered one of the greatest land contest cases that ever went up on appeal to the secretary of the interior from the state of Oklahoma.

Becoming actively interested in the development of the oil interests of Oklahoma in the fall of 1905 Mr. Starr with his various companies, has now control of upwards of four thousand acres of rich oil lands, on which are one hundred and twenty-five or more oil producing wells. He is a stockholder in the Vinita and Chelsea Oil Company, which has a lease on the original Watney Pool land near Bartlesville, and also fine tracts west of Dewey and west of Ramona. He is likewise president of the Missouri Mining Company, of the Olympus and Rife Oil Companies, of the Florence Oil Company and of the Nakomis Oil Company, and he is secretary of the Willard Oil Company, all carrying on work in the Aluwe field. Mr. Starr is also president of the Morgan Oil Company, in the Bartlesville field; and owns a one-fifth interest in the Grove Oil Company operating in the same place. He owns a half interest in the Grove Abstract Company doing business in Delaware county.

Prominent in local affairs Mr. Starr has never shirked the responsibilities of public offices, but has three times been elected alderman of Vinita. He has been president of the City Council, having been unanimously chosen to preside over this body when Vinita was declared a city of the first class by proclamation of Governor Haskell.

On October 16, 1894, in St. Joseph, Missouri, Mr. Starr was united in marriage with Elizabeth B. Zimmerman, who was born in March, 1870, near St. Joseph, Missouri, a daughter of John T. Zimmerman, and into their household four children have made their advent, namely: Jessie B.; James Clarence; and Martha E. and Charles J., twins.

HANS C. R. BRODBOLL, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Ponca, is classed with the pioneer settlers of the town. He made the race for a home along with the great throng that came over the borders of the Cherokee Strip in September, 1893, and he won a tract adjacent to the town of Ponca on the east, his entry being described as the northeast quarter of section 27, township 26, range 2 east of the Indian meridian. He defeated all claimants for the tract before the Department, and in the course of a few years received his patent. On this place he has ever since maintained his home. As the town grew and property to the east of it was in demand, he platted sixty acres of his farm, which is now dotted over with dwellings and lawns and is an integral part of Ponca.

About twelve years ago Mr. Brodboll engaged in the real estate and insurance business, becoming the pioneer insurance man of Ponca, and he has since been interested in these lines. Much of his time, however, has been given to politics. Indeed, from the time of his settlement here he has, as a Republican, shared in political work. He was chosen a member of the Oklahoma council in territorial days from district No. 1, and was a member of the committees on Agriculture and Highways, Enrolled and Engrossed Bills, Public Institutions, Printing, Quarantine and Animal Industry, and Counties and County Affairs. A bill introduced by him added the Kaw reservation to Kay county for judicial purposes and paved the way for its becoming a part of Kay county. He aided in the establishment of the University Preparatory School at Tonkawa and supported needed legislation for placing the territorial affairs on a business basis and insuring efficiency in all state departments. He was appointed by Governor Barnes a member of the Board of Regents of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, was reappointed by Governor Jenkins, succeeded himself at the hands of Governor Ferguson, and was continued to statehood by Governor Frank Frantz. During his incumbency the school expanded wonderfully. Its campus was dotted with buildings for the accommodation

of the students, and Morrill and Assembly halls were erected, as also were the dairy barn, the machine shop and the engineering building.

Mr. Brodboll was born at Christiana, Norway, November 30, 1861. He came to Oklahoma from Wahoo, Nebraska, where his father, O. R. Brodboll, was engaged in the milling business, the family having come to this country and settled in Nebraska in 1869. O. R. Brodboll died in Lindsay, Nebraska. He and his wife Johanna, nee Hanson, were the parents of six children, of whom only one, the subject of this sketch is now the only living member of the family. Mr. Brodboll's earliest education was received at a district school at Wahoo, Nebraska, and subsequently he entered the Northern Indiana University at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he graduated in 1883. He made his home in Wahoo and Lindsay until 1889, when he went on the road and traveled in the interest of public entertainment, covering a large portion of the United States.

In October, 1901, Mr. Brodboll married, in Ponca, Miss Winona Walker, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Z. B. Walker, who died in Dawson, Alaska. Her mother, who before marriage to Mr. Walker was Miss Ella M. Kerr, has since his death become the wife of Mr. Harry Veatch. Her children are Mrs. Brodboll, Harry H. Walker of Topeka, Kansas, and Mrs. H. M. Payne, of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Brodboll have no children, and Mrs. Brodboll is interested with her husband in the real estate and insurance business already referred to. Also she is custodian of the city library, the nucleus of the Carnegie library which she, as a member of the library committee, was instrumental in bringing here.

Fraternally Mr. Brodboll is a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow and an Elk. Personally he is a man below the medium in stature, he has a frank, open face, he is quick and positive, and his appearance is that of a man in the prime of life.

**JAMES L. PACE.** Enterprising and progressive, possessing excellent judgment and good business ability, James L. Pace holds a place of prominence among the leading

farmers and stockmen of Muskogee county, and is numbered among the active and valued residents of Coweta. A son of the late W. T. Pace, he was born, in 1871, in Dyer county, Tennessee, and he grew to manhood in his native state.

W. T. Pace was born in Dyer county, Tennessee, and as a young man served for three and one-half years during the Civil war, being under the command of General Patrick Claiborne, whose regiment was attached to the Army of the Tennessee. He was a farmer by occupation, and was busily employed as a tiller of the soil until his death in 1901. His wife, whose maiden name was Stacey S. Strawn, still resides in her native county, her home being at Newbern, Tennessee. To her and her husband seven children were born, as follows: Jessie L., wife of G. E. Hamilton; James L., the special subject of this sketch; C. B., a Cumberland Presbyterian minister; Etta, wife of W. C. Scott; Una, wife of W. E. McCordle; Patsey, deceased; and Willna, formerly of Tennessee, where his family now resides.

After leaving the public schools James L. Pace took a course of study at the Southwestern Baptist University in Jackson, Tennessee, completing his early education at Bethel College, in McKenzie, Tennessee. At the age of twenty-two years he began his professional career as a teacher, and taught for awhile with good success, but was afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits in Tennessee, first in Newbern and later at Tip-tonville. Coming to Tulsa county, Oklahoma, in 1903, he located at Broken Arrow, where for two years he was employed as assistant cashier and bookkeeper in the local bank. During the ensuing two and one-half years Mr. Pace was engaged in mercantile pursuits in the same place, after which he was insurance agent there for a year. In 1907 he took up his residence at Council Hill, Muskogee county, and on November 20 of that year organized the Farmers' State Bank, of which he was made assistant cashier. Selling out his interests in the institution six months after its incorporation, Mr. Pace was engaged in the stock and butchering business until December 1, 1909, when he disposed of that at an advantage.



In January, 1910, he moved onto his farm at Coweta, Oklahoma, where he will engage in the raising of alfalfa, fine hogs and other stock. He expects to make this his permanent home.

On January 6, 1909, Mr. Pace married Sallie P. Gentry, daughter of the late W. E. Gentry and Mrs. Sallie D. (Carr) Gentry, of whom a brief sketch may be found on another page of this volume. Politically Mr. Pace supports the principles of the Democratic party. Fraternally he belongs to Lodge No. 141, A. F. & A. M., of Broken Arrow, and to Lodge No. 127, I. O. O. F., of the same place. Religiously, true to the faith in which he was reared, he is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

STEPHEN WATIE PEAK, of Grove, was born in Oklahoma July 22, 1876, and was educated at the Cherokee Orphan Asylum, from which institution he graduated June 12, 1891. His parents were both natives of Carolina, and both died in Oklahoma, the father dying in 1879, and the mother, who was born in 1850, died in 1882. Besides Stephen they had two sons and one daughter, but James and Arlie are deceased.

After his graduation Mr. Peak taught school until 1907, and was then elected to the office of county superintendent of schools, being the first to hold that office. In 1898 he was elected district clerk and served one term. He has spent his whole life practically in school work. He is a Cherokee Indian, and has considerable influence among his people, having made many public speeches and worked for statehood with great zeal and earnestness. His father was also a well informed man, having been educated in mission schools near Sallisaw, Oklahoma, and at the time being deputy sheriff of Illinois District.

Mr. Peak married in 1897 Charlotte, daughter of Assistant Chief Wash Swimmer, and she died two years later, leaving one child, Harris. Mr. Peak married (second) in 1902, Maude, daughter of Simon Johnson, a farmer and a native of Oklahoma, who died December 23, 1902; her mother, also a native of Oklahoma, died May 23, 1905. They had two sons, both deceased.

and besides Mrs. Peak one daughter, Idu Christman, who lives in Delaware county, Oklahoma. Mrs. Peak was educated in the public schools of Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Peak have three children, namely: Charles Curtis, born July 8, 1903; Jessie James, born December 27, 1905; and Wilson N., born September 3, 1908. S. W. Peak is a relative of Stand Watie, the only Indian General during the Civil war.

K. H. SHEPHERD is a prominent merchant of Brush Hill, also the postmaster of the town, and is interested in farming and stock-raising. He was born in Floyd county, Kentucky, December 5, 1869, and is a son of Wesley L. and Eveline (Holbrook) Shepherd. Wesley L. Shepherd moved to Oklahoma in 1893 and located at Brush Hill, near where his son now resides. He leased land of the Indians and engaged in farming. He was one of the earliest white settlers of the section, and now lives at Hoffman, where he purchased a large farm. He and his wife are the parents of seven children, namely: K. H.; Mollie, wife of Benjamin Shepherd; Ruthy, wife of W. I. Pool; S. J. (Buck); Frank P.; Newt; and Cynthia (deceased) wife of John Six. Mrs. Shepherd died in 1907, and Mr. Shepherd married (second) Mrs. Proter.

K. H. Shepherd attended the public school and spent three terms at the State Normal School. He came to Oklahoma with his parents in 1898 and engaged in mercantile business, where he is now located, eleven miles southwest of Checotah. He does an extensive business, and is also interested in the stock business and carries on farming on a large scale. He is the largest stockholder residing in the state of the First National Bank of Checotah, and is its vice president. The bank was reorganized in 1901, and Mr. Shepherd then became one of the directors. He was elected vice president in January, 1909.

Politically Mr. Shepherd is a Democrat, and he was appointed postmaster of Brush Hill in 1898, which office he still holds. He is a member of Checotah Lodge Number 20, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He stands well in the county, and is one of its

representative business men and a public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Shepherd married, in 1897, Addie McNally, one-eighth Creek and Chickasaw, and a daughter of V. N. and Susan (James) McNally, the latter one-quarter Chickasaw. Mr. McNally was one of the prominent Creek Indians, being one-quarter Indian. His paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, and the family was one of the first among the Creek Indians to come to the Nation; the father was a successful man and served during the Civil war in the Confederate army under General McIntosh. By his first wife Mr. McNally had three children, and by his second wife, a Miss Kitchen, his children were: Cassie, wife of Dr. Hamilton, of Hitchita; Susa and Samuel. Mr. McNally died in 1898. Mr. Shepherd and his wife have five children living, namely: Maud, May, Maggie, Frank and Frances Levins.

**WILLIAM W. HASTINGS.** The exclusive legal representative of the Indian nation of Cherokees, whether before the courts of Oklahoma or the national tribunals at Washington, Hon. William Wirt Hastings of Tahlequah, Cherokee county, has been gauged for years as one of the most prominent men in Oklahoma. He was born on the 31st of December, 1866, and is a son of Yell and Louisa J. (Stover) Hastings. His father has virtually spent his life as a farmer in Delaware county and, with his mother (of the Cherokee nation), still resides near Maysville. In their family, besides William W., were John R. Hastings and Dee, the latter now the wife of Grant Victor, United States marshal at Muskogee.

William W. Hastings spent his boyhood on the parental farm, passing also through the public schools and the Male Seminary of the nation, graduating from the latter in 1884 with the degree of B. S. He then attended Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, and after graduating from its law department in 1889 taught for a year in the Cherokee Orphan Asylum. In 1890 he was elected a member of the Cherokee Board of Education and afterward supervisor of education for the nation. Mr. Hastings was

chosen attorney general of his people in 1891, serving in that capacity for four years, and in 1892 was honored by representing the Cherokee nation at Washington, being its accredited delegate to Congress and all the government departments. In 1896 he was returned to the national capital in the same capacity, and has since been the exclusive Cherokee representative before the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and the United States government at large. Both his legal and literary training and his high personal character render such an honor beyond criticism. In politics he has always voted and vigorously supported the Democratic ticket.

In local matters Mr. Hastings has financial interests in numerous enterprises about Tahlequah and in the Cherokee country and holds, among other posts of responsibility, the presidency of the First National Bank of the former Indian capital and the new county seat. He is also the owner of valuable real estate; is a Mason of the McAlester Consistory, a Knight of Pythias, and the possessor of every qualification of successful and worthy American citizenship. In August, 1896, he was married to Miss Lulu M. Starr, a daughter of Charles and Ruth (Adair) Starr, both prominent Cherokee families. The children of this union are Lucile and Mayme S.

**J. HARRIE CLOONAN.** One of the representative citizens of the new commonwealth of Oklahoma and one who did most effective service in securing the admission of the state to the Union is Mr. Cloonan, of Bunch, Adair county. He is a member of the state senate and has been active in the political affairs of Oklahoma during practically the entire period of his residence here. His public spirit is of the most insistent order and he takes a lively interest in all that tends to advance the material and civic progress of the state of his adoption. He is one of the honored and influential citizens of Adair county.

J. Harrie Cloonan was born at Napoleon, Michigan, on the 24th of April, 1875, and is a son of Thomas and Susan (Marron) Cloonan, both of whom were born in Ireland.

Thomas Cloonan came from the Emerald Isle to America when he was about fourteen years of age, and here he was reared to manhood. During the major portion of the long intervening period he has maintained his home in the state of Michigan. He gave to his adopted country leal and loyal service as a soldier in the Civil war, in which he was a member of Company I, Tenth Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, formerly Company D of the Twenty-second Missouri Volunteers, and he continued in active service during four years of the great internecine conflict through which the integrity of the nation was perpetuated. He took part in a number of the most important battles of the war, and was severely wounded in the battle of Missionary Ridge. He has attained to the venerable age of seventy-five years (1909) and now maintains his residence in the beautiful little city of Coldwater, Branch county, Michigan. The subject of this review was about five years of age at the time of the death of his mother, who was about thirty years old when she was summoned to the life eternal. Of the five children J. Harrie Cloonan, of this sketch, was the last in order of birth; Rosa, who was born about 1869, died in 1882; Timothy was born in 1879 and died about one year later; Kate is the wife of John Ruckman, and they reside in St. Charles, Missouri; and Edward M. is a resident of Monroe, Michigan.

Senator Cloonan was reared to maturity in Michigan, and his early educational discipline was secured in the public schools of Monroe, that state. Later he attended school for a time in Louisiana, Missouri. After attaining to his majority he applied himself vigorously to various lines of enterprise, including identification with railroad work, mining, etc., and in these connections he was employed in various states and territories of the Union. In 1901 he took up his residence in the territory of Oklahoma, locating in the town of Bunch, Adair county, where he has since maintained his home and to whose upbuilding and progress he has contributed in a liberal measure. Upon locating here he turned his attention to mercantile and mining, and he is now engaged along these lines,

besides which he is the owner of valuable real estate in the county.

From his boyhood days Senator Cloonan has taken a deep interest in politics, and he is to-day admirably fortified in his opinions as to governmental policies and in his knowledge of effective methods of manoeuvring political forces. He was actively identified with political work in St. Louis, Missouri, and also at St. Charles, that state, and upon coming to the territory of Oklahoma he found ample opportunity for continuing his active labors in the field of practical politics. He was a member of the Sequoyah statehood convention held at Muskogee, Indian Territory, in 1893, and took an active part in its deliberations. He is a recognized leader in the ranks of the Republican party in the state, and effected the organization of the party contingent in Adair county prior to the admission of the state to the Union. He has served as secretary of the Republican district committee and as a member of his congressional district committee, and is also secretary of the Republican central committee of Adair county. He was a representative of this county on the first Republican state central committee of Oklahoma. Though an active worker in the party cause he has not subordinated civic loyalty to partisan fealty, but has given the best of his powers to furthering the development and progress of the state of his adoption. In 1908 he was made the candidate of his party for representative of the Twenty-eighth district in the state senate, having been nominated without opposition, and he was elected by a majority of four hundred votes. He has proved a most valuable member of the upper house of the state legislature, in which he has held assignment to various important committees.

In the year 1900 Senator Cloonan was united in marriage to Miss Ressie Judd, who was born in the state of Pennsylvania, and who is a daughter of John and Mary Judd, well known residents of Cherokee county, Kansas. Senator and Mrs. Cloonan have three children,—Harrie J., Gertrude M. and Stuart H.



JOHN HENRY DANNENBERG, one of the oldest settlers of Stilwell, was born May 10, 1842, within seventy-five yards of the Cherokee and Arkansas line, in Washington county, Arkansas. He is one-sixteenth Cherokee, and has spent most of his life engaged in mercantile business near Stilwell. He is now occupied with farming. His father, N. B. Dannenberg, was born in Austria, in 1807, and came to Oklahoma when a young man, here engaging in mercantile business and farming near Stilwell. He died in 1862, and is buried in Cane Hill, Arkansas. N. B. Dannenberg married C. A., daughter of John McPherson and wife, born in 1820, and she died in 1903, leaving ten children, of whom three died after reaching maturity. They were: Josephine, who married W. F. Rasmus, of Tahlequah; John H., married Anna E. Ferguson; Henrietta, married John Bean; Susan A. married Jack Walker; Julia A. married T. B. Alberty; Richard M. married Luverne Atkins; Louis L. married Martha Martin; Sarah W. died unmarried; Nannie L. married Joe Alberty; and N. B., Jr., married Lizzie Lindsley.

John Henry Dannenberg responded to the first call for troops for the Confederate army, and served throughout the war. Rather than take part in the surrender he ran away from the command and came to Stilwell, where he has resided since 1871. He formerly lived on the line of Dutch Mills and Evansville, in Washington county, Arkansas. His wife, Anna E., daughter of Thomas Ferguson, was born in Gentry county, Missouri, and was reared in Sangamon county, Illinois. Mr. Dannenberg is a public-spirited and useful citizen, and actively interested in the progress and growth of the new state.

CHARLES H. SISSON. Among the native born citizens of Oklahoma there are few better known or more thrifty farmers than Charles Harris Sisson of Fort Gibson, Muskogee county, who was born December 26, 1859. George Sisson, his father, was of English ancestry and married the mother of Charles, Mary N. Harris, a quarter-blood Cherokee, in Forsythe county, Georgia, in 1856. (Then the old Cherokee Nation.)

Harris Sisson, as he is generally known,

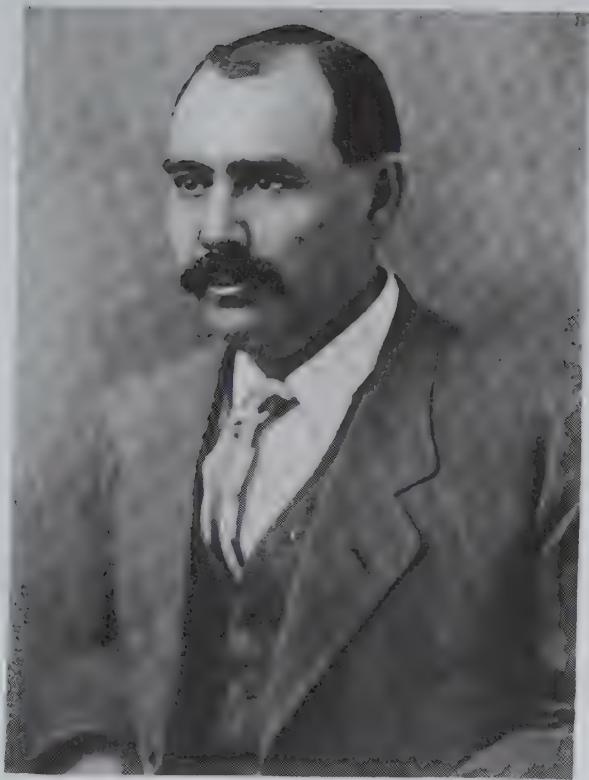
has about six hundred acres of bottom land, in cultivation, usually planted to cotton, corn and potatoes. Under the Cherokee regime, Harris Sisson was the last mayor of Fort Gibson, the last judge of the middle judicial circuit and a member of the last Cherokee National Council.

JAMES WASHINGTON CRAIG, M. D. Reputed one of the most skilful physicians of Vinita, James W. Craig, M. D., has here gained a large and remunerative practice, his talents and industry winning him deserved success. A native of Missouri, he was born, February 2, 1871, in Linn county.

The Doctor's father, Francis G. Craig, was born at Georgian Bay, Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada, in 1847. Moving to Linn county, Missouri, he was engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits from 1869 until his death in 1903. He married Zilpha Lambert, in Missouri, near Bucklin, a daughter of Albert and Elizabeth (Edgerton) Lambert, who migrated to that place from Ohio. She survived her husband and still lives in Linn county. Of her seven children, five are living, namely: Dr. James W., of Vinita; John W., of Belen, New Mexico; Archibald A., of O'Fallon, Illinois; and Walter and Henry, farmers in Linn county, Missouri.

Attending the public schools of Shelby during the days of his boyhood and youth. James W. Craig assisted his father in the store during his leisure time. He subsequently attended Brookfield College, and at the Northwestern Medical College in Saint Joseph, Missouri, took his first course of medical lectures. Going then to Saint Louis, he was graduated from the Missouri Medical College on March 31, 1891. In 1900 he further added to his professional equipment by taking post graduate work in the Chicago Polyclinic, and in 1907 attended the Post Graduate School of Chicago. Dr. Craig began the practice of his profession in his home town, remaining in Shelby, Missouri, eight years, when he removed to Brookfield, the county seat. In 1902, having a desire to become a part of the social and professional system of the prospective new state, he came to the Cherokee nation, and as a





*J. M. Craig, M.D.*



citizen of Vinita has been busily employed in the prosecution of his profession, and has established himself as a citizen of worth.

The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Oklahoma State Medical Society and is vice-president of the Craig County Medical Society. He is insanity physician for the county, and head physician for the Modern Woodmen of America for Oklahoma, having been first appointed for the Indian Territory in 1905, and was made head physician for the state when the two jurisdictions were consolidated. Fraternally he is a prominent Odd Fellow, belonging to subordinate lodge and encampment, and to the Rebekahs, and he is a member of the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the Indian Territory. Politically he is a Democrat, having swerved from the political faith of his father, who was a staunch Republican.

By his first marriage Dr. Craig has three daughters, namely: Isa Olive, Ethel Lynn and Edna Maple. In June, 1909, the Doctor was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Powell, who was born near Columbia, Missouri, a daughter of William Powell, formerly from Virginia. Mrs. Craig, a woman of broad culture and high mental attainments, was graduated from the University of Missouri, and for a number of years was connected with the high school work of that state, being employed in Columbia, Joplin and other cities.

RICHARD BERRYHILL, a member of one of the oldest Creek families of what is now McIntosh county, Oklahoma, was born on the Arkansas river in what later became Muskogee county, in 1852. He is a son of Samuel and Fannie (Mannawa) Berryhill. The first known ancestor in the paternal line was a Scotchman, who married a Creek woman before her people came to the territory, probably about 1800 or soon thereafter. They came to the Creek Nation among the earliest settlers, locating on the Arkansas river, near where the town of Muskogee now stands. Here Alexander Berryhill (father of Samuel) and his son engaged in farming and stock raising; he had but two children, Samuel, above mentioned, and Jane, who

married Washington Conod, a full-blood Creek.

Samuel Berryhill was a soldier in the southern army, and served in the regiment of Colonel D. M. McIntosh; he was killed during his term of service by Captain Reynolds, of a Chickasaw company and regiment. Captain Berryhill had made prisoners some soldiers of the United States army, and Captain Reynolds rode through the prisoners' quarters, abusing them; Captain Berryhill, as a gentleman, became very angry at this treatment of the prisoners under his protection and made strong objections to it. His interference was resented by Captain Reynolds, who, without warning, shot and killed Captain Berryhill. Captain Berryhill's death took place in 1863; he left a widow and five children, namely: James, deceased; Jane, wife of John Bornwell, a half-breed Indian of McIntosh county; Richard; Albert, deceased, and Martha, also deceased. Mr. Berryhill kept slaves before the war. His widow survived several years and passed away about 1884.

The boyhood and youth of Richard Berryhill were passed principally in McIntosh county, and at an early age he engaged in farming. He began life comparatively poor, having plenty of pasture for stock, but no stock to feed upon it. However, by persistent effort he soon began to own cattle, and before the advent of statehood was one of the large breeders of horses in the vicinity. He began this business in a small way, and invested in better stock as time went on, so that he came to have only the best breeds in that part of the territory. When Oklahoma became a state he gave up his dealings in cattle, in which he had engaged extensively, and took his allotment nine miles south of Checotah, where he improved a fine farm, with a comfortable house and good outbuildings. Later he sold one hundred and twenty acres of his one hundred and sixty acres, and retains forty acres, containing the house and barns, etc. His wife owned one hundred and sixty acres of fine land, eighty acres of which were sold to found the town of Hitchita; of the remaining eighty acres Mr. Berryhill has improved forty acres, and has a handsome home just outside the boundaries



of the village of Hitchita, with barns and other buildings in excellent order.

Mr. Berryhill married Josephine, daughter of James and Lovina (Conard) Wadsworth, the former two-thirds Creek. Mr. Wadsworth and his wife had the following children, namely: Joshua, deceased; Mary, widow of Thomas Watts, a Cherokee Indian; Caddo, of McIntosh county; Josephine, Mrs. Berryhill; and Mitchell, deceased. Mr. Berryhill and his wife had no children of their own, although they have assisted in rearing seven or eight orphans, mostly of Indian parentage. Politically Mr. Berryhill is a Democrat, and he takes an active interest in public affairs. He has been a witness of great changes in conditions in the community where he resides, where now so many fertile farms exist, when he was a boy game abounded, such as deer, bears and wild fowls, and the vast prairie was used almost entirely as a range for cattle and horses.

ANDREW J. LOVELL, M. D. Prominent among the foremost citizens of Council Hill, Muskogee county, Andrew J. Lovell M.D., is distinguished not only for his medical skill and success, but for his personal worth and integrity. A son of Nicholas Lovell, he was born in Denmark, Jackson county, Arkansas, of pioneer ancestry. During the Civil war Nicholas Lovell served on the Union side. Locating in Arkansas at the close of the war, he was engaged in both agricultural and mercantile pursuits in Denmark, carrying on a thriving business until his death in 1889. He married Nancy Goad, whose father, John Goad, was a pioneer settler of Arkansas, and she survived him, dying in 1899. They reared seven children, as follows: Mollie, deceased, was the wife of the late John Rhew; Locie, wife of W. C. Grandy; Nettie, wife of James Westmoreland; J. N. Lovell, M. D., of Bradford, Arkansas; Vena, deceased, married the late A. N. Hodges; Andrew J., the special subject of this sketch; and Belle, wife of Otto E. Jump, cashier of the Citizens' State Bank of Council Hill.

Reared on the plantation of his father in Jackson county, Arkansas, Andrew J. Lovell

received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native county, after which he continued his studies for two years at the academy at Heber, Arkansas. Going then to Memphis, Tennessee, he entered the Memphis Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of M.D. on April 25, 1902. Immediately beginning the practice of medicine, Dr. Lovell met with good success, and in January, 1905, on the fifth day of the month, located at Council Hill, Muskogee county, where he has since built up an extensive and lucrative patronage, his practice being confined not only to the village, but covering the surrounding country within a radius of eight miles. Enterprising and far-seeing, the Doctor, in 1907, enlarged his operations by purchasing from James Faulkner, now of Checotah, the first drug store established at Council Hill, and has since managed it successfully.

Dr. Lovell married, in 1889, Miss Stattie Jones, of Tupelo, Arkansas, a daughter of W. H. and Mary (Jelks) Jones, a sister of Dr. Jelks of Searcy, Arkansas, and a cousin of Dr. Jelks, of Hot Springs, Arkansas, and of Dr. J. Jelks, of Memphis, Tenn. The Doctor and Mrs. Lovell had one child, Kenneth J. W. Lovell. The Doctor's wife died on September 15, 1907, and on December 16, 1909, he married Miss Katherine Mount, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Mount, of Ellwood, Missouri. Dr. Lovell is a man of excellent business ability, and is actively interested in various industrial interests in Council Hill, being vice president of the Central Mill and Elevator Company, and one-half owner of the New State Mercantile Company. He is local surgeon for the M., O. and G. Railroad, and is a member of the State Medical Board, of the South Western Medical Association and of Muskogee County Medical Association. Fraternally the Doctor is a member of Council Hill Lodge, No. 328, A. F. & A. M., and of the Fredonia Eastern Star, No. 8, at Bradford, Arkansas. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of Lodge No. 228, of Council Hill. Politically he is a Republican.

**JOSEPH C. MORTON.** The substantial business men of McIntosh county have no more enterprising and active representative than Joseph C. Morton, the pioneer merchant of Hitchita and one of the leading citizens of the village. A son of the late William D. Morton, he was born, September 27, 1865, in Grant, Arkansas, and was brought up in his native state and in Texas.

William D. Morton moved from Georgia, where he was born and bred, to Arkansas, becoming an early settler, and for many years was engaged in farming, at the same time following his trade of a blacksmith. He was a cripple, and on account of his lameness did not serve in the Civil war. He lived for a few years in Texas, but died, in 1887, in Pike county, Arkansas. He married Mary May, who was born in Georgia sixty-three years ago, and is now residing in Hitchita, Oklahoma. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Joseph C., the subject of this sketch; Dora, wife of P. M. Davis, of Hitchita; Mary, deceased, married R. L. Garner, of Pike county, Arkansas; Benjamin, of Clark county, Arkansas; Emily, wife of W. H. Lee, of Hitchita; and Marion A., of Hitchita.

Educated in the public schools of Arkansas and Texas, Joseph C. Morton began the battle of life at the age of twenty years, being employed by the day or month on a farm or in a mill. After the death of his father he returned home, and until his marriage had charge of his mother's farm. Soon after taking unto himself the responsibilities of a married man Mr. Morton located at Checotah, in the Creek Nation, where he lived for awhile, subsequently being located in various parts of the territory. Returning to the Creek Nation in the fall of 1898, he located in what is called Old Hitchita, three miles from the site of the present village of Hitchita, on his wife's claim, where he began farming on a somewhat extensive scale. In 1900 Mr. Morton opened the first store established in Old Hitchita, and conducted an excellent business as a general merchant until the completion of his present establishment in Hitchita, into which he moved in July of 1909. Here he has a large and satisfactory patronage, his stock of general

merchandise being one of the best in this part of the county. He takes active interest in the agricultural growth of the town and county, having under a good state of cultivation about four hundred acres of choice cotton and corn land. Mr. Morton was one of the first white settlers of McIntosh county, and when he came here but little of the land was cultivated, the few farmers about here devoting their time to the raising of cattle on the prairies, on which roamed countless herds of horses and stock.

Mr. Morton married, September 23, 1891, in Arkansas, Matie J. Foshee, who is one-eighth Creek Indian, being a daughter of L. A. and M. A. Foshee, in whose sketch, which appears elsewhere in this work, further parental history may be found. Mr. and Mrs. Morton have five children living, namely: W. Arthur, Benjamin H., Joseph L., Austin A., and Ohland.

Mr. Morton has been influential in public affairs since coming to Oklahoma, having been appointed postmaster at old Hitchita in April, 1901, reappointed for a term of four years in 1905, and again reappointed he served two terms of four years each. In 1904 he was commissioned notary public, and served until statehood in 1907. During that time he had an immense amount of work to do for the government, an important part of it having been the enrollment of the children born just before statehood. He was the first justice of the peace elected in Turner township, and filled the position satisfactorily for a year, resigning in 1908. Mr. Morton is a stockholder in the Muskogee Wholesale Grocery Company, and is financially interested in real estate in the city of Muskogee. Politically he is independent in the election of local officers and in national affairs, voting according to the dictates of his conscience regardless of party restrictions. Mrs. Morton is a member of the Free Will Baptist church.

**FRANK S. GOOD.** Standing prominent among the wide-awake, hustling business men of Council Hill, Muskogee county, is Frank S. Good, who established the first grain elevator and grist mill in this place, and has since managed both profitably and

to the great advantage of his fellow townsmen. A son of the late Peter Good, he was born, in 1863, in Rockingham county, Virginia.

A Virginian by birth and breeding, Peter Good followed the tide of emigration westward when a young man, going first to Missouri, where he spent a short time, from there removing to Fort Scott, Kansas, which was then a mere trading post on the Kansas frontier. After his marriage he returned to Virginia and spent the year of 1863 in Rockingham county. Returning to Kansas in 1864, he opened a hotel at Fort Scott, and managed it successfully for nearly a score of years. Locating in Liberty, Kansas, in 1885, he bought a tract of prairie land, and for a time was there engaged in tilling the soil. He afterwards carried on farming in Sumner county, Kansas, for awhile, from there coming to the Indian Territory and taking up his residence in what is now Pawnee, where his death occurred at the age of sixty-six years, in 1903. He was twice married. He married first Margaret Tipton, of Missouri, by whom he had two children, namely: John H., of Kiowa, Oklahoma, and Frank S., the subject of this brief sketch. He married second Susie Berdie, of Kansas, and they reared two children, Rachel, wife of John Harvey, of Angola, Kansas, and Andy E. L.

Although he attended school but six months of his life Frank S. Good acquired a practical education through his own efforts mainly, learning to read and write while herding cattle and sheep, and in the meantime receiving some assistance evenings from his father. At the age of fourteen years he began to be self supporting, working first as a farm hand for eight dollars a month, his wages being raised a little each season. At the end of eight years, having by wise economy and prudent expenditure saved some money, Mr. Good rented land in Montgomery county, Kansas, and in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, and carried on farming for himself for a year. In 1883 he came to Oklahoma and engaged in agricultural pursuits near Oklahoma City. When Kiowa county was opened up for settlement Mr. Good drew a quarter of section

of land, and having partly improved it sold it in 1905 to a good advantage. Coming immediately to Council Hill he with others erected the first elevator and grist mill built in this vicinity, and has since carried on a substantial business. His elevator has a holding capacity of ten thousand bushels, while his mill can grind out one hundred and fifty bushels of meal a day.

Mr. Good married, in 1883, Mary Vails, who was born in Arkansas, a daughter of W. B. and Sarah Vails, now residents of Luther, Oklahoma. In 1861 Mr. Vails enlisted in the Confederate army, and served in the Trans-Mississippi department until 1865. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Vails, seven of whom are living, as follows: Susie, wife of Jesse Foster; W. S., of the state of Washington; Mary J., wife of Mr. Good; George W.; J. F.; J. W.; and Dora M., wife of John Spell.

Mr. and Mrs. Good are the parents of nine children, namely: Myrtle; Ivory, wife of Charles Case, postmaster at Council Hill; William, who married Elsie Roseboon; Mary; Walter; Herbert; Carl; Earl; and Opal. Politically Mr. Good votes the Republican ticket at national elections, but in local issues is independent, voting with the courage of his convictions. Fraternally he is a member of Council Hill Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Religiously Mrs. Good is a worthy member of the Christian church.

DR. ELI HUGHES, one of the leading physicians of Stillwater, was born in Hillsdale county, Michigan, October 28, 1853, and is a son of William and Sarah (Ransom) Hughes, natives of Kingston, Canada, and of Onondaga county, New York, respectively. The father of William Hughes moved to the state of New York when William was a small boy, and when he was a young man moved to what is now Hillsdale, Michigan. The country was then new and all kinds of game abounded, as well as Indians. Railroad facilities were not then common in the middle west, and Mr. Hughes came mostly by water; when he arrived his total capital consisted of a very little money and no stock. He purchased a quarter-section of heavily timbered land, not worth at



that time more than four or five dollars an acre, and made of this place a good farm, adding to it from time to time until he had one of the finest farms in that section of the state. He was one of the oldest settlers and suffered the hardships and privations of pioneer life. The mills were some distance away, and the trip a tedious one, so that Mr. Hughes at one time split four hundred and twenty-three rails for his neighbor, Mr. Morey, to induce him to take two bushels of corn to mill and bring it back ground. Mr. Morey accepted the commission, but fed his oxen out of the two bushels. Throughout the whole country Mr. Hughes was known as "Uncle Billy," and was always ready with a joke, being a welcome visitor in all the farm houses around. He lived on the farm on which he settled in 1842 until his death, December 29, 1908, in his eighty-seventh year. He was married in Michigan in 1847 or 1848; his wife's father, John Ransom, was an early settler in Algonsee, Branch county, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes reared only two sons, Lawrence, who resides on the old farm, and Dr. Eli Hughes.

Dr. Hughes received his elementary education in the district and high schools in his native county, and afterward attended Hillsdale College, from which he graduated on June 19, 1879. For one year previous to entering medical college he read medicine under Dr. R. A. Everett, and in 1879 he entered the Michigan University for a term of nine months. In the fall of 1880 he began attending the College of Physicians & Surgeons, of New York City, where he took a course. During vacation he practiced in the lumber woods of Michigan, in 1881 returned to Bellevue and attended that school until his graduation in March, 1882. He returned to the lumber district in Michigan, where he remained until his marriage in the same year, and then went to Reading, Hillsdale county, Michigan, and remained there twenty-seven months. He returned to Hillsdale and went into partnership with his father-in-law in the practice of his profession, and this firm continued until the death of Mr. Everett, which occurred on October 20, 1897. Dr. Hughes still continued to practice in Hillsdale until February, 1903,

and then removed to Stillwater, where he has since been continuously in the practice of his profession. Upon his first settling in the city there were six or seven doctors there, all having fair success, but he has been able to build up a large and lucrative practice, which is in itself a proof of his ability and popularity. In 1887 Dr. Hughes returned to New York and took a special course covering the diseases of eye, ear, and throat, under the celebrated Dr. William T. Mitendorf.

Besides his general practice, Dr. Hughes makes a specialty of eye, ear and throat diseases. In 1892 he was appointed special examiner for the government in these branches, holding this position in Michigan and also since transferring his activities to Oklahoma. Before leaving Michigan he tendered his resignation, but which was not accepted by the government.

Dr. Hughes married Josephine E., daughter of Dr. R. A. and Jennett (Lancaster) Everett, of Michigan. Dr. Everett was first assistant surgeon and later regimental surgeon during the war, and was the surgeon who amputated the feet of Corporal Tanner (who afterward became Commissioner of Pensions) after he had been shot in the feet while in battle. Dr. Everett was well known throughout the state of Michigan, and when he received his appointment as assistant surgeon it was to serve under the celebrated Dr. Gun, surgeon-in-chief of the division. He and his wife were the parents of only one child, Mrs. Hughes. Mrs. Everett still resides in Michigan. Dr. and Mrs. Hughes are the parents of two daughters, Josephine E. and Pauline Jennett. Mrs. Hughes and her daughters are members of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Hughes is a member of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the council at Hillsdale, Michigan, and of the Knights Templar of Stillwater. Politically he is a strong Republican, though he has never sought public office for himself.

HARVEY A. FARTHING. As the agent at Vinita of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, Harvey A. Farthing holds a position of importance and re-



sponsibility, and by the prompt and faithful performance of the duties devolving upon him in his capacity has won the approval of the officials and the good will of its numerous patrons. A son of Abner T. Farthing, he was born, January 10, 1877, in Edgewood, Illinois.

One of a family of three children, Abner T. Farthing was born in 1848, in Kentucky, and at an early age was left an orphan. Migrating as a young man to Illinois, he began his business career as a shoe merchant at Edgewood, and continued thus employed in that state until his death in 1902, while yet in the prime of life. He married Alice J. Cook, who was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and is now living with her son in Vinita, Oklahoma. To her and her husband three children were born, as follows: Harvey A., the special subject of this sketch; Stella, wife of Fay Garrin, of Terre Haute, Indiana; and Robert O., who is employed at Wagoner, Oklahoma, by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

Receiving his early education in the public schools of Farina, Illinois, Harvey A. Farthing there began railroading with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, with which he was connected a number of years, filling the position of operator at Centralia, Dongola, Kankakee and Carbondale. Going from this road to the Great Northern Railway, he was for a time block dispatcher at Culbertson, Montana. Returning then to Illinois, Mr. Farthing became clerk and operator for the Illinois Central Railroad Company at Kinmundy, from there going to Madison, Illinois, where he was for awhile ticket agent and operator for the Michigan Central and Illinois Central Railroads. He subsequently went to Frankfort, Indiana, to take the chief clerkship of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company.

On leaving Frankfort Mr. Farthing entered the service of the company with which he is now identified, first becoming operator at Fayette, Missouri, and then at Boonville, Missouri. Being then transferred by the company to Moran, Kansas, he remained there as agent for eighteen months. Having in the meantime fully established his reputation as an able and trustworthy em-

ploye, the company rewarded his fidelity by giving him charge of the Vinita station, one of the more important ones on the main line of its system.

Mr. Farthing married, April 10, 1900, at Kinmundy, Illinois, Lulu Cockrell, who was born in that city, a daughter of James Cockrell, her birth having occurred September 29, 1879. She passed away in Vinita July 17, 1908, leaving one child, Alice Vinita, born June 23, 1901.

DANIEL F. JANEWAY, M. D. In the work of his exacting and responsible profession Dr. Janeway has attained to marked precedence, and he is not only one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Payne county but in point of continuous practice is the third oldest physician in the attractive little city of Stillwater, where his clientage is extensive and of essentially representative order, which fact offers effectual voucher as to his ability in his chosen vocation and also to his personal popularity in the community.

Dr. Janeway was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, on the 6th of January, 1854, and is a son of Charles and Susanna (Hammer) Janeway. In 1858 his parents moved from Tennessee to Jasper county, Iowa, settling near the village of Newton and becoming pioneers of that section of the Hawkeye state. There Charles Janeway purchased a tract of land, which he developed into one of the valuable farms of the locality, and he continued to reside on this homestead until his death, which occurred in 1896. His wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1887, after they had walked down the pathway of life side by side for a period of fifty-four years. Their golden wedding was celebrated with due social observance, and on the occasion there were present seven of their twelve children who had attained to years of maturity. This worthy couple lived lives of usefulness and honor and their memories are revered by all who came within the sphere of their gracious and kindly influence. Of the twelve children who reached maturity the following brief record is consistently entered for perpetuation: Enoch is a successful farmer of Payne county, Oklahoma; Benjamin died in the state of Ore-

gon, where his widow and children still reside; Elisha is a resident of Washington county, Kansas; Seth maintains his home near Los Angeles, California; Nancy became the wife of Louis Peacock and both are now deceased; Margaret is the wife of Uriah Henshaw, of Jasper county, Iowa; Rachel died unmarried; Sarah is the deceased wife of S. B. Woodward, of Ramona, California; Daniel F., subject of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; Susan is the wife of S. J. Martin, who is a missionary of the Society of Friends or Quakers and who is now engaged in mission work in Cuba; James is a resident of Wagoner county, Oklahoma; and Martha is the wife of Stephen A. Morris, of Kellogg, Iowa.

Dr. Daniel F. Janeway was about four years of age at the time of the family removal from Tennessee to Jasper county, Iowa, where he passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm, to whose work he early began to contribute his quota. After having received the advantages of the public schools, including the county high school of Newton, Iowa, he entered Penn College, at Oskaloosa, that state, in which institution he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1879, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In initiating his independent career Dr. Janeway adopted the pedagogic profession, in which he met with distinctive success, though he early matured his plans for fitting himself for the medical profession, in which his prestige has amply justified his choice of a permanent vocation. After leaving Penn College the Doctor was for two years principal of the public schools at Kellogg, Iowa, and in 1881 he removed to Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, where he held the principalship of the local high school for one year. In the meanwhile he had taken up the study of medicine, under effective preceptorship, and in the autumn of 1882 he was matriculated in the Kansas City Medical College, in which he was graduated on the 4th of March, 1884, and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He located in Argonia, Kansas, soon after his graduation and was there engaged in the successful work of his

profession until April, 1899, when he removed to Stillwater, Oklahoma, where he has since continued in practice with success and where he maintains a most secure hold upon popular confidence and esteem, both as a physician and as a loyal and public-spirited citizen. In 1899, just prior to his removal to Stillwater, he had completed an effective post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic, and he keeps in close touch with the advances made in both branches of his profession, having a comprehensive library of standard literature pertaining thereto and also having recourse to the best periodicals touching the medical and surgical sciences. While in Chicago he also attended lectures in the celebrated Rush Medical College. The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Oklahoma State Medical Society and of the Payne County Medical Society. He was superintendent and secretary of the board of health of Payne county for several years, and he has been a member of the board of education since 1903. He is a Republican in his political proclivities, and while never ambitious for office he takes a loyal interest in the success of the party cause, as does he also in all that tends to conserve the progress and material and civic prosperity of his home city and county. He is affiliated with Stillwater Lodge, No. 6, Free & Accepted Masons, and has attained the Knights Templar degree in Masonry. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 28th of July, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Janeway to Miss Ada V. Moore, daughter of Morris and Rebecca (Beals) Moore, of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Her father was born in Indiana and her mother in Tennessee. Of their six children Mrs. Janeway is the eldest; Theodore resides in Beaver county, Oklahoma; Marcellus is a resident of California; Rosa is deceased; Belle is a teacher in the public schools of Chicago; and Laura is the wife of W. S. Woods, of Lawrence, Kansas.

Dr. and Mrs. Janeway have five children, concerning whom brief data are entered in conclusion of this sketch: George M., who is a graduate of Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College, is now cashier of the

Bank of Skiatook, Oklahoma; Lucile is the wife of John Youst, Jr., a representative merchant of Stillwater; Lenora is teacher of domestic science in the high school at Chickasha, Oklahoma; and Helen and Harold remain at the parental home and are attending the public schools.

FRANK C. ADAIR, sheriff of Adair county, was born and reared in the county where the most of his life has been spent. He was born in Going Snake District of the Cherokee Nation February 22, 1874, the year after the removal of his parents from their old Georgia home. His father, Virgil B. Adair, is a farmer near Westville, who was born in Georgia in 1842. He is a man of fair education and moderate business success. He is a son of John T. Adair, one-eighth Cherokee, who spent his last years in the community near Westville, where he died in 1884, about seventy years of age. His wife was Ann Graham, a white woman, and their family were: Mrs. Rufus Allison, of Pryor Creek; Virgil B.; Mrs. Maggie Hagen, of Pryor Creek; Edward, who died in 1898; Sena, wife of Napoleon Littlejohn, of Stilwell, Oklahoma; and W. P., of Adair Station, Oklahoma.

Virgil B. Adair served in a Georgia Regiment in the Civil war, and was in the Army of Northern Virginia when the climax of the war was reached, taking part in the surrender at Appomattox. He carried away as a memento of the occasion a piece of an apple tree near the McLain house where the terms of capitulation were agreed upon and signed. After the war he married Telitha J. Bates, of an old Georgia family, who died December 9, 1907. Their children were: Eunora A., wife of Frank Akins, of Adair county; Jesse E., of the same county; Robert L., of Mayes county, Oklahoma; John T., of Craig county; Frank C.; Ezekiel E., of Adair county; and Julius K., whose home is in his native county.

Frank C. Adair received his education chiefly in the public schools of the Cherokee Nation, and when of age became a farmer and stock man for some time. He entered Cherokee politics at twenty-two years of age, at which time he was elected a member of

the National Council. He was several times re-elected, serving nine years in that body, during which time his home was at Tablequah. He participated in the work of winding up tribal affairs, and will remain of interest historically as one of the last Cherokee legislators.

He had a natural aptitude and love for political life, and when the statehood was approaching he entered the arena of federal affairs as nominee of the sheriff for Adair county. He won the Democratic nomination against three competitors, and was elected over his Republican opponent by two hundred and sixty-one votes out of a total of about eighteen hundred, thus showing his popularity as a candidate. He assumed the office with the advent of statehood, and succeeded to heavy work from the United States marshal of the district, which business largely occupied the first terms of the district court.

Mr. Adair has a farm and is extensively interested in stock. His allotment is some eight miles southeast of Westville on the old Alberty place.

In August, 1898, Mr. Adair married Sabina, daughter of Ezekiel Buffington, in Tablequah, a member of the Cherokee nation, and one of a prominent family. She was born in old Flint District in September, 1875; her children are: Ezekiel S., Telitha, Edgar and Dora. Mr. Adair is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In build he is athletic, rather below medium height, weighing nearly two hundred pounds.

JAMES W. STEEN, owner of the "Checotah Inquirer" and a prominent real estate dealer, was born in Grayson county, Texas, in 1870. He is a son of Christopher C. and Mary (Throckmorton) Steen, the former reared in Missouri. Christopher Steen served in the Confederate army, in the brigade of General Joseph Shelby; at the close of the war he located in Texas and there married. His wife, whose father died in Arkansas, was reared by an uncle, James W. Throckmorton, at one time governor of Texas. At the beginning of the war Governor Throckmorton was unseated by the war governor, and Governor E. J. Davis appointed by the Fed-





*J. H. H.*





eral government. After the war Mr. Throckmorton served several times as a member of Congress from Texas. Christopher Steen was a farmer and stock raiser, and came to Indian Territory in 1886; he settled near Checotah and lived there on a farm until his death, in 1904; his wife died in 1902. Besides James W. they had a daughter, Annie, wife of R. E. Vandiver, of Checotah.

James W. Steen attended the public schools, and spent two terms at Bacone University of Muskogee. After attaining his majority he spent some time teaching school and then became a farmer. In 1901 he located in Checotah, where he entered the employ of the Spaulding-Hutchinson Company; later he engaged in the real estate business, which he has successfully followed since. In 1907 Mr. Steen purchased the "Checotah Inquirer" in company with Charles Buford, and has since brought his partner's interest.

Politically Mr. Steen is affiliated one of the most loyal members of the Democratic party in the community; he served in 1907 as mayor of Checotah. Mr. Steen's paper is the official organ of the county and city legal work. Mr. Steen is a well-known citizen, and a man of substantial standing and influence in the county. He is an able business man and highly respected; socially he is a member of Checotah Lodge, No. 20, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

WADDIE HUDSON, who has been a progressive resident of Tahlequah for more than twenty-one years, has been its most prominent newspaper representative and a leader, as well, in its business, financial, educational and civic activities, throughout its history of this period as capital of the Cherokee nation and prosperous seat of government for the Oklahoma county of Oklahoma. He is a native of Lamar, Benton county, Mississippi, where he was born December 12, 1865, a son of Thomas J. Hudson, one of the prominent Democrats, journalists and citizens of that state. His father was a man of fair education, a native of eastern Tennessee, born in 1818, who migrated to Benton county when a young man and devoted his earlier years in Mississippi to farming. The elder Mr.

Hudson afterward engaged in the mercantile business, and after merchandising thirty years, finally became well known throughout the state as an effective promoter of its agricultural interests. A man of great activity and executive ability, he was a thorough believer in organization as a means of promoting the most practical and lasting results, and enjoys the honor of founding the National Farmers' Congress, of which he was the first president. It was he, more than any other man, who succeeded in bringing representatives of the great industry together, in 1882, and forming what is now the largest and most powerful organization of its kind in America. But he was especially interested in the cotton planters of the south; and before the war between the states served as president of the Southern Cotton Planters' Association for some time, and, in the able discharge of his duties, became so influential in the politics of Mississippi that he was urged to become the Democrat nominee for governor. In the nominating caucus he lacked only one vote of being named as the standard bearer of his party. In 1886 Mr. Hudson, the elder, established a newspaper at Lamar, called the "Industrial Tatler," its aim being the promotion of the National Farmers' Congress, and designated at that time as its official organ, and of this journal he remained editor until his death in 1883. Thomas J. Hudson was married, in Mississippi, to Miss Eliza A. Reinhardt, who died in February, 1867, mother of the following children:—Thomas J., Jr., of England, Arkansas; Mrs. James A. Garlington, also a resident of that place; Waddie, of this sketch; and Mollie, who married Dr. T. G. Brewer and died at Pecan Point, Arkansas.

Waddie Hudson attended the public schools of Lamar until he was fifteen years of age, when he became editor of the "Dixie Boy," a general newspaper which was eventually absorbed by the "Industrial Tatler," already mentioned. At the death of his father, he became connected with the latter, but feeling the responsibility too great for his youth (he was only sixteen) and inexperienced, he relinquished it to other hands. In 1886 he started for the country west of the Mississippi, stopping for a time at Fort

Smith, Arkansas, where he became foreman of the "Daily Tribune," then one of the leading papers of the state and edited by Colonel D. M. Wisdom, afterward connected with government affairs at Muskogee, Oklahoma.

On leaving the "Tribune" Mr. Hudson located at Tahlequah, his resources at that time being one suit of clothes, ten dollars in money and a "brave front." At once pushing for the nearest newspaper office, he secured a position on the "Cherokee Telephone," which he resigned in a few months to accept the management of the "Indian Arrow," the organ of the national party of the Cherokee Nation. Ultimately he became editor and owner of the paper, whose name he changed to the "Tahlequah Arrow." Mr. Hudson continued as owner until 1907, when the plant was sold to a company of prominent citizens and the business incorporated as the Arrow Printing Company. Later he disposed of a majority of his stock in the concern and retired from the newspaper business.

Since his first advent to the city, Mr. Hudson has taken an active part in its public affairs and leading enterprises, all of which bear the distinctive marks of his influence and personality. In connection with his newspaper career it should be added that in 1895 he was elected editor and manager of the "Cherokee Advocate" by the Cherokee National Council—that paper being the official organ of the nation—and that he held the position for two years. He was also president of the Commercial Club at the time of the preliminaries which led to the establishment of the Carnegie Library; was a member of the construction committee and has been the active secretary of the institution since its establishment. In 1905 he organized the volunteer fire department of Tahlequah, called the Waddie Hudson Fire Company, and has since acted as its chief; was at one time president of the Cherokee National Bank (now the Oklahoma State Bank) and is a director of the First State Bank of Tahlequah. Besides his long experience in the newspaper business Mr. Hudson has been the leading book seller and stationer of Tahlequah since 1895, and his

substantial influence in the community has been further enhanced by his prominent connection with the fraternities. In the order of Knights of Pythias, he is past chancellor and captain of the Uniformed Rank, and has served several times as delegate to the grand lodge; is also a member and past prophet of the Improved Order of Red Men, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1889 Mr. Hudson was united in marriage with Miss Norma E. Rasmus, who died in 1904, leaving a daughter Mabel, now thirteen years of age (1910). Her father, William E. Rasmus, was a German who married Miss Josie C. Dannenberg, a Cherokee lady. In 1906 Mr. Hudson married as his second wife, Miss Effie Meador, of Monett, Missouri.

**JOHN EMERY SATER.** Active and influential in promoting the rapid advancement of the growth and prosperity of Stillwater. John Emery Sater is numbered among the most highly esteemed citizens of this part of Payne county, and was honored with an election as delegate to the Constitutional Convention, where, although representing a minority party, he rendered unselfish and non-partisan service. A native of Ohio, he was born, March 30, 1852, in Hamilton county, near New Haven, which was likewise the place of birth of his father, Oliver Sater.

His grandfather, William Sater, who settled in Ohio in the early part of the nineteenth century was descended from a Sater that emigrated from England to America with Lord Baltimore, and settled in Maryland. His descendants, which are numerous, scattered to the west and south, going to Pennsylvania, the Carolinas and Ohio, some of them serving in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary war. William Sater married and reared six children, as follows: Joseph, Thomas, Oliver, John, Mrs. Sarah Gwaltney and Mrs. Eliza Hill.

A life-long resident of Hamilton county, Ohio, Oliver Sater was born in 1829, and died in 1860. As a tiller of the soil he labored with diligence and success. He was much respected as a man and a citizen, and was active in Democratic ranks. He married



Hannah Foster, who came from substantial New England stock, her father, George Foster, having been born and brought up in Vermont. She is now living in Stillwater, which is the home, also, of her two sons, John E. Sater and George Sater.

Brought up on the Ohio farm, John E. Sater while yet a schoolboy became familiar with many of the branches of agriculture. After completing the course of study in the district schools he completed his early education at Otterbein University in Westerville, Ohio. He subsequently taught school a short time, and then went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where for a year he was employed in the manufacture of furniture. Drifting then to Kansas, Mr. Sater embarked in farming and stock-raising in the Arkansas valley, but was afterwards county surveyor of Lane county, Kansas. Leaving there before the real opening of Oklahoma, he arrived in the new country two weeks after the first "horse race" for land on record. He helped complete the survey of Guthrie, and then came to Stillwater, where he was soon appointed city clerk and clerk of the townsite board, in which capacity he participated in the deeding of lots to the citizens. Mr. Sater subsequently became the first county surveyor of Payne county, and in addition to being commissioned the first notary public was made an assistant in the office of the county treasurer. Taking up the business of abstracting as soon as conditions made it one of profit, he carried along complete transcripts, in skeleton, of the records of Payne county. He also entered the newspaper field, for a time publishing the "Stillwater Gazette."

Mr. Sater's bearing and character as a citizen had much to do with his success at the polls when he was a candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He entered the race as a Republican, being one of the "twelve apostles," as the minority of the convention was called. He espoused the cause of Prohibition, and was the only member of the body elected on that issue. He advocated the extension of the organic act of prohibition over the state, favored by the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, and the

choosing of United States senators by direct vote.

As a townsman of Stillwater Mr. Sater aided in securing the State Agricultural College, and lent a strong hand in securing railroad communication. He is a Methodist in religion, and was one of the promoters of the Congregational church, the first religious society formed in Payne county.

On May 30, 1878, near Hamilton, Ohio, Mr. Sater was united in marriage with Laura A. Jones, who was born in Ohio in 1853, a daughter of Thomas F. Jones, a Welshman. Mr. and Mrs. Sater have three children, namely: Datus E., William Earl and Joseph Emery. Datus E. Sater, an abstracter with his father, married Mabel Hayes, a daughter of Perry W. Hayes, of Stillwater, Oklahoma.

**JAMES E. BERRY.** As clerk of the District Court of Payne county, James E. Berry, of Stillwater, is filling the duties of his position with commendable fidelity and ability. A son of William E. Berry, one of the early and more prominent settlers of this part of Oklahoma, he was born, October 2, 1881, near Oak Grove, Jackson county, Missouri.

His grandfather, Thomas Berry, was born and reared in Kentucky, where his parents settled on leaving Virginia, their native state. He was a life-long agriculturist, owning quite a tract of Kentucky land. He married Juliet King, who was born in Kentucky, of Virginian ancestry, and they became the parents of nine children, as follows: William E.; Nancy J., wife of L. Lofton; I. K.; George M.; Thomas E., deceased; Eliza, who married Alexander Early, died in early life, and her family is now living in Texas; Andrew; Susan, wife of James Arthur, of Guthrie, Oklahoma; and Robert C.

Born in 1844, in Whitley county, Kentucky, William E. Berry was educated in the pioneer log schoolhouse of his native county. In 1861, at the age of seventeen years, he offered his services to his country, enlisting in Company F, Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. In 1863 his regiment was placed in the First Brigade, First Division, of the Twenty-third Army Corps, commanded by General Schofield, with whom he

remained until the close of the war. He took an active part in several battles of importance as well as in numerous minor engagements, among those of greater note having been those at Resaca, Georgia; Atlanta, Georgia; and at Franklin, Tennessee, where his company went on the field with sixty-two men and left with but thirteen. Shortly before this battle Mr. Berry was accidentally wounded by the explosion of a shell. He enlisted as a private, but was soon made a sergeant, and subsequently retained that rank.

Returning to his Kentucky home at the close of the conflict, William E. Berry assisted in repairing the ravages made on the home farm by the war, remaining with his parents a number of years. Leaving his native state in 1870, he purchased land in Jackson county, Missouri, and was there engaged in stock raising until 1881. Selling out in that year, he moved to Sumner county, Kansas, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for some time, at the same time, in partnership with his brothers, being engaged in the stock business in what is now Payne county, Oklahoma, his family remaining, however, on the Kansas farm for nine years. Bringing his wife and children to this county in 1890, he located on the claim of one hundred and sixty acres which he had previously secured, and while continuing his stock business was also engaged in general farming. When the opening occurred he secured a claim or claims to town lots in Stillwater, and was one of the first to build a residence in the town.

In 1892 William E. Berry was a charter member of the first banking institution organized in Stillwater, under the name of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and which has since been merged into the Stillwater National Bank of Stillwater, of which he is now the president. This bank has a paid-up capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, and a surplus of ten thousand dollars. Mr. Berry is also largely interested in other financial institutions, being president of the Cushing State Bank, and vice president of the Agra Bank, of Lincoln county. He is an extensive landholder, having several farms under cultivation, on which are grown the products common to this region. He also owns real

estate of value in Stillwater, his personal holdings in Oklahoma being large and valuable. All of this property he has accumulated through his own efforts, and is therefore well worthy of being called a self-made man. In his undertakings he has ever had the assistance of his good wife, who is a woman of worth and good judgment, and has signally aided him in his operations by her wise advice and counsel.

William E. Berry married, in 1870, Martha M. Brown, a daughter of H. P. and Polly (Perkins) Brown, and to them five children have been born, namely: Sarah J., wife of E. C. Mullendore, of Cleveland, Oklahoma; Thomas N., of Payne county; Dora, wife of Ole Goodson, living near Blackwell, Kay county; Bessie, deceased; and James E., the subject of this biographical review.

Growing to manhood on a farm near Wellington, Kansas, James E. Berry came with his parents to Oklahoma in 1890, a boy of nine years. After leaving the public schools, he attended the agricultural college at Stillwater and in 1902 was graduated from the Gem City Business College in Quincy, Illinois, while he subsequently spent a year as an employe of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City. Returning then to Oklahoma, he became assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Ralston, after which he was cashier of the Citizens' Bank at Pryor Creek, Oklahoma. He remained in the last named position but a short time, being called back to Ralston to assume the position of cashier of its First National Bank. Coming from there to Stillwater, Mr. Berry was employed for nearly a year in the Stillwater National Bank, and was then nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for clerk of the District Court, and, having been elected, assumed the duties of the office the day of statehood.

In Stillwater, October 21, 1908, Mr. Berry married Edwina Morrison, who was born in Taylorville, Illinois, in 1888, and was graduated from the Oklahoma Agricultural College with the class of 1907. Her parents, Edgar Gilman and Virginia Long Morrison, moved from Taylorville, Illinois, to Oklahoma in 1898, and at the time of his death, January 10, 1902, he was one of the leading

business men of Stillwater. Mr. and Mrs. James E. Berry are the parents of one child, William Morrison Berry, born August 4, 1909. Mr. Berry was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his parents are prominent members, and, like his father, is a Democrat in politics.

**J. H. EIFFERT.** Distinguished not only as one of the oldest and most venerable residents of Muskogee county, but as one of its earliest settlers, the venerable J. H. Eiffert, of Webbers Falls, is an honored representative of the early pioneers of this section of the Union, and a true type of those brave and hardy men who dared the dangers of frontier life at a time when the risk was great. He was born, in 1814, in South Carolina, where his earlier years were spent. During the Civil war he served four years in the Confederate army, being under the command of Generals Bragg and Johnston, and taking part in many engagements, including those at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. He was much of the time an officer in the commissary department, at the close of the war having full charge of that department at Macon, Georgia.

Coming to the Indian Territory in 1868, Mr. Eiffert settled in the Cherokee nation, in that part now included within the boundaries of Webbers Falls, and soon after erected the house in which he now resides. The country roundabout was then in its primitive wilderness, the cane-covered bottom lands giving but scant promise of being developed into the beautiful agricultural regions now everywhere in evidence throughout this section of Oklahoma. The white people were few and very far between. The Starr family, which was one of almost international fame, lived in the territory, and at Webbers Falls the only house in the place was occupied by a Mr. McDaniel. Many of the men in this part of the country were desperate characters, boot-leggers, escaped convicts from the States, unruly negroes and a few Indians. The nearest post office was at Fort Gibson. The mails were not then very heavily loaded, the real citizens of the county, mostly Cherokee half-bloods, having but few correspondents.

Mr. Eiffert married, in Tennessee, Margaret A. W. (Morgan) Hanks, a daughter of Colonel Gideon Morgan, who married Margaret Sevier, a grand-daughter of Governor Sevier, the first governor of Tennessee. Mrs. Eiffert was a widow when he married her, her first husband having been R. T. Hanks, who died in Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Eiffert became the parents of two children, namely: Henry and Maud. By her first marriage Mrs. Eiffert had five children, namely: Bettie M., wife of Dr. H. Lindsey, of Texanna, Oklahoma; Calvin J., deceased; Margaret P., widow of Captain W. W. McClelland, who enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war, and died in the service; Robert T., of Muskogee county; and Gideon M., who was accidentally killed by his horse during the Civil war. Margaret P. Hanks, Mrs. Eiffert's second daughter, and Captain McClelland were married the day after the battle of Manassas. Subsequently going to the front to nurse her husband when he was ill, both Captain and Mrs. McClelland were taken prisoners by the Union troops, and were confined in the prison at Lebanon, Tennessee, for three months.

**CHARLES F. ROGERS**, the present mayor of Stillwater, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1860, a son of Jacob and Almira (Santec) Rogers, both natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Iowa from Wisconsin, about 1860, and in 1868 removed to Missouri, where Mr. Rogers died one year later. He was one of the survivors of the war with Mexico. In the autumn of 1872 Mrs. Rogers moved with her family to Cowley county, Kansas, and purchased the farm on which she reared her family of six children, namely: W. S., of Wichita, Kansas; A. E., of Guthrie, Oklahoma; F. M., of Udall, Kansas; Charles F., of Stillwater, Oklahoma; and Alma L., wife of J. M. Northrop. The oldest child, Madeline, became the wife of J. R. Southard, of Bangor, Michigan, and both are deceased. They had two children: Sletta, wife of C. A. McAmpbell, of Kansas City, and Mabel M.

Charles F. Rogers received his education in the public schools of Kansas, for a time



attending the high school at Wichita. At the age of twenty-two years he engaged in teaching, which he followed most of the time for fifteen years. During the last ten years Mr. Rogers has been chiefly engaged in real estate dealings and in negotiating loans. He came to Oklahoma on April 22, 1889, and took part in the memorable race for land; Mr. Rogers made a ride of ten miles, but returned to a spot within one mile of the place where he started, and located his claim on Section 5 of Payne county, the same consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land. He made many improvements and lived on the place nine years, then sold it and removed to Stillwater, where he now resides. In 1904 he located at Coweta and organized the Union Trust Company, three months later moved to Choteau and established the first bank in the place, known as the Choteau Trust and Banking Company, and also dealt in real estate. Mr. Rogers spent one year as cashier of the bank, and then sold his interest and returned to Stillwater, where his real estate business is in a flourishing condition. Mr. Rogers was elected mayor of Stillwater on the Socialist ticket in May, 1909, by a good majority.

Mr. Rogers has the interest and progress of the city strongly at heart, and is one of the leading temperance advocates of the city and state. He has the distinction of being the only Socialist mayor now holding office in the state, and probably the only one in the United States. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in Stillwater, Frontier Lodge Number 6. He is a member of the Christian church and takes great interest in the work of the Sunday school, being a teacher of the Bible class, which comprises over one hundred members.

On February 23, 1890, Mr. Rogers married Nina O., daughter of G. N. and Matilda (Lynn) Stivers, of Winfield, Kansas, natives of Kentucky. They were parents of four living children: Nina O., Mrs. Rogers; Stella, wife of Bert Luby, of Mattoon, Illinois; Blanch, wife of Ed Goudy, of Mattoon; and Arthur, of Denver, Colorado. Mr. Stivers lives in Decatur, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have the following children:

Almira B., Vincent A., Eulula M., C. Otis, Bessie O., William S. and Nina S. Almira is a student in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Stillwater.

DR. CHARLES E. SANDERSON, one of the principal physicians of Council Hill, Oklahoma, was born in Polk county, Missouri, a son of John A. and Sophronia A. (Clark) Sanderson, natives of Alabama. John A. Sanderson and his wife were married in Alabama in 1851, and in 1867-68 removed to Missouri, locating in Polk county, where he engaged in farming, which he continued until June 1, 1873, when he was murdered without provocation by a half-blood Indian, leaving a widow and five children, namely: Mary (deceased), wife of S. P. Corn; George, of Los Angeles, California; John, of Ridge Farm, Illinois; Jennie, wife of James S. Tuckness, of Schofield, Missouri; and Charles E. Mrs. Sanderson died in 1904.

Charles E. Sanderson received his education in the public schools of Polk county, Missouri, and when twenty-four years of age entered Barnes Medical College of St. Louis. He spent two terms there, and in 1897 graduated from a medical college in Memphis, Tennessee. He first located in Stagle, Polk county, Missouri, for the practice of his profession, and remained there five years; after spending six years in Brighton he removed to his present location, under date of May 22, 1907. Although Dr. Sanderson has been a resident of Council Hill for only a short time, he is well established and has built up a good practice, having won the confidence and esteem of all. He carries on general practice and covers a territory radiating some six miles from Council Hill in all directions. Like most other professional and business men of the section, Dr. Sanderson is not entirely dependent upon his profession for a livelihood, but owns a farm which has some of the best land in the county.

Politically Dr. Sanderson is a Democrat, with modern principles and ideas. He is a member of Council Hill Lodge Number 228, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He stands well in the community and has many firm friends.

Dr. Sanderson married, in Polk county,



Missouri, Laura McWhimney, whose parents were of Scotch and German descent. She has two sisters living, Alice, wife of George Burnett, of Chicago, and Grace, wife of John O. Farmer, of Willard, Missouri. Dr. and Mrs. Sanderson have two children, Mary and Grace.

THOMAS F. MCINTOSH, a member of one of the oldest families of McIntosh county, Oklahoma, is one of the leading citizens and was born in what is now McIntosh county in 1867. He is a son of William F. and Betty (Bartholf) McIntosh, the former a son of Chief McIntosh, who made the treaty with the whites for the removal of the Indians to the territory. Further mention is made of this treaty and the assassination of Chief McIntosh in the sketch of Cheesie McIntosh, elsewhere in this work.

William McIntosh was a slave owner and a large farmer and stock raiser. For many years he was a member of the Creek Council, and served two terms as Judge of the Creek nation. He had the distinction of attending the first council held by the Creek nation. Although not an attorney, Mr. McIntosh was well educated, and was one of the leading ministers of the Baptist church. He traveled throughout the territory and taught the gospel to the Indians, being a faithful servant of the church for many years. On more than one occasion he was sent to Washington in the interests of his people, and in the nation's capital he attracted great attention and respect by his eloquence and broad-minded principles. William McIntosh died in July, 1898, at the age of seventy-two. He had been married three times. His first wife was a Mrs. Island, and had several children, all deceased. His second wife died in 1877. They were parents of two children, only one of whom lived to maturity, the other one dying in infancy. After the death of this wife Reverend McIntosh married Mrs. Marthey Grayson, by whom he had one daughter, Lena, wife of Sam Cheiso, of Wagner, Oklahoma.

Thomas F. McIntosh received his education in the Creek and Cherokee schools, attending the Male Seminary at Tahlequah and also the Creek Welaka. Upon leaving

school he engaged in farming and stock raising, as had his father before him, and has since successfully devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He and his family own four hundred and fifty acres of land under good cultivation and eight hundred acres of pasture, comprising one of the largest ranches now to be found in the county. They have good buildings throughout and keep everything in good condition. Mr. McIntosh takes no active part in public affairs, paying strict attention to his business interests and his home. Politically he is a Democrat, and is keenly interested in everything making for the welfare and growth of the county and state. He is the friend of education and progress and supports every educational cause.

Mr. McIntosh married, August 2, 1891, Kate, daughter of John and Julia (McIntosh) Casey—her father a native of Ireland and her mother a half Creek. They had three children, namely: Kate, Mrs. McIntosh; Nellie, wife of Thomas Johnson, of Muskogee; and John, of Muskogee. Mr. McIntosh and his wife are the parents of seven children living, namely: John, Julia, Bettie, Jewel, Edith, Vivian and Nellie. Mr. McIntosh is a member of Checotah Lodge Number 86, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

ROBERT J. GENTRY, of Checotah, at the time of his death, November 11, 1900, was a worthy representative of southwestern citizenship and of the family which had been so prominent in the agricultural and public affairs of the Creek nation for more than forty-five years. He has prospered as a farmer and a stock raiser; had attained standing as an able business man; and in the public affairs of his home city and nation stood especially as a foremost representative of law and order. In every particular his influence and his action were in the cause of permanent progress and prosperity and his descendants and honored widow, now enjoying the protection and advantages of the laws of the young state of Oklahoma, have cause to be proud of the record left by the husband and father.

Mr. Gentry was born in what is now McIntosh county, on the 1st of June, 1856,

and was the son of James and Caroline (Bush) Gentry, both of whom are deceased. He was also the grandson of Elijah Gentry, a white man and planter of Mississippi who married a full blood Catawba Indian in that state. James Gentry, the father, was married in Calhoun county, Mississippi, and in 1855 the family settled on the banks of the North Canadian river, near Eufaula, where they successfully engaged in farming and stock raising and passed the remainder of their lives. James Gentry and his wife were the parents of the following children who reached maturity: Mary, now the wife of Mr. Bowen, of Okmulgee; William E., deceased, who served in the Second Creek Regiment of the Confederacy, was long prominent in the business affairs of Checotah and the councils of the Creek nation, and whose family still resides in that city; Scott, a citizen of Muskogee; Lee, deceased; Rachel, who married Charles M. Duff, of Canadian, Pittsburg county, Oklahoma; and Robert J., of this biography.

The early days of Mr. Gentry were spent on a farm, and he received his education at Asbury Mission, Eufaula. Upon attaining his majority he engaged in farming and stock raising, served on the Indian police force and filled several county offices. In fact, he became one of the best known men in that section of the territory, his influence being widely felt as a peace officer and his fearlessness inspiring wholesome respect among the lawless. There were many bad characters at large in the surrounding country, especially horse and cattle thieves, and by these Robert Gentry was considered a man whom it was best to keep at a distance; but of the government authorities and the law-abiding he had the hearty approval. Mr. Gentry was a life-long Democrat; acceptably filled the office of councilman in Checotah; was a representative citizen of the place, and his death was generally deplored. Fraternally he was a member of Checotah Lodge No. 20, I. O. O. F. The deceased was both a prosperous and a generous man, a social favorite, a fond husband and an indulgent father.

Robert J. Gentry was twice married—first, on August 14, 1879, to Miss Lizzie Fife.

who bore him two children, viz: Mamie (deceased) and Elizabeth. Mrs. Lizzie Gentry died in 1883.

In 1884 Mr. Gentry wedded Miss Henrietta Draper, who was born in the Empire state and is a daughter of Richard and Mary (Connell) Draper, natives respectively of England and Ireland. Her parents were married in the latter country before coming to the United States and settled in New York, where the husband was employed in clerical work. Later the family moved to Kansas, where Mr. Draper died, the widow taking her children to the Indian territory and settling in what is now McIntosh county. In time the sons leased land, engaged in farming and stock raising and became well-to-do and respected citizens, eventually marrying and scattering to different parts of the country. Mrs. Draper died in 1908, at the age of seventy-six years, the six of her ten children who survive being as follows: Emily D., now the wife of E. M. Grant, a resident of Saco, Maine; Charles, of Little Falls, New York; Elizabeth, who married John C. Meyer of Oneida, New York; Richard, who lives in Arizona; Henrietta, widow of Mr. Gentry; and B. F., a resident of Checotah. The two children of the second marriage are: Pearl M., who was educated under the auspices of the Sisters of Bethany, at Topeka, Kansas, and is now the wife of A. O. Johnson, cashier of the Commercial Bank of Checotah, and Robert James, formerly a student at Henry Kendall College, Muskogee, who is living at home. Elizabeth Gentry, the daughter by the first marriage, was also educated at the institution named. Mrs. Gentry is a member of the Episcopal church, as are the other members of the family, and she is both popular in social circles and highly respected by those who are promoters of charitable and religious movements.

JEFF T. PARKS, first county judge of Cherokee county under the commonwealth of Oklahoma, was long identified with the education, civic and moral progress of the Cherokee nation before he became a strong figure in the onward march of the state. He is a native of Oklahoma, born in Delaware county, January 13, 1862, to Thomas J. and



J. J. Parker





Ann (Thompson) Parks. In 1839 his father migrated to the Cherokee country of the southwest from Cherokee county, Tennessee, where his birth had occurred in 1822. It was as a youth of seventeen, therefore, that he located in the Delaware district. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Parks, was a white man and a farmer of North Carolina ancestry and, more remotely, of Scotch origin, and the grandmother (nee Susan Taylor) died near Cleveland, that state, mother of six children, of whom Thomas J. was the eldest. The latter was vouchsafed but little schooling in his Tennessee home, but was reared to know the value of labor. After living for a number of years in the Cherokee nation he married a Miss Thompson, daughter of Jim Allen Thompson, who had come into the Cherokee country from Georgia. She died in 1882, mother of the following: Susan, who married E. E. Carr, of Greve, Oklahoma; Johnson, a resident of Delaware county; Mary, widow of R. F. Browning, of Los Angeles, California; Emma, who married Robert Samuels and resides in Kansas; Anna, wife of J. B. Woodall, who lives in McIntosh, New Mexico; Jeff T., of this notice; Alma, who married Henry Ballard and resides in Afton, Oklahoma; Rev. James A., pastor of the Methodist church in Durant, that state; and Fannie, now the wife of Davis Hill, of Vinita, Oklahoma.

Judge Parks reached manhood in Delaware county and received his advanced education in the Cherokee National Male Seminary at Tahlequah, from which he graduated at the age of twenty-two with the degree B. S. His record as a scholar earned him a place on the faculty of that institution as professor of natural science and mathematics, which chair he held with credit for six years. While thus engaged he decided to adopt the law as a permanent profession. After a thorough course of reading he was admitted to practice both in the Cherokee and the Federal courts, in 1896 passing his examination before Judge Springer and opening his office in the capital city. His legal ability was promptly recognized and he also soon became active and influential in Cherokee politics. The Judge's first office was the clerkship of the Tahlequah district,

and following the incumbency of this position he became president of the Cherokee National Board of Education, secretary of state under Chief Buffington and superintendent of the Cherokee Orphanage. Upon the entry of federal politics into the Indian country he adopted Democracy, and at the first state election that party elected him to the county judgeship by a majority of one hundred and twenty-five votes over his Republican opponent. He has made a faithful and able official, thereby fully maintaining the record he had made under territorial and tribal government.

Speaking from the local standpoint Judge Parks is a stockholder in the First State Bank of Tahlequah and the Richards-McSpadden Company of that place, and has substantial farming interests near the city. He stands high in Masonry, being a member of the Tahlequah Chapter and McAlister Consistory of the Scottish Rite (thirty-second degree.) Both the judge and his family are members of the Methodist church. On June 29, 1889, he wedded Miss Etta Duncan, of the Cherokee Nation, who is a daughter of John Duncan, a thriving farmer, and niece of Rev. Watt Duncan, a pioneer Methodist minister of his people, who performed the ceremony which united Judge and Mrs. Parks. This good man of God and worthy representative of Methodism passed into the future at a recent date, leaving both works of virtue and the influence of a lofty nature to speak for themselves. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Parks were as follows: Clarence, who died at the age of thirteen years; Ruth, Mildred, Wahlilli and Junior. The family adheres to the Methodist faith. The home residence stands on a high knoll west of Tahlequah and almost adjoining the corporation, where some of the family allotments were taken.

JAMES A. KING, for many years a resident in the vicinity of Tahlequah, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the Flint District, and was born near where Stillwell now stands, July 24, 1853. His father, Richard Wiley King, was born near Nashville, Tennessee, in 1800, and his grandfather, Reverend King, was a promi-

ment citizen and planter of that state. Reverend King was, like all other pioneer preachers, widely known, and his ability in financial matters, coupled with his usefulness, made him doubly influential and esteemed in his county. He was a man of immense proportions, weighing four hundred pounds, which also helped to make him a notable figure. He was a white man and became wealthy. He married and both he and his wife died there, where they had reared their family. Reverend King and his wife had children as follows: James, who was killed in Tennessee; Richard Wiley; Dorcas, who married a Mr. Wilson; and two other daughters, both of whom married.

Richard Wiley King grew up in luxurious surroundings, and had splendid educational advantages, of which he took advantage, and received diplomas in law, medicine and theology. However, his education served him only for his personal satisfaction, and his whole energies were turned in the direction of his trade of carpenter. He left his native state and came to the Cherokee country, soon after the "old settlers" took possession of the country. He located in the Flint District, where many of the Cherokees had settled, and married Miss Cooper, a Cherokee woman, who died near Stilwell, leaving a son, Benjamin C., an old citizen of Park Hill, Cherokee county. Mr. King married (second) Sarah Jordan, daughter of John Jordan, a white man, who had married a half-breed Cherokee woman, Miss Love; he was one of the pioneer merchants of the Flint District, where he was killed when his children were young. His children were: Eliza Griffin, Malinda Allen, Edie, Nancy and Sarah.

Richard W. King built in many sections of eastern Oklahoma, and worked for the government in the construction of the buildings at Fort Gibson. When he moved to the vicinity of Tahlequah he continued his work as carpenter until incapacitated by old age. He died in 1887 and his widow passed away in 1889. Their children were: Mary E., who died young; James A.; Richard S., who died unmarried; and Nancy, who became Mrs. Lewis Payne, now deceased. Mr. King maintained his interest in literary matters

throughout his life, and was endowed with unusual powers of reasoning and oratorical gifts. He never desired political office for himself, and entered with great interest into the education and training of his children. He always used the best English in his home, and had a command of the language that was of great benefit to his children, and his literary gifts have been in a large measure transmitted to them.

James A. King was known to the community around Tahlequah from the time of early boyhood, and he received his training in a home that was loyal to the Union, as his father was not a believer in the holding of human chattels, and had no sympathy with the southern cause. He received his education chiefly under his father's guidance and direction, and began work as a clerk in 1875, continuing this occupation until his marriage. From this time on he engaged in farming and trading, and became a man of affairs. For many years he lived on a farm near Tahlequah, but for several years past he has been a resident of the capital, becoming a property owner, and has been one of the prominent builders of the city in a material manner. He holds the position of vice president of the Richards-McSpadden Company, one of the leading mercantile houses of the city, mentioned elsewhere in this work.

Like his father, Mr. King has always desired to escape the perplexities and entanglements of political office, though in politics he espouses the cause of the Republican party. He holds membership in the Knights of Pythias order of Tahlequah; in a business way he is esteemed and respected, and is numbered among the successful men of the county.

Mr. King married, in 1878, Mary E. Livingston, whose father, a white man, was killed in the battles around Vicksburg as a Confederate soldier. Their first child, Ulysses S., was a stock man, who married Gertrude Gansby; William A. is a barber living in Centralia, Oklahoma; James A., Jr., is a soldier in the United States Army; Richard E. and Ben T. are both associated with the Richards-McSpadden Company; and Sarah J. is the only daughter.

FRED W. PALMTAG has been identified with the mercantile interests of Tahlequah since 1903, having received his education and business training in Arkansas, to which state he removed in early childhood. He was born in Placer county, California, January 1, 1870. His parents were both natives of Germany, who came to America in their youth from Baden. The father, Fred Palm-tag, was born in 1829, and when twenty years of age crossed what was then called the great American desert and settled in the gold fields of California, where he lived the remainder of his life, save for a few years when at the close of the Civil war he returned to Arkansas and lived there until the time of his marriage. He married Anna Schillinger in Arkansas in 1869, and took his wife back to Placer county, California, where he had mineral interests, and where he died in 1874. Of their union two sons were born, Fred W., and B. Frank, the latter a resident of Wewoka, Oklahoma. After the death of her husband Mrs. Palmtag returned to Arkansas with her children, rearing them in Van Buren.

Fred W. Palmtag attended the city schools of Van Buren, and later spent a year at the military school at Huntsville, Alabama. He and his brother grew up on a farm near Van Buren, and at eighteen he began his mercantile career as a clerk in a hardware store in the city, first in the employ of the McKinley-Hawkins Hardware Company, and later with their competitor, with whom he remained eight years. Having in that time been able to acquire some capital of his own Mr. Palmtag became interested as partner in the Van Buren Hardware Company, but after two years disposed of his interests and took a position as clerk in the Boston Store, which occupied the same building. About six months later he left this company and came to the Cherokee country, establishing himself at Tahlequah. He joined forces with J. B. Brown and opened a new hardware establishment in the Cherokee Capital, the firm name being Brown and Palmtag, and a few months later Mr. Brown sold his interest to R. E. Brown, the new firm keeping the old name. After the death of Mr. Brown he still kept the old

name, representing the interests of his estate until January 1, 1907, when he bought out the interest of the heirs, and has since been sole proprietor of the concern.

The establishment of Fred W. Palmtag is one of the most popular trading centers of Tahlequah; he carries a complete stock of hardware, both heavy and light, also a large stock of furniture and house furnishings, as well as farm implements and machinery supplies. He occupies a double building on a prominent corner of Main street, and there are extensive warehouses in connection. The standing and popularity of the concern are largely due to the sterling qualities of the young man at the head of the enterprise, who is always courteous, taking keen interest in the needs of his customers. His relations with the city in general have been most happy and he has given liberally of his time and in more substantial ways as well towards the progress and growth of its educational and charitable institutions and movements. He has served on the aldermanic board and is a member of the board of education. Although in political sentiments he is not in accord with the principles dominating the state, his general trustworthiness and stability commend him for public service in responsible offices, and his fellow citizens have delighted to honor him with their regard and trust. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Woodmen of the World.

On January 31, 1899, Mr. Palmtag married, in Van Buren, Arkansas, Mary, daughter of Jacob Lane, now of Ozark, Arkansas; she was born in the latter place in 1875. They are the parents of Frederick L. and Lane S.

W. ERNEST FLOYD, M. D., was born at Shubuta, Mississippi, on the 1st of August, 1877, and is a son of J. C. and Octavia E. (Betha) Floyd, both representatives of sterling old southern families. The Floyd family was early founded in North Carolina, and the Betha as represented in the Mississippi branch was from South Carolina. Both families are of staunch English lineage and were founded in America in the colonial epoch of our national history. Judge John M.



Floyd, grandfather of the Doctor, was for many years an influential citizen of North Carolina, where he gained a high reputation while serving on the bench. J. C. Floyd is a successful merchant in Shubuta, Mississippi, where he has maintained his home for many years and where he has ever commanded unqualified popular confidence and esteem. He was a loyal supporter of the cause of the Confederacy during the war between the states, and one of his brothers sacrificed his life while serving as a soldier in the Confederate ranks. Two of the maternal uncles of Dr. Floyd likewise rendered yeoman service to the Confederacy during the Civil war, one having been a surgeon in a Mississippi regiment and the other a member of a cavalry regiment. The parents of the Doctor are now venerable in years, but his father is still actively engaged in business. Of the two children one died in infancy, so that the subject of this sketch is the only living child.

Dr. W. Ernest Floyd gained his early educational discipline in private schools in his native town of Shubuta, where he also completed the curriculum of the high school. At the age of sixteen years he was matriculated in the historic old University of Mississippi, at Oxford, where he completed a special course, applying himself to studies more particularly pertinent to the profession for which he had determined to prepare himself. He continued a student in the university for a period of three years, and thus, at the age of eighteen years, was well fortified for taking up the work in the medical department of Tulane University, in the city of New Orleans, where he continued his studies for two years. He then entered the medical department of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1903, and from which he duly received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1903 Dr. Floyd came to the present county of Wagoner, Oklahoma, and located in the old town of Coweta, where he initiated the practice of his profession. At that time the site of the present thriving little city of Coweta, about a half mile distant from the old town of the same name, was represented by a cot-

ton field, and the only building was a small frame structure, utilized as a town-site office. Dr. Floyd was the second physician to locate in the new town. He had previously erected a good house in the old town, and he still retains the same in his possession, though he afterward occupied an attractive residence in the newer city, with whose progress he was closely identified. He gave effective service as county health officer, and by virtue of this incumbency became a member of the state board of health. He was the first president of the Wagoner County Medical Society, of which he is now secretary, and he is held in high regard by his professional confreres, as his preferments in office indicate. He recently moved to Muskogee and now has his office over the postoffice. He is a valued member of the Oklahoma State Medical Society. He exemplified the most modern ideas and agencies in the sciences of medicine and surgery, and in the active work of his profession his success has been of the most unequivocal type.

In politics Dr. Floyd is found arrayed as a most ardent advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and he has rendered most effective service in the promotion of the party cause in his home county and state, though he has not been an aspirant for political office. As a citizen he is loyal and progressive, and his aid and influence without reservation are given to measures and enterprises tending to advance the material and civic development and prosperity of the state of his adoption.

He is affiliated with Coweta Lodge, No. 78, Knights of Pythias, of which he is a charter member and in which he was the second to be chosen to the office of chancellor commander. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

On the 25th of December, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Floyd to Miss Ade Hayes Garrett, who was born and reared in the state of Tennessee, being a daughter of Colonel A. E. and Ada (Hayes) Garrett. Colonel Garrett served with distinction in the Union army during the Civil war, in which he was colonel of a Tennessee



regiment, and after the close of the war he was the first Democratic congressman elected from his district in Tennessee. His wife's brother, Addison Hayes, president of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, Colorado, married Miss Margaret Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis, the honored president of the Confederacy, and she died in the summer of 1909. Colonel Garrett died in 1907 and his wife still resides in Tennessee. Dr. and Mrs. Floyd have one child, John Ellison Floyd.

EUGENE WETZEL has been a familiar figure among the residents of Ponca, Oklahoma, since 1893, and for this reason is entitled to be classed with the pioneers of Kay county.

Mr. Wetzel is a native of Tuebingen, Wuertemberg, Germany. He was born August 3, 1871, son of Paul and Louise (Roecker) Wetzel, who passed part of their lives in the hotel business, from which they retired in 1887 for the purpose of enjoying the fruit of their labors during the remainder of their days, and the father died at Tuebingen, in 1897. These parents had six children: Emilie, wife of Herman Kiess, of Tuebingen; Eugene; Carl, an osteopathic physician of Ponca City; Maria, wife of Professor Friess, of Stuttgart, Germany; Miss Emma, of Tuebingen, Germany; and Miss Frida, of Ponca City, Oklahoma.

Eugene received his early training in the schools common to the German youth of his station, attending the Commercial School in Leipsic, Germany, and later, at Chemnitz, Germany, he attended a school for weavers, where he was taught every detail of the manufacture of cotton and wool into cloth. He did not, however, engage in the business of weaving after he left the school, according to his original intention. Circumstances ruled otherwise. He came to America and drifted into other lines of work. On August 17, 1900, he landed at New York, a youth of nineteen, with a cash capital of one hundred and twenty dollars, and from there went direct to Zanesville, Ohio, where he visited his brother. His first work in this country was in a hotel at Columbus, Ohio. From there he went to New Orleans,

Louisiana, where he found employment in a hotel, and where he remained a few months until the approach of hot weather, when he went north to Chicago. He was employed in the famous Auditorium hotel in Chicago when the Cherokee Strip was opened. Resigning his position he at once started for Oklahoma, where he landed with a cash capital of eight hundred and twenty dollars. Here he engaged in the feed, grain and seed business, and in 1898 associated himself with his brother Carl, they having since successfully conducted the business. Carl Wetzel was liberally educated in Germany and passed there "das einjährige freiwillige examen" which entitles a young German to serve only one instead of two and three years in the German army. In 1907 he decided to study osteopathy, and entered the school of that science at Kirksville, Missouri, where he completed his course with the class of 1910.

Eugene Wetzel was one of the first settlers of Cross, where he built the best business house of the place. This house was moved to Ponca when the compromise settlement took place. Mr. Wetzel now owns six business places on Grand avenue, Ponca, has two farms adjoining Ponca county, and is vice-president of the Germania National Bank of Ponca county. He is without domestic ties save those existing between brother and sisters, and his ambition has never led him to seek public favor. He has the best interests of his town at heart, however, and can be depended upon to support any public enterprise which, in his opinion, will benefit the town of Ponca.

ROBERT C. FULLER, a merchant, banker, farmer and property owner at Tahlequah, was born in Crawford county, Arkansas, December 15, 1860. His father, William A. Fuller, spent his last years among the citizens of Tahlequah; he was a native of Bedford county, Tennessee, where he was born in 1822. He was left an orphan in boyhood and was reared among friends of the family, where he learned the trade of tanner. He came west by wagon, the only available method at that time, settling in Arkansas

about 1839. He located in Crawford county, near the mouth of Mulberry Creek, where he became the owner of a good farm. He remained in that locality until 1870 when he removed to Cincinnati, Arkansas, where he engaged in the tanning and harness business, plying his trade until 1886, when he followed his son into the country of the Cherokees, and he is laid to rest in Tahlequah.

During the war William A. Fuller sympathized with the sentiment of the region around Van Buren and Fort Smith, and entered the Confederate army. He was captured by the Union forces operating in the state of Missouri, and kept a prisoner of war during the remainder of the struggle. Mr. Fuller married Mary, daughter of John Morgan, a settler from Tennessee, and a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Fuller died in Cincinnati, Arkansas, in 1886. She was the mother of children as follows: Ann, who married James Higgins, and lives in Texas; Cornelia, wife of John Rhea, of Arkansas; Helen, who married George W. Smith, and died in Oklahoma; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Harry Woolston, of Collinsville, Oklahoma; Robert C.; James, a physician at Fort Gibson, Oklahoma; and Jeff D., who died in Cincinnati, Arkansas.

Robert C. Fuller spent his childhood and early manhood in Cincinnati, Arkansas, where he acquired his education, with an additional course at Cane Hill College. When twenty years old he married and the next year set up in business for himself as a merchant at Tahlequah. At this time he had few resources other than a good business training under his father, and more than average mental ability, which have contributed so largely towards his success in all branches of his undertakings. He first opened a harness shop and store, and subsequently engaged in the hotel business. He erected and conducted the "Fuller House," still retaining his former business. With the passing years his prosperity grew, and in company with other business men of the capital he organized the Cherokee National Bank, being chosen its first president; he has since been a member of the official

board of that institution, which has now become the Oklahoma State Bank.

As opportunity was shown for the investment of capital to good advantage, Mr. Fuller became one of the moving spirits of the Tahlequah Mercantile Company, with himself as president, and he retained his interest until March, 1909, when he sold out and engaged in the grocery business on Main street. He has been an important factor in the material growth of Tahlequah, having erected several buildings, among them the Oklahoma State Bank building, and through his influence the brick block in which his store is now located was built. He has erected several cottages in the town, and is the owner of considerable city property, as well as extensive farm land in Cherokee county. He superintends the breeding of cattle and mules on his farming property.

By his marriage Mr. Fuller acquired a citizen's interest in the Cherokee Nation and took part in its political affairs. He was a Downing man, and sat in the council once as a representative from Tahlequah. He became a Democrat when statehood took the place of Federal control, and has frequently been alderman of the capital city.

Mr. Fuller married, in September, 1880, Tennessee Steele, whose father was a white man, and her mother, Mary Vann, a Cherokee. Mrs. Fuller passed away in Oklahoma in 1901. They had two children, Robert Vann and Willard S. The second marriage of Mr. Fuller took place January 11, 1903, to Jennie Duffy, formerly of Missouri, where she was born. Mr. Fuller is a member of the Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias and of the Masonic order. In religion he is a Presbyterian.

JOSEPH P. SOULIGNY, one of the original settlers of the Cherokee Strip and one of the pioneers of Ponca City, has attained prominence here as a farmer and business man. He belongs to that class of staunch and worthy men who have been instrumental in establishing order and developing a community of progressive citizens in and around one of the principal towns of Kay county.

Mr. Soulligny made the run into the "Strip" on the opening day in 1893, and

located the northeast quarter of section 25, township 26, range 1 east. He started on the Kansas line, three-fourths of a mile west of the Chilocco Reservation, with a team of ponies and a buggy and made the phenomenal run of twenty-one miles the first hour. He covered the distance of twenty-five miles to his location in an hour and twenty-two minutes, and established a record which set the horse people of that time talking, and performed a feat which is, in its way, the wonder of the time. Immediately after taking up his abode here Mr. Souligny directed his attention to the improvement of his claim, his first work being the erection of a two-roomed house. He prepared the soil and put in seed, and as showing his faith in the future of the country and his perseverance in those pioneer days we note that the first two years his crops were utter failures. He cultivated his farm for five years before he identified himself with Ponca, just three miles to the east. When he decided to engage in other occupation he turned his attention to real estate and opened an office in Cross. He owned some of the desirable business property of the place when the compromise between that town and Ponca resulted in the abandonment of the former and the injection of new life into the latter. To him is given the credit for having made the first compromise which broke the back of the fight between the two towns, a matter for which he was then strongly censured but for which he is now regarded as a pacifier, and a unifier of interests in the building of one good town. His connection with the handling of real estate brought him into contact with many contests during the first five years of occupancy and his efforts resulted in the settlement of many of such contentions without recourse to the courts. As soon as titles were obtained for lands he became a loan agent, representing the Union Central Life Insurance Company, and this, together with fire insurance, has remained a prominent part of his yearly work. From time to time he has invested in farm lands until he has accumulated about two thousand acres, the management and cultivation of which forms a no small feature of his many-sided business. In 1909 he erected the

Souligny building in Ponca City, a brick business house twenty-five by one hundred feet, two stories high, and his residence on East Grand avenue is one of the most commodious and attractive homes in the city.

Mr. Souligny was born in Kankakee, Illinois, November 7, 1862. His father, Pruden Souligny, was a French Canadian by birth, and his life was passed in agricultural pursuits. He was a soldier in the Civil war, a member of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, and he died in hospital at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1864. His wife, who before marriage was Miss Mathilda Lebreux, was a French woman. She died in Clay county, Kansas. Their children are Tarcile, wife of Dennis Underside, of Kay county, Oklahoma; Joseph P., the subject of this sketch; and Mrs. Charles Stewart, of Clay county, Kansas.

In 1879 when Joseph P. Souligny was sixteen years old the family moved to Kansas and settled on a farm in Pottawatomie county. He had attended the rural schools in Illinois, and his education from that time forward was obtained in the school of experience. In 1890 he moved down to the south line of Kansas, and he made his home in Arkansas City, where he awaited the opening of the Cherokee Strip, during this time being engaged in the real estate business, and when the day of the opening arrived it found him and his wife both prepared with teams and ready to win two homes from the domain of Uncle Sam. Mrs. Souligny was accompanied by a lady friend, who located a claim and spent her first night there upon the land she staked.

On January 15, 1884, Mr. Souligny married in Pottawatomie county, Kansas, Miss Ellen Regnier, daughter of Edward Regnier, a Frenchman from Kankakee, Illinois, and the children of this union are Edward P., Venite N. and Earl C. Personally Mr. Souligny is of a genial nature, hopeful and sympathetic. He is a firm believer in the great future of Oklahoma and has just reason to be proud of the success he has already attained here. Fraternally he is a Workman, a Modern Woodman and an Odd Fellow.



**LAWRENCE WRIGHT.** Among the representative business men of the state of Oklahoma stands Lawrence Wright, general manager of the Clarksville Trading Company, one of the extensive and substantial mercantile concerns of the state, with headquarters in the thriving little city of Porter, Wagoner county. Mr. Wright stands exponent of that progressive spirit which has brought about the development of a great and prosperous commonwealth within a period of only a few years, and in building up the successful enterprise conducted under the title above noted he has contributed much to the material and civic advancement of the various places in which his company maintains its stores. He is one of the honored and valued citizens of Porter and is essentially public-spirited and liberal in his attitude.

Mr. Wright was born at Van Buren, Crawford county, Arkansas, on the 23d of October, 1875, and is a son of William and Melissa (Robinson) Wright. The father was one of the prominent and influential citizens of Crawford county, where he was an extensive farmer and stock-grower, and there his death occurred in the year of 1882. His widow now maintains her home in Porter, Oklahoma. William Wright was loyal to the cause of the Confederacy when the Civil war was precipitated on a divided country, and served in the command of the gallant General Morgan, under whom he took part in the historic Morgan's raid in Ohio in 1863. In this raid Mr. Wright was captured and was sent to the Federal prison at Rock Island, Illinois, where he remained in captivity until nearly the close of the war. He was finally transferred to old Fortress Monroe, Virginia, from which he was released at the close of the great internecine struggle. He had previously established his home in the vicinity of Honey Grove, Texas, and from that state he removed to Arkansas and located in Crawford county in 1865. In that county was solemnized his marriage to Miss Melissa Robinson, with whom he had become acquainted in Texas, whither she accompanied her father, Elisha Robinson, who left Arkansas and took with him his slaves to Texas when the war became imminent.

Later Elisha Robinson returned to Crawford county, Arkansas, where he passed the residue of his life. William and Melissa Wright became the parents of seven children, all of whom are living and of whom Lawrence, the immediate subject of this sketch, is the fourth in order of birth; A. Sidney is a successful business man of Muskogee, Oklahoma; Herbert is manager of the business of the Clarksville Trading Company in Porter; Alice is the wife of William H. Coyl, of Olive, Creek county, Oklahoma; Fannie is the wife of Marlow W. Maddox, of Spring Hill, Arkansas; Myrtle is the wife of Thomas E. Williams, of Muskogee, Oklahoma; Jabez F. resides on the old homestead in Crawford county, Arkansas.

After duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native county Lawrence Wright entered the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, where he continued his studies for a period of five years. At the age of twenty-two years Mr. Wright became associated with his brother Herbert in opening a general store at Catcher, Arkansas, where they continued operations for two years. They then disposed of their stock and business and Lawrence Wright removed to Clarksville, Oklahoma county, Oklahoma, where he established a general store. The town had been started only a short time previously, and from 1891 to 1894 he there conducted a very successful business. In the year last mentioned he removed his stock to Porter, and here has since been maintained the headquarters of the Clarksville Trading Company, of which he is general manager, having the supervision of the various stores conducted by the company. At the present time the company has eight stores, located in as many different towns of the state, and each having its resident manager. Mr. Wright was among the first to erect a building and engage in the mercantile business in Porter, whither he came soon after the town was platted, and his is now the only one of the original business concerns still conducting operations in the town. On this score the Clarksville Trading Company now represents the pioneer business house of Porter, where it has ever enjoyed the highest



reputation by reason of fair and honorable dealings and the personal popularity of its interested principles. In the main store in Porter is carried a stock representing an investment of about twenty thousand dollars, and the annual business transactions have reached an average of from fifty to sixty thousand dollars. At the main store the business is conducted on a strictly cash basis, and prior to the adoption of this system the annual trade would frequently be in excess of one hundred thousand dollars. The company is incorporated for fifty thousand dollars and is one of the substantial concerns of the state, maintaining a broad and progressive business policy and having a representative patronage in the various localities in which its stores are established.

Mr. Wright takes a lively interest in all that touches the welfare of his home town and county, and in politics he gives a staunch support to the cause of the Democratic party. He is affiliated with Porter Lodge, No. 1777, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in this community his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

On December 31, 1899, Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Ozette White, of Barling, Sebastian county, Arkansas, where she was born and reared. She is a daughter of John and Amanda White, who removed from North Carolina and took up their residence in Arkansas about 1866. The father became one of the successful farmers and stock-growers of that state, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1889. His wife is now residing with Mr. and Mrs. L. Wright, at their home in Muskogee. They became the parents of five children,—Julia, who is the widow of Professor William Carico, and resides at Springdale, Arkansas; Martha, who is the wife of Dr. J. C. Coffman, of Lavacca, Arkansas; Ozette, who is the wife of the subject of this review; and William, who resides at Texanna, Oklahoma; and Fannie, wife of James Bugg of Spring Hill, Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have two children,—Marguerite and Gladys.

JAMES N. CLARK, professor of English in the Northeastern State Normal at Tahlequah and for nearly thirty years prominently associated with education in the middle west, was born in Adams county, Ohio, June 20, 1858. His father, Samuel E. Clark, was born in the same county in 1822, was educated there and passed his life in farming. He was of Irish descent, his father having been Arthur Clark, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio when it was a new state, and died in Adams county.

Samuel E. Clark married Sarah A. Kirker, daughter of William E. Kirker, of Scotch ancestry, whose family had long lived in Ohio. Mr. Clark entered the Ninety-first Ohio Infantry as Captain of Company E in the Civil war, and died in service. In early life he had been engaged in teaching, but before the war had settled on a farm. His widow died in Barton county, Kansas, in 1901. Of their four children who lived to maturity, all have lived active and useful lives. They are: William A., professor of pedagogy in the State Normal at Kearney, Nebraska; Esther A., professor of Latin in the State Normal at Peru, Nebraska; James N., who holds the chair of English in the normal at Tahlequah; and Samuel K., superintendent of city schools at Milbank, South Dakota.

After attending the public schools James N. Clark became a student in the Normal College at Lebanon, Ohio, known as the Holbrook School, from which he graduated in 1895. He has risen to his present position through many grades of promotion, beginning as a teacher in a country school; he was at one time principal of a high school, and also acted as superintendent of city schools. His last location in Ohio was in the schools of Rome, and in 1885 he left that state to locate in Lincoln, Nebraska, where he became ward principal. Later he took charge of the schools at Benkelman, Nebraska, and was identified with educational matters in that state for a number of years, when he removed to Kansas, where he accepted a position as professor of English in the Central Normal College at Great Bend. In 1902 he came to Oklahoma, and spent the first three years in Caddo county.

In 1905 he was selected to fill the post of superintendent of the Cherokee National Male Seminary at Tahlequah, and completed four successful years there before assuming his duties at the New State Normal at Tahlequah.

Wherever engaged in school work Professor Clark has been a prominent figure, and his career has been marked with force and vigor, both in his school work and his church relations. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church since his early years, and has rendered much valuable assistance in the successful conduct of revival meetings; in recent years he was ordained a minister in order that he might solemnize the marriage service. He has kept himself from the entanglements of political struggles; a notable fact with regard to the family of which he is a member is that each is employed under a political administration not in accord with the policy in which they were reared. Professor Clark is now a member of the Muskogee Presbytery; he is a member of the Masonic order, he and his son, Clarence K., both having taken thirty-two degrees. He has had a wide experience in county institute work, having engaged in this work in every state where he has lived.

Professor Clark married, September 3, 1879, Margaret, daughter of John B. Tynes; she was born in Bridgeton, Barbadoes, West Indies, and is of English descent. She was born in 1851. The children of the union were: Arthur B., a druggist in Davenport, Oklahoma, and Clarence K. Arthur B. married Ella A. Howard, who died in March, 1909, leaving two children, Howard K. and Edna May. Clarence K. is superintendent of the Cherokee Seminary at Tahlequah, Oklahoma, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. Both sons were educated in the schools of Stockton, Kansas, where the family resided for some time, and in the Central Normal College of Great Bend, Kansas.

HON. JOSEPH A. GILL. In the annals of Oklahoma no finer representative of the legal fraternity can be found than Hon. Joseph A. Gill, of Vinita, formerly United States Judge of the Northern District of the Indian Territory. A man of commanding

ability, bringing to the practice of his profession a well trained mind, the truth of facts and the principles of law seldom elude his keen perceptions, his legal knowledge and its application to every-day affairs winning him a large and remunerative clientele. A native of West Virginia, he was born, February 17, 1854, in Wheeling, where his father, John W. Gill, was a man of much prominence.

Joseph Gill, the founder of this branch of the Gill family, was one of several brothers that emigrated from England to the United States in colonial days, and it is said that he was brought up in Maryland, at the home of a sea captain. He reared a family, among his sons being John W. Gill, Sr., the father of Hon. Joseph A. Gill. Joseph Gill assisted in founding the Quaker settlement at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, and became a leading banker of that vicinity, and one of the large land owners of Jefferson county. He married Nancy Hanna, a native of Virginia, and they became the parents of three children, namely: John W.; William S., who died, in 1868, in Springfield, Illinois, unmarried; and James, who died in Topeka, Kansas, in 1893, leaving two daughters, Mrs. O. P. Updegraff, of that city, and Mrs. Nancy Kirk, of Chicago.

John W. Gill was born in the year 1808, and during his earlier life was one of the leading citizens of Wheeling, West Virginia, a banker and financier, and a prominent manufacturer of silk, iron and paper. While thus employed he won a prize for his silk goods, placed in competition with other similar fabrics exhibited at the International Fair held in London in 1851, and he was the first to manufacture the stars and stripes of silk. Moving with his family to Springfield, Illinois, in 1864, he purchased a tract of wild land, largely covered with timber and undergrowth, just west of the city, and in its clearing and improving was busily engaged until his death, in 1872, in Sangamon county, Illinois. John W. Gill's wife was formerly Rhoda Abigail Smith, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1820, and died near Springfield, Illinois, September 8, 1908. She was a daughter of Judge David Campbell Smith, and a descendant in the fifth



*Joseph A. Gill*





generation of Lieutenant Thomas Smith, the founder of that branch of the Smith family from which she came. Lieutenant Smith's son John, born in New Boston, New Hampshire, in 1727, served in the French and Indian wars of 1755-9, and was widely known as "Deacon" Smith. His son, John Smith, Jr., also called "Deacon Smith," was born June 9, 1759, and died in 1824. During the Revolutionary war he served as a soldier in Captain Isaac Farwell's Company, First New Hampshire Infantry, and although wounded at the battle of Bennington, continued in the army for seven years. Deacon John Smith, Jr., married Elizabeth Campbell, who was born in Litchfield, New Hampshire, a descendant of David Campbell, who was a member of the colony of Scotch Presbyterians who came from the province of Ulster, Ireland, to America in 1719, locating in Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Among the children born of their union was David Campbell Smith, whose birth occurred, October 2, 1785, in Frankstown, New Hampshire.

Being graduated from Dartmouth College in 1813, David Campbell Smith was admitted to the bar at Chester, New Hampshire, in 1814, and the following year followed the path of emigration westward to Ohio, being one of the first lawyers to locate in Columbus. He became prominent in local affairs, was elected to county offices and to the legislature as a Democrat. He was always opposed to slavery, and fought its extension into the new territory. He was twice married, his wives being sisters, and daughters of James F. and Hannah (Leitch) Mitchell, the first one being Rhoda S. Mitchell, and the second, Hannah B. Mitchell.

Of the union of John and Rhoda Abigail (Smith) Gill, six children were born, namely: John W., of Springfield, Illinois; David P., also a resident of Springfield; Charles W., of Galveston, Texas; Mrs. Jennie V. Talbot, of Springfield, Illinois; Mrs. Mary G. Caldwell, of Wheeling, West Virginia; and Joseph A., the special subject of this personal review.

A lad of ten years when his parents settled near Springfield, Joseph A. Gill was brought up on a farm, becoming inured to

the toils and privations incident to pioneer life while young. Completing the course of study in the district schools, he took an eclectic course of three years at the University of Illinois, and for a few years afterward taught school in Sangamon and Hancock counties. He subsequently read law under the direction of General John A. McClernand and Hon. Charles A. Keyes, two figures of prominence in Illinois life, and in January, 1880, was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court sitting at Springfield. Beginning at once the practice of his profession, he was counsel in several cases of import during the earlier part of his career as a lawyer. Going to Oregon in 1883, Mr. Gill practiced at Portland and Astoria, finally locating in Pacific county, Washington, where, in addition to practicing his profession, he was editor of the *Pacific Journal*, and, under L. A. Loomis, was agent for the Shoal Water Bay Transportation Company. Being induced to return eastward in 1886, Mr. Gill practiced law in Omaha, Nebraska, for a year, being associated with L. H. Bradley. Migrating thence to Colby, Kansas, in 1887, he resided there thirteen years, editing *The Thomas County Cat*, a weekly paper which attained a wide circulation and much renown under the impetus of his facile pen.

Being appointed by President McKinley, in December, 1899, to succeed Judge Springer of Illinois as judge of the Northern District of the Indian Territory, Judge Gill left Colby to assume the duties of his office, and served in the position with great ability until the advent of statehood, in November, 1907, at the expiration of his first term in November, 1903, being reappointed by President Roosevelt. During his term of service Judge Gill presided over the Court of Appeals of the Indian Territory as chief justice, and, in connection with Justices W. H. H. Clayton, Hosea Townsend, John R. Thomas, C. J. Raymond and William R. Lawrence, wrote many able opinions.

The enabling act for the Indian Territory, providing for the formation of a state government, in 1906, resulted in the appointment of Judge Gill, with Hon. Tams Bixby, commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, and Judge W. H. H. Clayton, United States

Judge, for the Central District of the Indian Territory, as a districting and canvassing board, with supervision and control over the selection of delegates to the Oklahoma constitutional convention. The first meeting of the board was held in the city of Muskogee, at which Mr. Bixby was elected chairman, and after several other preliminary gatherings the members went to Guthrie, on July 10th, and, with their conferees of Oklahoma, adopted a general system for the work throughout both territories. During the month of July the members of the Indian Territory board were busy in obtaining data as to the population, etc., upon which to base their districting. From July 24 to the 28th, inclusive, it held open sessions in the city of Muskogee, for the purpose of hearing any petitions of claims which might be advanced by any particular towns or localities. During these public hearings fifty-five delegates appeared before the board, representing as many different towns. All of these delegations were given careful attention, and the claims of about twelve other towns were presented by written petitions, no delegation appearing in their behalf before the board. These five open sessions were the only public hearings granted by the board, and from that time until they established the districts they were at work almost continually attempting to establish districts, so that claims of contending factions would receive fair consideration and would be divided equitably in accordance with population.

At a meeting held on August 14, 1906, the board completed its work of establishing the fifty-five districts for the Indian Territory provided for by the enabling act. This information was not made public until August 21st, when the governor of Oklahoma Territory, Frank Frantz, and the senior United States Judge of the Indian Territory, Hon. W. H. H. Clayton, issued their proclamation defining the constitutional delegate districts and calling the election for delegates to the Constitutional convention on Tuesday, November 6, 1906. The election was held on that day, and thereafter there were filed with the districting and canvassing board for the Indian Territory five contests, two of which were withdrawn and the others thrown out

November 10, 1906, on the grounds that the board had no authority to go behind the returns. The certificates of election were accordingly issued by the board within a few days after the last mentioned date and the constitutional convention convened in the city of Guthrie, Oklahoma, on November 20, 1906.

Judge Gill married, in December, 1887. Nannie, daughter of Hon. M. Donahue, of Clinton, Illinois, and they have three children, namely: Edna L., Rose M. and Joseph A., Jr. In his home life the Judge is distinctively a man of domestic tastes, a congenial and entertaining host, fond of society, liking to hear and to tell a good story. He is benevolent and charitable without ostentation, and his aid is generously accorded to all meritorious appeals. He is a Scottish Rite Mason; a Baptist in religion; and in politics a Republican, but first of all a patriot, his views being broad enough to commend correct policies by whomsoever advocated.

**JAMES A. LEFORCE.** Having by good management and judicious investment acquired a goodly share of this world's goods, James A. LeForce settled in Vinita, where he is employing his time as a real estate dealer. He has resided in the country tributary to this city for a quarter of a century, and has achieved his financial success largely as a farmer and a stockman. A son of John B. LeForce, he was born, December 26, 1860, in Whitley county, Kentucky. His great-grandfather, the founder of the LeForce family on American soil, was a Frenchman, and on coming to the United States located in Tennessee. His son, Ranney LeForce, the next in line of descent, reared his family in Kentucky, but spent his last years in Westplains, Missouri.

John B. LeForce, born in Whitley county, Kentucky, in 1840, left that state at the beginning of the Civil war, journeying with his family in an ox cart to Indiana. Leaving his family at Mitchell, that state, secure from the existing political conditions, he enlisted in the Union army and served in Wilder's Brigade until the cessation of hostilities, escaping wounds and capture. While

in the army he sent every dollar of his wages to his wife, and when he returned she had it all safely cared for, and it proved a nest egg for beginning life under the new conditions. Leaving Indiana in 1873, he spent ten years with his family in West-plains, Missouri, and then migrated with his wife and children to the Cherokee country, where he successfully engaged in the cattle business. He now owns several bodies of land in Craig county, and is a citizen of value, as a staunch Republican never shirking the responsibilities of political life.

John B. LeForce married Rachel A. Blankenship, who was born in Cumberland Gap, Kentucky, of Irish stock, being a daughter of Elijah Blankenship. The children born of their union are as follows: James A., the special subject of this brief sketch; Mary E., wife of Charles A. Banzett, of Edna, Kansas; John S., a successful stockman of Craig county; Sarah V., wife of Beecher Chamberlain, of Craig county; Clarence W., a farmer and cattleman of the same county; Clara May, wife of Russell Hunt; and Erastus E., engaged in the cattle business in Craig county.

Because of his youthful environments James A. LeForce received but limited educational advantages, and can well be termed a "self-made man" in every essential. During his active career he has practically demonstrated his ability to meet his fellows on equal terms and conditions and drive a deal in favor of his own interests. On attaining man's estate, Mr. LeForce engaged in farming and cattle dealing, becoming one of the most extensive growers and shippers of Craig county. When he had acquired a sufficient sum to assure his independence and the education of his children he resigned the active management of his landed properties and moved with his family to Vinita, where, for the sake of something to take up his leisure time, he has since been profitably engaged in the real estate business. The farm land of Mr. LeForce lies largely six miles south of Centralia, a thousand acres in one body, and is within the oil territory of Oklahoma. After coming to Vinita he built his commodious residence at the corner of Delaware and South Brewer streets,

and he is now one of the stockholders of the Farmers' Savings Bank of Vinita, and until 1909 was its vice-president.

In September, 1893, Mr. LeForce married Fannie M. Keys, a Cherokee Indian, who was born, in 1863, near Tahlequah, a daughter of Monroe Keys, the first missionary to come into the Cherokee nation and a kinsman of Sequoyah, the author of the Indian alphabet. Mrs. LeForce was educated at Northfield, being one of twenty-five Cherokee girls chosen by the Moody interests to be educated in his famous institution. After finishing school she taught for a while among her people, doing a part of her educational work in the Cherokee National Female Seminary. The union of Mr. and Mrs. LeForce has been blessed by the birth of five children, namely: Flossie M., James Lowry, Sarah Lettie, Rachel A. and Charles William. These children are one-sixteenth Cherokee. In Indian politics Mr. LeForce allied himself with the National party, and when Federal party lines were drawn became a Republican.

JOSEPH T. RAGAN, of Vinita, the third in line of descent to bear the name, is a man of enterprise and ability, and a leading representative of the real estate and immigration business of Craig county, his operations covering a large part of the state. He was born, October 14, 1874, in Williamson county, Tennessee, which was likewise the place of birth of his father, Joseph T. Ragan, second. His grandfather, Joseph T. Ragan, first, was born and reared in Mississippi. Moving from there to Tennessee he entered land fourteen miles from Nashville, and in course of time became a large land owner and a slave holder. In the civil contest in 1861, however, he remained loyal to the Union. He married a Miss Bateman, who was of Virginian ancestry, and both died on the home farm in Tennessee.

Joseph T. Ragan, second, born in 1851, was reared to agricultural pursuits, and continued a tiller of the soil until his death in 1879. He married Mary Wolfe, who was born in Tennessee, a daughter of William Wolfe, a native of old Virginia. She remained on the Ragan homestead near Nash-



ville until 1906, when she sold it and moved to Centralia, Washington. To her and her husband four children were born, as follows: Joseph T., the special subject of this brief biographical notice; Anna, wife of Joseph Maurmann, of Rochester, Washington; Albert S., who married Kate Gresham, and is living in Dresden, Tennessee; and Lemuel N., of Los Angeles, California.

Completing his early studies in Aberdeen, South Dakota, where he resided seven years, Joseph T. Ragan, third, began his active career in that state as a teacher in the public schools. Subsequently abandoning his profession he came in 1902 to the Indian Territory, and was here variously employed as the family bread winner until the opening of the lands by the removal of restrictions. Establishing himself permanently in the real estate business, Mr. Ragan has since encouraged immigration through correspondence and through agencies in other states, chiefly in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and northern Missouri. In many instances he has introduced entire settlements from a single locality, and is now regarded as a colonizer of the state. He is an active member of the Frisco Immigrant Bureau, and his efforts add much to the business of that company in Oklahoma.

In the management of his personal affairs Mr. Ragan has shown excellent judgment, and has acquired valuable property in Vinita, having city properties for rent, and likewise owning farming lands in Craig county. He recently closed out his interests in the Cabin Valley Oil Company, of which he was a promoter and formerly the president, and is now treasurer of the Gate City Oil and Gas Company. Politically he is a sound Republican.

In Aberdeen, South Dakota, on June 5, 1898, Mr. Ragan married Elsie R. Rice, a daughter of R. O. Rice, who moved to that place from Racine, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Ragan have one child, Joseph T. Ragan, fourth.

DR. WILLIAM G. BLAKE has been a resident of Tahlequah since 1883, and has during that length of time been in the active practice of his profession. He was born in

Cedar county, Missouri, February 22, 1845, and is a son of Dr. W. G. and Sarah (Pennington) Blake. The family are of Irish descent, and the progenitor came to South Carolina before the Revolution. His grandfather Blake died in Tennessee in 1860, and was then in his one hundredth year.

Dr. Blake, Sr., was born in Fairfield District, South Carolina, in 1800, and left that state with his father, Thomas Blake, when a child. Thomas Blake located in eastern Tennessee, where the son married, and from whence he came west as one of the pioneers of southwestern Missouri. He prepared for his profession in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, from which institution three of his sons and one grandson have taken diplomas. He made his home in Stockton, where he reared his family; he passed away in that town in 1885, and his widow survived him five years. Upon settling in Cedar county, Missouri, Dr. Blake found himself on the borders of civilization and the fringe of western settlements. He built the first house on the town site of Stockton, and helped in building up a community of homes and public institutions, from which beginning the present civilization of the community has developed. He lived a life of work and usefulness, and had very pronounced views on moral questions, being a great friend of education and in sympathy with the work of the church. In political views he was a strong Democrat. He married Sarah, daughter of Benajah Pennington, from which union the following children were born: Mrs. Kate Hunter, deceased, who passed her life in Nevada, Missouri; Fannie, the wife of Henry Hunter, of Nevada, Missouri; Dr. Joel H., who died in Eufaula, Oklahoma; James M., of Stockton, Missouri; Dr. William G.; and Josie, who married Lafayette Cummings, of Milo, Missouri.

Dr. W. G. Blake, Jr., was living in Cedar county, Missouri, at the beginning of the Civil war. He received his primary education at Stockton, and took a literary course in the Carlton Academy at Kentuckytown, Texas, after the close of the war. He entered the military service of the Confederate

army in the Missouri Department, entering as a private and at the close of the war was an adjutant. He first became a member of the State Guard and later joined the regular troops. He took part in the battle of Oak Hill, also the battle of Jenkins Ferry, and served under General Jo Shelby in Missouri and Arkansas; he took part in the Price Raid of Missouri, being wounded at Westport, a suburb of Kansas City.

In 1867 he returned to Missouri where he taught in the public schools of Cedar county, and afterward he moved to Benton county, Arkansas, teaching one of the first public schools of that state. Following this he joined his brother in Nevada, Missouri, where he pursued his course of reading until prepared for college. He then entered the famous Missouri Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1881, having previously spent some time in practice. He set up his first office in Madison county, Arkansas, and spent ten years in Arkansas before removing to the Cherokee Nation, where he took up his residence in Tahlequah. Dr. Blake has always continued to advance in his knowledge of the profession chosen as his life work, and has taken several advanced courses at eastern colleges, at St. Louis, Chicago and at New York; in the summer of 1909 he took a course in Chicago covering surgical gynecology and electrical therapeutics. He is president of the Cherokee County Medical Society and counsellor of the Seventh District of the State Medical Society; he is also former president of the Tahlequah Board of Health, and superintendent of the County Board of Public Health. In politics he is a Democrat, and although taking great interest in public affairs, desires no political honors for himself. However, he is ready to help the cause of his friends. He is high priest of the chapter of Masons in Tahlequah, in which office he has served fifteen years. Dr. Blake has a large and constantly growing practice, and is universally esteemed and respected, having a host of friends.

Dr. Blake married, April 13, 1869, in Benton county, Arkansas, Bettie, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Huff) Odell. Mrs. Blake was born near Warrensburg, Missouri,

and is a granddaughter of Dr. William Huff, of a family prominent in that community. The children born to Dr. and Mrs. Blake are: Dr. Edward W., his father's partner, a graduate of the Missouri Medical College in the class of 1897, and unmarried; Burrus, who died in Tahlequah in 1893, at the age of twenty-one years; and Sadie, who died in the same year, two years younger. Dr. Edward W. Blake is a Royal Arch Mason.

DAVIS HILL, essentially a man of affairs, is well carrying on his part in financial and civic circles, being president of the Vinita National Bank of Vinita, and an active factor in promoting the city's growth and prosperity. A son of George W. Hill, he was born, September 21, 1863, in Walker county, Georgia, near LaFayette, and was there reared and educated. His grandfather, Adam Hill, was an Irishman, who settled in South Carolina on coming to this country, and was one of the "Nullifiers" of 1832. He subsequently moved to Georgia, and spent his last years in that state, dying in Bartow county.

George W. Hill was born in South Carolina, and during the Civil war served as a soldier in the Confederate army. He subsequently embarked in mercantile pursuits in his native state, remaining there until 1888, when he removed to Vinita, Oklahoma, where he is still a resident. He married a Cherokee, Rachel Davis, a daughter of Martin Davis, of the Cherokee country. She died in Vinita in 1907, leaving two children, namely: Davis, the special subject of this personal narrative; and Robert, a business man in Claremont, Oklahoma.

After leaving the public schools of his native district, Davis Hill began his business career as a general merchant in his home community. Coming from there to Vinita in 1886, he was here similarly engaged for a number of years, being quite successful as a merchant. In 1897, realizing the city's need of a financial institution, he organized the Vinita National Bank, with the management of which he has since been actively identified in an official capacity. The bank was capitalized at fifty thousand dollars, and had as its first officers William Little, pres-

ident; L. W. Buffington, vice-president; and Mr. Hill, cashier. In 1902 the concern was rechartered with a capital of one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and three years later Mr. Hill was chosen its president, L. W. Buffington being made vice-president and J. E. Buffington, cashier. The bank's statement made in the summer of 1909 showed deposits amounting to one hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars, with a surplus and profits of seventeen thousand dollars. During the year 1904 Mr. Hill was manager of the Ratcliff-Sanders Wholesale Grocery Company, of which he is a stockholder and director, but returned to the bank the following year.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Hill was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at Kansas City in 1900, and was one of the original Bryan men from the Cherokee nation. He was a member of the City Council in 1893 and 1894, when the water works was built and the sewer system established, and since 1898 has been a member of the Vinita Board of Education, being now its president. During that time the educational progress of the city has been marked, while the corps of teachers carrying on the regular work of the schools has been increased from eight to twenty.

On November 29, 1888, Mr. Hill married Fannie Parks, who was born near Southwest City, Missouri, in the Cherokee Nation, in 1872, a daughter of Jefferson Parks, a pioneer of the Cherokee nation, and into their pleasant household nine children have been born, namely: George Robert, James J., William T., Rachel, John R., Maria A., Frances Elizabeth, Mary Davis, and Orville H. Mr. Hill is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Vinita. He has devoted his attention to the serious matters of everyday life, and in his quiet, unostentatious way has built up a reputation for those substantial qualities that mark the true man and worthy citizen.

HORACE GRAY, the postmaster of Tahlequah, was reared on a farm less than two miles south of the city. He was born July 21, 1866, in Cherokee county, North Carolina, a son of D. A. Gray and grandson of

Anderson Gray, a farmer who died in North Carolina some twenty years ago. He passed a portion of his life in Tennessee, and his son, D. A. Gray, was born in that state seventy-nine years ago, but he moved into North Carolina before the Civil war, in which he served for the cause of the Union.

D. A. Gray married Ann E. Phillips, whose people were of the Tarheel state, and their children were: Alice, wife of John L. Springston, of Vian, Oklahoma; William L. and Horace, of Cherokee county; Boone, of Owasso, Oklahoma; Emma, wife of Thomas M. Buffington, ex-chief of the Cherokees; Misses Bessie and Sonora, on the farm near Tahlequah; Victoria, who married Oliver Hedges, of Welling, Oklahoma; Spencer, a clerk in the Tahlequah postoffice, and widow of Toll Blackard; and James, a farmer living near Tahlequah.

As he had no Cherokee antecedents, Horace Gray was not allowed to attend the public schools along with his playmates, but for his education was dependent upon the Baptist Mission School in Tahlequah. His parents were not in such circumstances as would warrant them in giving their children a liberal education, so the young boy was perforce obliged to be content with only a mediocre education. At the age of twenty years he sought a wider field for his abilities, and began his business career as clerk in the mercantile house of Thomas J. Adair, one of the foremost business men of the capital. He remained there seven years, and then spent two years in the employ of J. W. Stapler and Son. He was then appointed district revenue inspector by the United States government, and in this capacity was on the lookout for infractions of the regulations providing for the payment of royalties to the Cherokees, and filled this position two years. He was next made deputy United States marshal, being office man at Tahlequah for Lee E. Bennett. He was appointed by Mr. Bennett's successor, W. H. Darrrough, and was elected mayor of Tahlequah on the Republican ticket, being the first Republican elected to that office in Tahlequah on a straight Republican ticket. He was holding this position when statehood changed the responsibility of these matters.



Mr. Gray has held the office of postmaster since a few months after statehood began, his appointment being dated July 31, 1908. Like the remainder of his family, Mr. Gray is an earnest adherent of the Republican party. He is a conscientious, upright citizen, and has always filled the offices entrusted to him with ability and distinction. He is past chancellor of the Tahlequah Lodge of Knights of Pythias, and has a wide circle of friends. He is a tall man, with an easy, graceful bearing, of a dignified manner, and universally esteemed. His business training is of the best, and he is well fitted for the position of trust held by him.

Mr. Gray married, February 12, 1896, near Tahlequah, Mattie Whitewater, a young woman three-quarter Cherokee, who was left an orphan in childhood. She became mother of one son, Carleton, born December 25, 1899. Mrs. Gray died January 6, 1909.

GEORGE W. NICELEY, the builder and owner of the Niceley mill and elevator plant at Miami, has been a prominent figure in the affairs of Ottawa's county-seat for nearly a generation. He was born January 18, 1859, in Saint Clair county, Missouri, where his father, Jacob J. Niceley, lived with his family for a few years.

Coming from German lineage, Jacob J. Niceley was born in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, in 1828. A millwright by trade, he moved from Virginia to Tennessee, from there migrating to Missouri in the fifties. Returning to Tennessee prior to the Civil war, he served for three years in that conflict as captain of the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry of Union troops. He was subsequently prominently identified with construction work in his line of work in Knox county, Tennessee. He was a staunch Republican in politics, and was chosen magistrate of his community east of Knoxville, where he resided until his death in 1909. He was one of a large family of children of Jacob Niceley, a life-long resident of Virginia, who reared several daughters and two sons, Jacob J. and Andrew.

Jacob J. Niceley married Annie R. Neff, a daughter of Captain David Neff, a planter

and slave owner, who served as a captain in the Confederate army during the Civil war. Five children were born of their union, namely: William A., of Tulsa, Oklahoma; George W., of this sketch; Samuel, a miller in Knox county, Tennessee; Hugh, in the lumber business in that county; and Lucy, wife of Dr. Wormington, of Miami.

Acquiring a practical education in the graded and high schools of Dandridge, Tennessee, George W. Niceley began his active career in the west, becoming interested in a company engaged in the manufacture of lumber near Buena Vista, Colorado, and subsequently becoming connected with mill operations in Salida, Colorado, where he remained four years. Returning east then as far as Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Niceley there spent two years as a contractor, doing the grading of many of its streets and other similar work as opportunity presented itself. Coming from Kansas City to the Indian Territory in 1889 Mr. Niceley began the active career which has led to his present standing as a citizen and as a man. Limited in means, he turned his attention to the only available industry at that time, and began farming on Tar creek as a tenant of Charles Labadie. The following year he rented land of the widow of Dick Williams, on the Cherokee side of Neosho river. At the end of the year, having made some advance in finances, Mr. Niceley contracted for a saw mill, for he could not have bought one, and the next few years was an operator along the timber belt of the Neosho river, cutting lumber for the Indian homes and for the erection of the first residences and other structures in Miami, which was then making its initial bow as an urban quantity.

In 1897 Mr. Niceley took up his residence in Miami and built his one hundred barrel per day flour mill, which was the first mill in Miami. Ten years later, in 1907, his milling property down the river was destroyed by fire, making it necessary for him to rebuild. Locating this time on the Frisco track, he erected a mill with an elevator capacity of twenty-five thousand bushels, and with a grinding capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day. This plant has become one of the important industrial institutions of



Miami, and to its management Mr. Niceley gives his daily attention. He is a stockholder in the Miami State Bank, which he assisted in organizing, and owns his modest home adjacent to his mill site, and other city real estate.

Politically affiliated with the Republicans, Mr. Niceley has served in the city council many terms, and was a member when the franchise for electric light was granted and when the contract for the sewer system was let. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner.

On December 27, 1898, in Lincoln county, Kansas, Mr. Niceley married Daisy E. Ferguson, who was born in Jefferson county, Kansas, in 1877, a daughter of Harvey Ferguson, a native of Indiana. Two children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Niceley namely: Georgia and Glenn.

WILLIAM S. HARNED, for nearly twelve years a resident of Miami, has during that time been actively identified with its mercantile growth and prosperity, and has contributed his full share in advancing the material welfare of this part of Ottawa county. A native of Ohio, he was born December 16, 1864, near Wooster, Wayne county, a son of the late Isaac Harned.

Born in 1824 in Coshocton county, Ohio, the son of a sturdy Scotchman who emigrated from Scotland to Ohio and located in Coshocton county, Isaac Harned, lived there during his earlier years. He enlisted in a regiment of Ohio cavalry during the Civil war, and spent nine months of his service of four years in Andersonville as a prisoner of the Confederate government. Subsequently settling in Wayne county, Ohio, he was engaged in general farming near Wooster until his death in 1902. He was a pioneer thresher of that locality, for nearly thirty years operating a threshing machine.

Isaac Harned married Mary Arnold, who died in May, 1903. Her father, John Arnold, moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, becoming an early settler of Wayne county, where he took up a Government claim, from which he cleared the heavy timber and im-

proved a good homestead. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Harned, as follows: William S., of whom we write in this biographical sketch; Ella, wife of Thomas McAfee, of Wayne county, Ohio; Amos, of Cleveland, Ohio, who, as superintendent of construction for the Severy-Morgan Iron Company is filling a heavy government contract in Seattle, Washington; and Ohio Harned, of Shreve, Ohio.

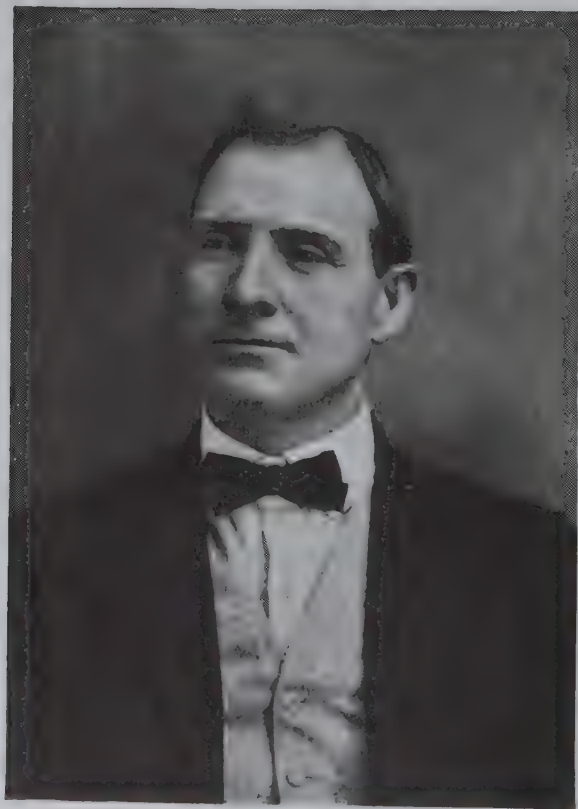
Acquiring his early education in the district schools, William S. Harned remained on the home farm until reaching man's estate. Turning his steps westward in 1888, he located in Tribune, Kansas, where for two years he was engaged in the lumber business. Going thence south, he spent eight years in Arkansas City, Kansas, five years of the time being employed as a brakeman on the Santa Fe Railway. While on a trip from Arkansas City to Purcell he was accidentally run over and his left foot was cut off. This misfortune putting an end to his railroad work, Mr. Harned operated a flour mill at Cedarville, Kansas, for two years, from there, coming to Miami in 1898.

Immediately embarking in mercantile pursuits, Mr. Harned associated himself with Lau Wade, and they subsequently erected a handsome stone and brick business building, fifty feet by one hundred and twenty feet. Recently the firm of Harned and Wade has been changed to Wade, Harned and Malone by the entrance of Mr. Malone to the firm, and is carrying on a substantial business, the company being enterprising and progressive in its methods.

As a loyal citizen of Miami Mr. Harned has ever been willing to bear his share of the burden of public service. He has frequently been and is at the present time a member of the city council, and as such aided in granting the franchise for the water works, in carrying to completion the sewerage system, and in the building of the City Hall. He is president of the Miami Commercial Club, and, although a Republican on national and state issues, is liberal as a voter on county matters.

Mr. Harned married, in Wichita, Kansas, September 24, 1890, Jennie Griffin, who was born in Illinois in 1862, a daughter of





*A. J. Snellson Mr. D.*

John Griffin, now a resident of Cherokee county, Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Harned are the parents of four children, namely: Glenn, Harold, Earl and Margaret. He owns his pleasant home at the corner of Fourth and Pine streets, and has other city property of value.

JAMES S. SANDERS is the first sheriff of Cherokee county under statehood. He is a Cherokee citizen, a man of education and influence, and has been identified with his people and the general citizenship of this part of Oklahoma in a manner worthy of recognition in local history.

The family was founded here by his grandfather, Jesse Sanders, who was born in Alabama, a full-blood Cherokee, and died near Tahlequah in 1890, when past seventy years of age. He was well educated, and served in the national legislature as senator and in 1880 took the Cherokee census, always performing his duties with modesty and efficiency. He married a Miss Catron, and their children were: Madison; Clemmie, wife of Thomas Blair, of Akins, Oklahoma; Wuttie, who married Michael Mayfield and is now deceased; John C., of Wauhatchie; and Henry, deceased.

Madison Sanders, the father, was born in Tahlequah district, December 10, 1848, and has lived the quiet life of a farmer and dealer in stock. He once served as sheriff of his district and in Indian politics belonged to the National party, but since statehood has acted with the Democrats, who elected his son the first sheriff of Cherokee county. He married Louisa Holland, a Cherokee, and daughter of James Holland. Their children are: Callie, wife of E. R. Alberty; Cynthia, wife of William Johnson; Jesse L.; James S.; Henry, of California; Lizzie, deceased; Geneva, wife of Thomas Johnson; Carl; and Sue.

James S. Sanders grew up on his father's farm and completed his education in the Tahlequah Male Seminary, where he was graduated June 10, 1903. His first duties in independent citizenship were as teacher in the public schools, and he followed this vocation three years, being connected with the Orphans Home one year. In 1907 he

became a candidate for the nomination of sheriff, and won the nomination at the primaries against three rivals. He was elected by a majority of one hundred forty-six votes, and on statehood day became the first sheriff of the county. A large amount of unfinished business was left to him from the U. S. marshal's office, and his official career has been a busy one. Mr. Sanders is a Knight of Pythias, and his family belong to the Methodist church.

He married, December 26, 1903, Miss Minnie L. Holland, of a Cherokee family, her brother and sisters being: Louisa, wife of W. W. Lowry, Fannie and Robert Holland. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders have two children: Cherry O. and Robert Owen.

ANDREW J. SNELSON, M. D., is not only one of the leading practitioners of Checotah, in McIntosh county, Oklahoma, but also a prominent Democrat who during the first state legislature originated considerable legislation whose wisdom is now being endorsed and incorporated into the body politic of the commonwealth. The Doctor is a native of Johnson county, Arkansas, born January 1st, 1862, and is a son of John and Cynthia (Davis) Snelson. The family is of Scandinavian origin, settling in the south after the Revolutionary war. It is known that James Snelson, grandfather of Andrew J., lost the sight of both his eyes in the war of 1812. The parents were both natives of Tennessee, who came to Arkansas with their parents and were married in Johnson county prior to the Civil war. John Snelson, the father, left his Arkansas farm, joined the Confederate army in 1862, and belonged to the company commanded by Captain J. W. May, of Clarksville, Arkansas. He participated in numerous battles in the Trans-Mississippi department. His death was the direct result of a wound which he received at the battle of Camden, Arkansas, and he left a widow and one son—the latter being Andrew J., of this biography.

Mrs. John Snelson was again married, her second husband being Lawrence W. Pitts, of Johnson county. Eight of the nine children born of this union reached mature years. Rev. Charles E. Pitts is a Presbyterian min-



ister at Pauls Valley, Oklahoma; U. D. resides in Oktaha, Oklahoma; Zalgar Pitts and Samuel R. live in Checotah; and Dilla is also a resident of Oklahoma. Mrs. Pitts, the mother of this family and of the Doctor, passed away in 1907. Her father died of pneumonia in Texas in the year 1875.

Andrew J. Snelson received his early education in the country schools of his native state, and at the age of eighteen began to teach school in Johnson county. He thus continued in the same county from 1880 to the fall of 1897, when he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock. For some time he had been a close medical student, in the midst of his labors as a teacher, so that he was well qualified to begin the practice of medicine when he moved to Wister, Choctaw nation, before the end of 1897. But he did not engage in active professional work until 1899, and after practicing three years at Wister located at Oktaha, Oklahoma, then Indian Territory, where he remained until 1908.

While residing at Oktaha Dr. Snelson was elected by the Democracy of Muskogee county to the first legislature of the state of Oklahoma, being one of the most prominent members of the lower house during the session of 1907-8. The legislature formally convened on the 2nd of December, 1907, and the Doctor served energetically and efficiently as chairman of the committee on Manufactures and Commerce, and as a member of the committees on Charities and Corrections, Pharmacy and House Expense and Accounts and of Investigations of the Judicial and Executive Departments of the state government. He was soon recognized as an aggressive, independent and brave member who liked nothing better than to come out into the open of debate, strike from the shoulder and engage in a lively, warm and manly contest. Notwithstanding his enthusiasm and force of argument several of the important bills which he introduced and advocated were blocked from passage—measures which were demanded by the public and became a law at the second session of the legislature. The Doctor voted for the prohibition bill as it stands, but supported it as a compromise,

being then as now a firm believer in local option.

The Doctor's noteworthy service in Oklahoma's first legislature was not his first experience in public and official life. While still living in Arkansas he served as surveyor of Johnson county four years or two terms, being elected by the people. He was the first mayor of Wister, Oklahoma, in 1900, and in 1905 was at the head of the local government of Oktaha, Oklahoma. He located at Checotah in 1908, and since his return from the legislature has been actively engaged in professional practice. He takes an active part in school and church affairs, and is widely known as an enthusiastic fraternalist. He is a member of the Checotah lodge of Odd Fellows and of the encampment at Muskogee; belongs to the Knights of Pythias and is identified with the Checotah lodge of Masons No. 86 and also with the Royal Arch chapter. Both he and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, of which the Doctor is an elder and a trustee.

On February 25, 1885, Dr. A. J. Snelson and Miss Frankie Laster were united in matrimony at Harmony in Johnson county, Arkansas. Mrs. Snelson is a daughter of Robert F. and Margarette B. (Hyten) Laster. Her father was a farmer, and moved to Arkansas in the forties. He also joined the Confederate army at the beginning of the Civil war and was selected as first lieutenant, which place he filled with honor until his death, which occurred at the battle of Camden, Arkansas, while at the head of his command leading a charge. A very strange coincidence was that the Doctor's father and Mrs. Snelson's father were both killed in the same battle, but of this fact they knew nothing until after their marriage in 1885.

The two children born to Robert F. Laster and his wife were Laura A., who became the wife of Dr. J. M. McPherson, of Sasakwa, Oklahoma, and Frankie, Mrs. Snelson. Mrs. Laster married William Jones for her second husband, and their daughter Zora is now the wife of James Gains, of Oklahoma. To the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Snelson nine children have

been born, as follows: Arthur, deceased; A. L., a bookkeeper in a Checotah store; Robert M., Grover M., Fay, Lawrence, R. Page, Charley and Andrew P. Snelson.

**WILLIAM H. DECK**, agent of the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company at Vinita, Craig county, has been associated with the railroad work of Oklahoma since 1888, more than a score of years, and since beginning his present line of business has the distinction of having had his name appear on the pay roll of no other company than this, his first lessons in railroading having been received in an office of this corporation. A native of the central west, he was born, December 22, 1865, in Clinton county, Ohio, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, John Deck. His grandfather, Jonathan Deck, whose emigrant ancestor came from Holland to the United States, spent his early life in Virginia, from there moving to Ohio in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Born in 1833, John Deck grew to manhood in his native county, being reared to agricultural pursuits. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company H, Forty-Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served under General Grant in his campaigns west of the Mississippi river. Taken prisoner at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, he was confined a few months at Tyler, Texas, after which he was exchanged and rejoined his regiment, with which he remained until being mustered out of service in 1865. He subsequently removed with his family to Jasper county, Missouri, and is now living retired from active business at Sarcoxie. He married, in Clinton county, Ohio, Barbara Baker, a daughter of William Baker, who emigrated to that locality from Maryland. Three children were born to them, as follows: Joseph H., of Sarcoxie, Missouri; William H., the special subject of this personal review; and Claud M., of Sarcoxie, Missouri.

First attending the common schools of his native district, William H. Deck completed his early studies in the public schools of Missouri. Leaving the home farm at the age of sixteen years, he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment in Sarcoxie for a time,

afterwards being similarly employed at Atoka, Choctaw nation, Indian Territory. Tiring of that work, he returned to his Missouri home and began his railroad career in the Sarcoxie office of the Frisco road. Developing a special aptitude for the work, he was promoted from time to time, and since coming to Oklahoma Mr. Deck has served the company in the stations at Antlers, Tushkahomma, Braidwood and Fairland, from the latter place coming to his present position of importance at Vinita. Here his relations to the patrons of the road have been especially agreeable and satisfactory, while, having in the meantime entered into the spirit of things urban, and demonstrated his willingness to carry his share of the civil burden, he has rendered good service as a councilman, and is now an active member of the Vinita Board of Education. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

Mr. Deck married, in 1885, Maud Simmons, a daughter of W. P. Simmons, who went to Missouri with his family from Tennessee. She died a few short years after their marriage, in Sarcoxie, where her wedding was solemnized, leaving one child, Herbert L. Deck. Mr. Deck married for his second wife Florence Burden, a daughter of William Burden, also of Sarcoxie, and of this union three children have been born, namely: Maurice, born in November, 1898; Mae, born in November, 1899; and Mildred, born in November, 1904.

**DR. JOSEPH M. THOMPSON**, of Tahlequah, son of the late pioneer merchant Johnson Thompson, is a descendant of one of the original migrators of the Cherokees from Georgia to the lands allotted the nation in the Indian country. Although born in the Chickasaw nation, in southern Oklahoma, February 8, 1865, he was reared and educated in the Cherokee nation among his own people, and has passed an active and influential life under tribal and commonwealth relations.

Dr. Thompson's father was born in Cass county, Georgia, February 10, 1822, and was a son of James Allen Thompson, a white man, and Martha Lynch, a Cherokee wom-

an. The family also included Rev. Joseph F., of Tahlequah; Martin, who died near Claremore, leaving a family; and Mrs. Van Edmunson, a resident of Maysville, Arkansas. Johnson Thompson's education was obtained in private schools maintained by the Georgia planters, in the Viniard township school of Benton county, Arkansas, and in the city schools of Bentonville, that state. In 1837, when he was fifteen years of age, his father (James Allen Thompson) migrated from Georgia to the Cherokee country and Johnson commenced business as a clerk in the store of his maternal uncle, J. M. Lynch, of Bentonville. He thus entered the commercial field at the age of eighteen, remaining with Lynch and Company until he was nearly twenty-one, or until January 5, 1843, when he married Miss Eliza C. Taylor, daughter of Richard Taylor, second chief of the Cherokees. Mr. Taylor's wife (mother of Mrs. Johnson Thompson) was a daughter of George Fields, a prominent United States officer and on the pension rolls of his country. About four years after his marriage Mr. Thompson became an independent general merchant, and continued in active business for many years. He was in the Confederate service as quartermaster of the First Cherokee Regiment, and retired only after having been disabled in the field. Afterward, until 1868, he conducted his farm in Chickasaw (upon which the Doctor was born), and then returned to the Cherokee nation and engaged in farming and selling goods on Grand river, about two miles east of the present site of Vinita. There he remained until the building of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway and the location of the station of Vinita, when he transferred his stock to the first business building of the place. Johnson Thompson continued at that point until 1876, when he located at Tahlequah, the capital of the nation, and resumed mercantile pursuits. At his death in 1904 he had attained a position as one of the foremost merchants and citizens of the Cherokee nation. His wife, who had preceded him some years, was the mother of Thomas F., a farmer still residing near Vinita; James, who is a merchant of that place; Robert J., of Tahlequah; Dr. Joseph M., of this biog-

raphy; and Jane A., who died at Los Angeles, California, in 1908, as the wife of R. M. French. The father of this family was not only one of the oldest merchants of Cherokee county, but joined one of the first Masonic lodges to be organized in the nation.

Joseph M. Thompson received a good business training in his father's store, and was thoroughly educated in the public schools, the Male Seminary at Tahlequah and the old Indian University, graduating from the latter in 1885. After reading with Dr. Allen, of Tahlequah, he completed a regular course at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, from which he graduated in 1889. He commenced active practice as medical superintendent of high schools and seminaries of the nation, to which position he was appointed by the government and which he acceptably filled for four years. In his private capacity he has actively and successfully continued his professional work until the past year (1908-9), since which he has devoted more time than formerly to his personal property interests and to his artistic studies and performances. From early boyhood he has evinced marked gifts as an artist with pen and pencil, and the walls of his home abound with his striking reproductions of the human face and form. His fancy also often runs riot, producing such conceits as the "development of the mush-room" and the "changeable face." The extensive grounds around his attractive home in Tahlequah also bear witness both to his fine taste and his prosperity, and, as the owner and developer of business property, he evinces practical ability of a decided stamp. As a fraternalist the Doctor is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never held office other than that of pension examiner—a government position, but which is more of a professional than a political nature. On February 21, 1889, Dr. Thompson married Miss Lulu Elliott, daughter of George W. Elliott (white) and Anna Carr (Cherokee) and she was born in the nation December 24, 1869. The children of this union are as follows: Anna Christine, born November 23, 1889; Edward H., born August 8, 1891; Mayme Lovenia, born April 4, 1895; and Lucile Elliott, born



December 1, 1809, who died in the following year. The family adheres to the faith of the Methodist church.

F. G. BABCOCK. Possessing faith in the industrial possibilities of the Indian Territory, and ever willing to take full-hearted issue with the future, F. G. Babcock, of Miami, has within recent years become a builder of the county-seat of Ottawa county, and was, perhaps, one of the first white men to buy land in the Peoria nation and reside on and improve the same. A son of Leicester Babcock, he was born, November 21, 1848, in Queenstown, Canada West, at the foot of General Brook's monument, which was likewise the birthplace of his mother.

A native of New York state, Leicester Babcock was born, in 1814, in Canadaigua, and received a liberal education at Mount Morris, that state, becoming identified with the legal fraternity. Moving to Saint Louis, Missouri, in the early part of his career, in 1847, he was there engaged in the active practice of his profession for many years, and died in that city in 1907, at the venerable age of eighty-nine. As one of the leading Democrats of his community he was early drawn into city politics, and served not only in the city council, but in the Recorder's office, and was one of the founders of Lafayette Park. He married Abigail Helen Guernsey, a daughter of John Guernsey, of Queenstown, Canada West, and she, too, died in Saint Louis, and is buried beside her husband in Belfountain Cemetery. Their children were F. G., the special subject of this brief personal notice; William L., of Saint Louis, a traveling salesman; and Lucy H., wife of W. H. Grayson, of Saint Louis.

Completing his early studies at Washington University in Saint Louis, F. G. Babcock when but sixteen years old, tiring of home restraints, "ran away," hiring out to Captain John S. Doyle, captain of a boat on the upper Missouri River. His first trip took him into the wilds of the far northwest, the voyage terminating at Fort Benton, Montana, and covering some three thousand miles. It was taken during the Civil war, when the upper Missouri was almost unknown to the white man. He subsequently

spent three years on the river, traveling between Saint Louis and New Orleans, after which he was for four years a clerk in the hardware establishment of C. W. Burt in Omaha, Nebraska. Continuing work for the same employer, Mr. Babcock spent the ensuing two years in New Orleans, from there being transferred to Shreveport, Louisiana, where he remained four years. Locating then in Saint Louis he was for two years a traveling salesman for the Ewald Iron Company.

Beginning his career as a commercial traveler in 1876, Mr. Babcock continued in that occupation twenty-one years, during which time he obtained his first connection with the people of what is now Oklahoma, his territory while in the employ of the Sligo Iron Store Company embracing a part of the Indian Territory. Discarding the "grip" in 1897, Mr. Babcock settled upon his half section of land in the Peoria nation, near Seneca, Missouri, and was for ten years employed in the development and improvement of his ranch. Having then reached a point where a life of less strenuousness was warranted, he sold his land and took up his residence in Miami, where he invested in city property, and became, in fact, a town builder. Here he has erected several valuable residential properties, and, in company with C. W. Fibley, built a two story stone business house, of which he is now the sole owner. Like many of his fellow-townsmen, Mr. Babcock has become interested in developing the zinc and lead resources of Ottawa county. As a citizen he was interested in forwarding statehood, and served as a delegate to the convention held for that purpose at Durant.

Mr. Babcock has been twice married. He married first, in 1874, in Pevely, Missouri, Belle W. Rankin, and married second, November 23, 1898, Marietta Myers. He has no living children by either union.

GEORGE W. BIGHAM. It was in June, 1891, that George W. Bigham identified himself with Miami, Ottawa county, and started a business career that has continued active and grown in intensity from that year until the present time. It was he who, just



south of the C. P. Williams home, built the first business house of the place, and it was he who erected a store building at the corner of Fifth and Main streets, thereby establishing the business center of the new town. He has ever utilized his capabilities to full advantage and at full energy, and is numbered among the more highly esteemed and substantial men of the section of the county. A son of Robert Bigham, he was born, February 22, 1851, in Akron, Ohio, coming on both sides of the house from families long prominent in New York state.

Robert Bigham was born in 1820 in Pennsylvania, and as a young man migrated to Ohio, where he followed the trade of a carpenter and builder. Prior to the Civil war he moved with his family to Illinois, and until his death, in 1865, was a resident of Abingdon. He married, in Ohio, Mary J. Hood, a daughter of Caleb Hood, of New York state, and they became the parents of seven children, as follows: John, of Medicine Lodge, Kansas; C. S., of Kansas City, Missouri; George W., with whom this sketch is mostly concerned; Frank M., engaged in farming in Ottawa county, Oklahoma; Richard T., of Garfield, Washington; and Kate E., wife of J. W. Markey, of Danville, Kansas. The mother survived the father and married for her second husband Chester Fuller and spent the remainder of her life in Keely, Kansas.

Growing to manhood in Knox county, Illinois, George W. Bigham obtained his early education in the country schools near Oneida. Beginning the struggle of life for himself at the age of nineteen years, he joined E. B. Roberts and started for the border of settlement on the Kansas prairies. He literally worked his way across the country, his earthly possessions when he started consisting of a scant wardrobe, packed in a diminutive satchel, and two dollars in cash. Locating in Cherokee county, Mr. Roberts furnished the team which Mr. Bigham drove in breaking up the prairie land, the money thus earned being equally divided between the two. At the end of a year Mr. Bigham secured a team of his own, and from 1872 until 1884 was engaged in farming near Melrose. Selling his farm in the latter year

he opened a mercantile establishment in Melrose, and conducted it successfully until 1903, having in the meantime become actively interested in Miami.

After he had been in Miami a few years Mr. Bigham combined the stocks of his two stores, which he had established in the same year, concentrating his efforts on Main street. For a long time he was an extensive dealer in grain, for a number of years hauling it to Baxter Springs, his nearest market, much of the surplus grain of the farmers living in the vicinity of Miami passing through his hands, his margins amply repaying him for his trouble. He afterwards added farm implements to his stock, handling them in a separate building, but this branch of his business was subsequently turned over to his son for a period of four years, while he, himself, devoted his entire attention to the care of his near-by farm. Returning to the counter in 1906, Mr. Bigham added lumber to his other interests, and soon organized the Bigham Lumber Company, which was incorporated with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, with Mr. Bigham as president, H. F. Reniker, vice-president, and W. M. Williams as secretary and treasurer. Later Peter McCullough was made vice-president, and Mr. Bigham became secretary and treasurer. In 1908 this enterprise passed by sale to the Coyne Lumber Company, the Bighams being left with the implement business only.

Mr. Bigham has continued to handle Miami realty, and now owns some of the most valuable property in the city. If his plans carry, the home of his immense business will soon occupy quarters almost in the heart of the town, and the plant will equal anything of its kind in northeastern Oklahoma. In 1907 he became interested in mining, and during that year the "Emma Gordon" was opened up near Huttonville, and in 1908 a property embracing two hundred acres was capitalized at one hundred thousand dollars, and a four hundred-ton mill was erected. A tailing mill has since been built, and the mine is being operated according to the latest and most approved modern methods. From the opening of the first mill this property has yielded good returns, and is des-

tined to become famous in the Miami field as a dividend earner.

Purchasing stock in the Miami State Bank almost at its founding, the name of George W. Bigham has since been frequently upon its official board. In politics a Republican, he is interested and active in urban affairs, and served as a commissioner from 1906 until the office was abolished by statehood. Fraternally Mr. Bigham is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Kansas jurisdiction of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

At Melrose, Kansas, in March, 1875, Mr. Bigham married Jennie Jarrett, and to them two children have been born, namely: Elmer J., secretary and treasurer of the implement firm, married Mattie McVey; and Mary L., who was educated in Illinois, at Monticello College.

AD V. COPPEDGE, of Grove, the first county attorney of Delaware county, was born in Oregon county, Missouri, January 26, 1870. His father, a farmer, was born in Virginia and died near Greenfield, Missouri, on January 9, 1895; his mother was born in North Carolina resides in Dade county, near Greenfield, Missouri, on the same farm where the subject of this sketch spent the most of his boyhood and early manhood.

After attending the public schools, which at that time were of short duration and primitive both in equipment and instruction, Mr. Coppedge attended Ozark College at Greenfield, Missouri, and later Morrisville College at Morrisville, Missouri. He taught in the public schools of Dade county for a period of eight years, and was for two years principal of the public school at Everton, Missouri, and served one term of two years as school commissioner of his county, the only elective office in the county which required a teacher to fill. He was married on August 12, 1895, to Miss Nettie Buchanan, and they have four interesting children: Hugh, born June 3, 1896; James, born August 3, 1900; Lucile, born October 11, 1905; and Marjorie, born December 29, 1907. Mrs. Coppedge's father was a native of North Carolina and died at

Everton, Missouri, in 1905. Her mother still resides there.

Mr. Coppedge received his legal education at the University of Missouri, graduating from the law department of that institution in 1899, after which he located at Dadeville, Missouri, and moved from there to Grove and thence to Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, in 1903. While in the University he twice represented that institution in Inter State debate, once with the University of Nebraska and once with Wisconsin Law School, both debates being won by the Missourians. He was elected county attorney of Delaware county at the first state election held, September 17, 1907, and was inducted into his present office November 16, 1907. It fell to his lot to inherit nearly one hundred old United States cases, among which were the cases against the noted Wicliffs for the murder of Isaac Gilstrap, deputy marshal several years ago. All the old inherited cases were disposed of and the new ones are taken care of as they arise, and are not allowed to accumulate. Delaware county is the only one in the First Judicial District that has any money in the court fund, though the levy for that fund has not at any time been large and the law is vigorously enforced under his administration.

LUTHER OPRY. One of the notable figures of Wagoner county is Luther Opy, of Wagoner, who has served as sheriff of this county since Oklahoma was admitted to statehood. Prior to that time he was for many years a typical frontier character, at the forefront in all deeds of daring, chance and sport. His transition from that especial phase of life to the diametrically opposed one which he is now living has commanded the respect of his fellow-men, who have elected him to a high official position in public affairs and are giving him their hearty support and encouragement in his endeavors to faithfully perform the duties devolving upon him in this capacity. A son of B. S. Opy, he was born, August 26, 1875, in Kimble county, Texas, where he was brought up and educated.

Born and bred in Alabama, his birth occurring in 1825, B. S. Opy went from there

to Texas when a boy, and was for a number of years a farmer and miller in the eastern part of the state. During the Civil war he served as a teamster in the Confederate army. Subsequently coming to the Choctaw country he helped take out the first four loads of coal mined in the vicinity of McAlester. He subsequently lived for a time at Duncan but spent his last years in Wleetka, dying in 1902. He was three times married. None of the children born of his first union are living. By his second marriage he became the father of three children, James, who died in Titus county, Texas; Rosinda, wife of James Franklin, of Titus county, Texas; and Mollie, wife of Ben Holcomb, of Mt. Pleasant, Texas. For his third wife B. S. Opry married in Arkansas, Miss Josephine Jones, a native of Tennessee, and they became the parents of three children, namely: Luther, the special subject of this sketch; Walter, deceased; and Ollie, wife of T. J. Crowell, of Coweta, Oklahoma.

Obtaining his early education in a somewhat noted subscription school of his Texan home, Luther Opry acquired his first knowledge of practical work on a ranch in the cattle region of central Texas, and that was supplemented by a similar experience on an Oklahoma range, near Claremore, where he located in 1893. He had then scholarly ambitions, and his earnings as a ranch boy furnished funds to pay his expenses for two years at the Baptist mission school in Tahlequah, where he made substantial progress in his studies, fitting him for a successful business career.

While ranching, however, and associating with the personnel of the cow-boy fraternity, young Opry acquired habits of extravagance and sportsmanship which, for a period of years, enthralled him, threatening to wreck what promised a useful career. Card playing in the wild country threw him into the company of those who depended upon that sport for a livelihood, and he subsequently established himself at Coweta, where he fitted up a place in which men's fortunes came and went, according to their good or ill luck with cards or dice, and for a few years continued as proprietor of tables where the "game" in all its phases was played. After

a time, being aroused by the dictates of his conscience to the foolishness of his ways, Mr. Opry suddenly wished his old companions well, quit his old haunts, and appeared before the public as a loyal and faithful citizen, a position that he has firmly maintained.

When making the race for sheriff of Wagoner county, Mr. Opry frankly related the story of his past, and his works have since proved that his reformation was complete and permanent. He asked for the votes of the Republicans at the primary for the nomination, defeated his opponent, the people pledging themselves to support him at the polls, and at the election he received a majority of four hundred and thirty votes. He assumed the office at statehood, and the record that he promised his constituents is being daily made good. When Mr. Opry took the office much of the Federal business was incomplete, but of all the cases then hanging less than half a dozen now remain, those being against fugitives from justice who have left the state for the commonwealth's good. Becoming interested in politics in Coweta, when nothing but a municipal fight was possible, Mr. Opry became identified with the Republicans long before statehood, and took the McKinley side of the contest between him and the "Great Commoner." In 1907 he was a delegate to the First State Republican Convention, which was held at Tulsa, and at that time was elected recorder of his town.

Mr. Opry is a property owner in both Coweta and Wagoner, in the former town having business houses which he erected, showing him to be one of the upbuilders of that thriving place. He is also one of the stockholders of the Citizens' State Bank of Wagoner.

Mr. Opry married, January 9, 1901, Mrs. Fannie Nash, a daughter of Doctor Smith and widow of George Nash. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Opry, Jesse and Thelma.

WILLIAM L. MCWILLIAMS, M. D. Distinguished as the pioneer physician of Miami, Ottawa county, William L. McWilliams, M. D., has been a resident of this city since its inception in 1891. He was given



the first deed to property on the townsite, and the improvement of it provided him a home which served his family until its sale in 1908. A son of the late George W. McWilliams, he was born, April 29, 1865, in Lewis county, Missouri, coming on the paternal side from Scotch-Irish ancestry, the founder of the McWilliams family in America having settled in Virginia in early colonial days.

Born in Hardin county, in 1837, George W. McWilliams was a representative of a pioneer of that place. Subsequently moving to Lewis county, Missouri, he served as captain of a company of Missouri militia during the Civil war, his sympathies being entirely with the north. He married Lucy M. Clapp, a daughter of Edwin Clapp, who married a lady of the same surname, both being lineal descendants of one of the Mayflower passengers that settled in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, in 1620. She was born and bred in the old Bay state, and is now living in La Belle, Missouri, a widow, her husband having been killed by a stroke of lightning in 1873. She has three children, namely: Dr. William L., the special subject of this brief biographical review; and the Misses Anna and Lula M., teachers in the public schools of La Belle county.

Growing to manhood in a modest home, supported by a small farm and the strenuous efforts of his widowed mother, William L. McWilliams acquired his rudimentary education in the nearby rural schools, fitting himself for a country school teacher, and for a short time teaching in Nebraska, in Ravenna, where he was subsequently employed in an implement store. While there he read medicine with Dr. Bentley, and afterwards entered the medical department of the University of Louisiana, from which he was graduated with the class of 1891. Locating immediately in the Indian Territory, Dr. McWilliams began the practice of his profession in Miami. Meeting with much success, he invested his earnings in city property, and from his hand arose some of the most substantial improvements of the place. He erected the Opera House block, now the county's first Court House, and was one of four men to build the city water works and

electric light plant, and was, also, one of the four men to build the toll bridge crossing the river at this point. He is vice-president of the First National Bank of Miami, and has valuable farming interests in the county near by.

In his professional connections the Doctor is a member of both the County and the State Medical Societies, being an ex-president of the former; and is an ex-member of the Indian Territory Examining Board, and of the United States Pension Board of Miami.

Politically Dr. McWilliams is one of the leading Republicans of Ottawa county, having aided in organizing the party locally, and, until statehood was declared, was treasurer of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Republican Committee. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia when, in 1900, McKinley and Roosevelt became the party's nominees, and was one of the committee appointed to notify the vice-president, a duty that was performed at Roosevelt's home, Sagamore, Oyster Bay. Dr. McWilliams was appointed postmaster at Miami by President McKinley, and served acceptably for seven years. Fraternally he is a Scottish Rite Mason, having taken the thirty-second degree, and is a member of Guthrie Consistory.

Dr. McWilliams married, March 11, 1891, Laura E. Scott, one of the nine children of Granville and Ellen Scott, and they are the parents of two children, namely: Harold Austin, born in 1892, and Leo Bruce, three years younger.

T. M. BUFFINGTON is a native of Oklahoma, and was born in Adair county, October 19, 1855. His parents were married in the Cherokee Nation in Georgia, and came with them to Oklahoma, where they both died, the father at the age of fifty-five and the mother at eighty-one years.

Mr. Buffington engaged in farming and stock raising, and now owns land to a considerable extent, some of which abounds with oil. His chief interests are his real estate business and his oil interests. His education was received in the common schools of the eastern part of the Cherokee country,



and he removed to the Delaware District in 1878. He served two terms in the Delaware District as district judge, and afterwards served two terms as senator, being elected president of the senate. By the death of Joel B. Mayes he was made chief, and he held this post two weeks, after which, an election having been ordered, C. J. Harris was elected chief by the council. Mr. Buffington was a delegate to Washington, being elected by the National Council in 1891, and he served about six months. He served four years as circuit judge of Cherokee District, and in 1879, being elected chief of the Cherokees, he served four years. Mr. Buffington was the first Mayor of Vinita, under the Arkansas Law, serving two terms under the Cherokee government and one term after statehood. In 1898 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention from the Third District.

Mr. Buffington has been shown many honors by his fellow-citizens, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him. He takes an active interest in the public welfare, and takes a prominent part in the administration of affairs. He married, in 1878, Susie Woodell, a member of the Cherokee Nation, and she died, childless, in 1891. In 1895 he married (second) Emma Gray, reared in Oklahoma, although a white woman, and they became the parents of children as follows: Lucile, now thirteen years of age; Sue Nell, eleven; Maxine, nine; Marie, seven; and Marguerite, four. Mrs. Buffington was born in North Carolina and came to Oklahoma when quite young.

**WILLIAM E. GENTRY.**—A career of more than forty years of usefulness and honorable deeds which furthered the highest interests of the Creek nation and, under state auspices, the prosperous county of Muskogee—this is the general record of the late William E. Gentry, of Council Hill, who died at his fine old homestead near Council Hill on the 21st of October, 1908. He had become not only one of the most prominent stockmen in that section, but his abilities had been applied to the business and finances of the nation and the county. He had also served eight years in the house of warriors

of the Creek nation, and had personally provided educational facilities for the rising generation of his neighborhood. He was both an able and a benevolent citizen, and the many who mourn his death remember with gratitude that his kindness did not consist of lip-service but of practical helpfulness. In his religious faith the deceased was an active member of the Methodist church. He was also an ardent believer in the practical benefits and the good influences of fraternalism, as specially exemplified in the orders of Masonry, Odd Fellowship and the Knights of Pythias. In the first named he had attained the Knight Templar degree in the Muskogee commandery, and was highly honored in all its circles.

William E. Gentry was a native of Calhoun county, Mississippi, born March 11, 1842, to James and Caroline (Bush) Gentry, both of whom died many years ago. At an early age he accompanied his parents to the Indian Territory, and his education was acquired at the Asbury mission, under Methodist auspices. At the outbreak of the Civil war he joined the Confederate forces as a member of the Second Creek regiment commanded by Colonel Chilly McIntosh, but during the last of his service was transferred to Colonel Jumper's regiment of the Seminole battalion. He was both a faithful and a brave soldier, and when hostilities were at an end returned to his father's farm near Council Hill. There he remained until 1867, when he was first married and became an independent cattleman, both raising and shipping large quantities of livestock. His family allotments of land finally reached fourteen hundred acres, much of it highly cultivated, but the bulk, of course, used for pasturage of his high-grade cattle. He also acquired a third interest in the Gentry hotel at Checotah, and an equal partnership in the Knisely Drug Company, for whom he built a fine two-story brick building. Further, he became vice-president of the First National Bank of that place, and both his abilities and staunch character for absolute trustworthiness made him the conservator of several large estates and the guardian of the minor heirs.

Mr. Gentry was of a family of eight chil-

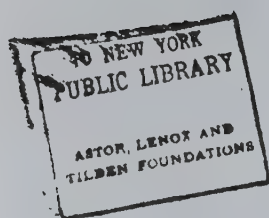






W E Bentley





dren, his brothers and sisters being as follows: Mary, now the widow of Jackson Bowens, of Bentley, Mississippi; Lee, deceased; Albert J., known as "Scott," a resident of Choska, Wagoner county; Sallie, who died as the wife of A. J. McDuff; Carrie, who is also deceased; Rachel, widow of Charles McDuff, of Canadian, Oklahoma; and R. J. Gentry, deceased, who resided in Checotah. In 1867 William E. Gentry married Miss Sarah Crestmond, who died in the following year, and in 1872 he wedded Miss Martha Lynch, who passed away September 3, 1873. The child of this second union, Albert James, who was born August 27th of that year, died on the 2nd of February, 1891. On the 11th of August, 1878, Mr. Gentry wedded as his third wife, Miss Sallie D. Carr, eldest daughter of Chipley and Lavinia (Steele) Carr. Her father was white; her mother two-thirds Creek, both the Carr and Steele families coming to Indian Territory with the Creeks in 1830. The parents, who died in 1862, reared three children, viz: Sallie D., Mrs. Gentry; Louis B., now deceased; and Delilah, who married W. W. Bray, of Muskogee county, and passed away in 1876.

Eight children were born to the marriage of William E. and Sallie D. (Carr) Gentry, as follows: William, who was born August 13, 1879, and died November 23, 1892; Caroline, born April 21, 1881, who married Albert McKinney, of Checotah, Oklahoma; Mary E., who was born April 24, 1883, and is the wife of C. F. Stone, of Council Hill; Sallie P. (Pace), born May 29, 1885, and a resident of Coweta, Oklahoma; Robert Lee, born September 15, 1887; Bluford, born October 1, 1889; Rachel Jane, born February 2, 1891; and Boyd E., born August 24, 1894.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Gentry has continued the improvements begun on the homestead of several hundred acres, and has a large part of her valuable farm under cultivation. Her residence and the farm buildings are commodious, convenient and substantial, and everything about the place indicates the care and supervision of an excellent manager.

JOHN P. CALHOUN, who represents Wagoner county in the legislature in the lower branch, is one of the more recent settlers in the state, having resided within its borders and been identified with its affairs only since 1904. His sincere interest in civic affairs and his active participation in the business of settling up his county, in the improvement of its agriculture and the advancement of its quality of stock commended him as a suitable man to assist in making laws for the new state; his constituents had faith in his desire for wise and useful regulations for the conduct of the baby commonwealth.

Mr. Calhoun was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1842, and emigrated with parents when a mere child to Allegany county, Maryland, and when seventeen years of age his parents moved to Freeport, Illinois. His father, James Calhoun, was a farmer while living in Maryland, and became a farmer in Illinois and later in Iowa. He died in Marshalltown, Iowa, in 1891, aged eighty-five years. He was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Patrick Calhoun, an Irish-American, who married a Welsh wife. They lived on a farm and both died in Bedford county. James Calhoun was one of eight children, and received a modest education in the state of his birth. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Clouse, of Allegany county, Maryland, and of French birth. James Calhoun died in 1891, and his wife passed away in 1865. Their children were: George W. and William H., of Marshalltown, Iowa; N. W., of Los Angeles, California; Sarah A., wife of Samuel R. High, of Carlton, Kansas; John P., of Wagoner, Oklahoma; Julia, who became Mrs. Lamb, of Pearl City, Illinois; Mary A., who married J. R. Rule, of Los Angeles, California; Ellen, who became Mrs. William Hager, of Norton, Kansas; and James B., of Pearl City, Illinois.

The old subscription schools and the public schools of Freeport, Illinois, furnished John P. Calhoun with a fair education, the chief text book in the former, as he now remembers the situation, being a Testament. At the breaking out of war he enlisted at the first call for seventy-five thousand men

in Company G, of the Fifteenth Illinois Infantry; he belonged to Hunter's command, and served through Missouri, Arkansas, Virginia and Maryland and was discharged for disability in 1862. He re-enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and was discharged at the capital, and took part in the Grand Review at the close of the war. He was with a special detail of cavalry to scout between Washington and Richmond toward the close of the service. When the president was assassinated his regiment was detailed to aid in the capture of the man responsible for the crime, and he helped bring in a number of Booth's accomplices.

The years following the war Mr. Calhoun passed until 1868 at Freeport, and about the time of his marriage moved to Iowa. He engaged in farming and stock raising in Boone and Clarke counties for some years, and then removed to Windsor, Missouri, where he introduced and dealt in fine horses, Englishshire, Percheron and French Draft, also in breeding Poland China hogs. Since settling in Oklahoma Mr. Calhoun has been farmer, stock man and dealer in real estate; he introduced blooded hogs and endeavored to remove the nine-inch foreheads and razor backs from the native hogs which have ever abounded among the Cherokees and Arkansas of the Grand River country.

When Mr. Calhoun became a voter more than forty years ago it was as a Republican, and he has maintained a friendly relation to the party since. He was named as the candidate of the party for representative in the lower house of Oklahoma in 1908, and defeated his Democratic opponent by a majority that led the ticket in the county. He was a member of the house minority, but was placed upon the committee on canals and navigation and on manufactures and commerce, neither of which burdened him with work. He assisted in formulating a bill to eradicate the Texas cattle tick and the bill to destroy the San Jose scale, both of which became laws and were introduced by Democratic members in order to maintain the blockade against meritorious measures emanating from Republican sources. Mr. Calhoun has been a member of the Wagoner Council and a member of the executive com-

mittee of the Business Men's League. He was chairman of the Seventy-first Delegate District Campaign in 1907, for delegate to the constitutional convention, which district sent a Republican to represent it in the convention.

Mr. Calhoun has farming interests near Wagoner representing a section of land, and is there modestly carrying on the work of improved agriculture while also engaged in encouraging migration from the east and north to make homes in Oklahoma's midst. On December 12, 1866, he married, in Freeport, Illinois, Mary A. Wolfe, born in Pennsylvania. The issue of this union is: Mildred, wife of C. H. Perry; Cassius C., who is engaged in the lumber business in Custer, Montana; Morris W., of Oskaloosa, Iowa; Homer H., of St. Louis, Missouri, manager of a publishing house; Alva J., a merchant of Longmont, Colorado; William W., a lawyer of Wagoner; and Herbert C., a teacher of Vinita.

JOHN B. ELLINGTON. Holding high rank among the leading general merchants of Wagoner is John B. Ellington, who has for many years been actively identified with the material advancement of this part of Oklahoma, and is a large property owner in the city in which he resides. He was born, September 17, 1863, in Logan county, Arkansas, of substantial pioneer stock, a son of William J. Ellington, a man of note. His grandfather, Nathan Ellington, was born and reared in Virginia. Of an adventurous spirit, he migrated with his family to Arkansas about 1836, becoming one of the first settlers of Logan county. He became influential in local affairs, served as county judge of Logan county, and resided there until his death, in May, 1890, at a ripe old age. He married a Miss Moore, who bore him seven children, namely: Thomas; Lewis; Mitchell; William J.; Hezekiah; Martha, who married C. P. Anderson; and Louisa, wife of Joe James.

Born in 1833, in Tennessee, William J. Ellington was brought up in Logan county, Arkansas, from childhood. Although he possessed little learning, he was a man of

nerve and iron, with a daring and courage almost beyond the conception of the human mind. During the Civil war he had an unusual military experience, serving first in the Confederate army under Captain Gibson, of Bussy's command, and taking part in the engagement at Wilson's Creek. Subsequently abandoning allegiance to the Southern cause, we next find him wearing the "blue," and as a scout making himself famous, operating chiefly in Arkansas between Dardanelle and Ft. Smith, his home town. He was a favorite with his commanding officer, and in the neighborhood in which he was located had an adversary of similar note, a man named Sewell, with whose men he was in frequent conflict. Without fear of any kind, he had many personal encounters with the lawless element of the country, and in hunting thieves, prosecuting criminals, and helping execute robbers he engendered the ill will of the evil-doers to an extent which cost him his life. In 1890, in the month of July, a feud which had been growing thicker and more intense for a long time culminated in a battle between the parties in enmity, and resulted in the death of Captain William J. Ellington and of his oldest son. Both had expected trouble, and both had gone armed to the town mentioned. But before entering the store of his enemy, Captain Ellington had discarded his pistol, for what reason no one knows. He may have expected his adversary to flee, but in this he was mistaken, for the latter opened fire, and the Captain fell in his tracks. The son rushed to the rear of the store, and as he was crouching to get a bead on his father's slayer the latter seized a shotgun and gave him a death wound.

Prior to this time, however, Captain Ellington had for many years been actively engaged in farming in Arkansas, and was widely known as a peace-loving and law-abiding citizen, for a number of terms serving as one of the commissioners of Logan county, being appointed to the position by Judge T. C. Humphrey. In the same Board of Commissioners was his old military enemy, Jim Sewell, who after the close of the war was a close personal friend.

Captain Ellington married Amanda Rob-

inson, a daughter of Mark Robinson, from Tennessee, and she is now living in Logan county, Arkansas. Eleven children were born of their union, as follows: M. T., who was killed at the time his father was shot, was then a resident of Muskogee; Mary, wife of J. D. Munn, deceased; Charles A., deceased; John B., the subject of this sketch; C. B., of Magazine, Arkansas; Levina, who married David More, and died in Oklahoma; William L., of Magazine; J. T., of Boonville, Arkansas; and Omer, of Wagoner, Oklahoma, in partnership with his brother John B. Two died in infancy.

Remaining on the home farm until attaining his majority, John B. Ellington then came to Creek Nation in search of more congenial employment. Entering the store of R. E. Blackstone, at Webbers Falls, he remained there eight years, the last three years being junior member of the firm of Blackstone & Ellington, the capital which secured him the partnership having been accumulated from his salary. Selling his interest in the business in 1899, Mr. Ellington established himself as a merchant, at first renting a store. Succeeding well in his venture, he subsequently erected a building on Cherokee street, but before moving into it he purchased the Pioneer and Hadley buildings on Main street, and is now occupying them as a double store.

Mr. Ellington married, in 1891, Amanda Tittle. She died in 1896, leaving one daughter, Ilsa Ellington. Mr. Ellington married second, in 1898, in Belleview, Kentucky, Catherine Stetler, a daughter of George Stetler, and they have one son, Vernon Ellington. Mr. Ellington was one of the promoters of the First State Bank of Wagoner, and is its vice-president. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1908 was city treasurer. Religiously he and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

CHARLES A. DAVIDSON, JR., substantially identified with the business interests of Vinita, has been a resident of the city since 1900, when he here assumed the position of clerk of the United States Court. His services as such, and his connection with financial and commercial enterprises of this place



mark him among the energetic men who are doing things here. A native of Ohio, he was born January 5, 1865, in Cleveland, where he was brought up and educated.

His father, Charles A. Davidson, Sr., was born, in 1836, in Buffalo, New York, and when a child migrated with his parents to Ohio, the family settling not far from Cleveland. Early thrown upon his own resources, he turned his attention toward mechanics, for which he had a natural inclination, and served an apprenticeship at wood carving, in which he became an expert, especially in ornamental carving. Subsequently abandoning his trade, he secured work in the operating department of the Big Four Railroad, in which he passed through the various positions from brakeman to conductor, before resigning being one of the old men on the passenger conductor list. About 1870 he embarked in the lumber and planing mill business in Cleveland, becoming senior partner of the firm of The Davidson and House Lumber Company, with which he was associated until the plant was totally destroyed by fire in 1891. He suffered repeated losses from fire, losing his plant several times, yet he recuperated each time, and was recognized as a singularly successful business man and as a creator of wealth. He was active in public matters, for four years serving as president of the city council, and was one of the prime movers in the equipping of the Cleveland street cars with vestibules, and in introducing the ordinance which forced the traction companies to protect their motormen from the biting cold and angry winds of the winter seasons. He was a radical Republican in politics.

Charles A. Davidson, Sr., married, in East Cleveland, Mary, daughter of Ezekiel Adams, and of the nine children born to them seven are living, as follows: Edward B., secretary of the Vinita Commercial Club; Charles A., Jr.; Mrs. John H. Jenks, and Mrs. Ben L. Jenks, both of Cleveland, Ohio; Asa A., of Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Florence Gilbert, also of that city; and Ezekiel, of Pretoria, South Africa, superintendent of the first Portland Cement Company of that city.

On leaving the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, Charles A. Davidson, Jr., entered the planing mill and lumber business of the Davidson and House Company, and eventually became secretary and treasurer of that company, with which he was connected for about sixteen years. On giving up his position with that concern on account of being burned out in 1891, Mr. Davidson became bookkeeper for Frank Rockefeller, of that city. Through the influence of Senator M. A. Hanna, Mr. Davidson was appointed clerk of the United States court for the Northern District of the Indian Territory, with headquarters at Muskogee, and resided at his place until the division of the district, whereupon he moved his headquarters to Vinita, where he now lives. In this capacity he served wisely and well until statehood, being, of course, among the last of the Federal regime in the history of the Indian Territory. As an officer of the court, he was impartial, painstaking and industrious. The work of his office was ever systematically arranged and promptly completed, his administration being recognized as efficient in every detail.

About five years ago Mr. Davidson embarked in the poultry business in Vinita, and when relieved from his official duties took the active management of it, erecting a large plant on Vann street, and his success has done much towards encouraging the raising of poultry in this section of Craig county. Mr. Davidson is also financially interested in one of the important fiduciary institutions of Vinita, and he is secretary and treasurer of the International Bank and Trust Company. He built and owns his attractive home on North Foreman street, it being one of the finest residences in that part of the city.

On June 9, 1891, Mr. Davidson married, in Delaware, Ohio, Catherine Moore, daughter of Frank E. Moore, the pioneer passenger and freight agent of the Big Four Railroad Company. She is a woman of culture, having just completed her education at the Wesleyan University, in Delaware, Ohio, when she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have two children, Charles Moore and Edward Moore. Fraternally Mr. Davidson

is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Pythian Knight.

WILLIAM M. SIMMS is prominent among the foremost citizens of Vinita, a well-known attorney-at-law, distinguished not only for his professional zeal and ability but for his efficient service as a soldier in the Spanish-American war. He was born in New York city, and when a small child was left an orphan. Taken to Illinois in early boyhood, he there received a limited education in the common schools, and subsequently drifted to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he began learning the tinner's trade.

Going from there to Kansas City, Missouri, he completed his trade, and in 1890 came to the Indian Territory, locating in Vinita. Finding employment with W. W. Miller a hardware merchant Mr. Simms was for four years foreman of the establishment, and then bought out the tin department of the store, and was here successfully engaged in business on his own account until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war.

Enlisting then in Troop L, Capron's Cavalry, which formed a part of the Rough Rider Regiment raised by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, he joined the command at San Antonio, Texas, and when transferred to the field of hostilities took an active part in the battle of Los Guasamas, where the first American of the war was killed. In the campaign against Santiago, Mr. Simms was twice wounded in the left leg, a piece of shell striking him about the time a Remington brass bullet plowed itself through his thigh. His wounds made amputation, or vivisection, of the bone necessary, and resulted in his permanent disability and his retirement from the service.

Leaving Cuba on July 12, 1898, Mr. Simms was landed at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, August 11, and was taken directly to the hospital at Washington, D. C., from which he was discharged the following November. He at once returned to Vinita, and as soon as able to work entered the government employ and served as deputy United States marshal and United States constable for seven years. During this time Mr. Simms read law in earnest, and in 1907,

soon after his release from the government service, was admitted to the bar in Vinita, before Judge Gill, and here tried his first case before a justice. In November, 1907, he formed a partnership with H. F. Smith, and under the firm name of Simms & Smith was engaged in the practice of his profession until late in the year 1908, when Mr. Smith left Vinita. Since that time Mr. Simms has practiced alone, and has had his full share of local patronage.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Simms has been active in the party since coming to Oklahoma. While the movement toward statehood was in progress he was selected as a delegate to go to Washington, D. C., to aid in furthering the interests of the two territories and bring about an early passage of the enabling act. It was a general movement over the two territories that caused delegates to be sent from all points, and the selection of Mr. Simms for this important work was a signal honor to him and a credit to his ability and power. He favored single statehood from the beginning, and when the first Republican State Convention assembled at Tulsa, Mr. Simms sat in it as a delegate and helped formulate the first ticket of his party in the present Oklahoma. He is now secretary of the Craig County Republican Committee. Fraternally Mr. Simms is a thirty-second degree Mason, and belongs to the McAlester Consistory. He is an active and valued member of the Tilden W. Dawson Post, Spanish-American Veterans, and is now serving as its commander.

Mr. Simms married, in Kansas City, Missouri, January 15, 1889, Ida Bradshaw, daughter of Charles Bradshaw, of Johnson county, Kansas, and to them two children have been born, namely: Chester A. and Helen Gertrude.

CALVIN G. JAMES. Among the native born citizens conspicuous for their ability and trustworthiness is Calvin G. James, now serving as registrar of deeds for Ottawa county. A son of Solon James and one among eight children all living in the vicinity of Fairland, he was born, August 11, 1867, near Chepota, Kansas, in the Cherokee Nation. His grandfather, Calvin James,

migrated from Tennessee to Missouri, becoming a pioneer settler of Jasper county. He was a man of prominence, in 1855 serving as justice of the peace. He died in that county, and was buried near Carthage. He reared five children, namely: Solon, William, Frank, Garrett, and a daughter who died in California, leaving a family.

Solon James, born in 1842, in Jasper county, Missouri, was educated in the pioneer district school. He subsequently located in Kansas, and during the Civil war served in the Union army, belonging to the Fourteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. In 1866 he came into the Cherokee country, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits, being now a resident of Ottawa county, his home being near Fairland. He married Tennessee Lane, a daughter of Indian parents of the Cherokee tribe. The Harlans came to the Cherokee country from Georgia, and here the founder of the family died in 1849.

Acquiring his elementary knowledge in the common schools of the Cherokee nation, Calvin G. James completed his early studies at the National Male Seminary in Tahlequah. At the age of nineteen years he began life for himself, engaging in mercantile pursuits in Fairland, near where his parents located when he was a child. Beginning as clerk in a store, he steadily worked his way upward until becoming proprietor of a substantial business, as a general merchant selling goods for many years. In Indian politics Mr. James participated as a National, but when Federal politics became a factor among his people he became a Democrat, and won the nomination from that party for registrar of deeds against five competitors at the primary. He was Fairland's candidate, and, having been elected by a close vote, assumed the duties of his office the day of statehood, taking charge of the records for the Federal Recording District No. 1. He was one of the provisional commissioners of Ottawa county named by the Constitutional Convention, and served in that capacity until the admission of the state.

At Fairland, Oklahoma, September 27, 1906, Mr. James married Maggie Snowdall,

daughter of Edward Snowdall. She was born in Delaware county, Oklahoma, and is without Indian blood, her birth occurring in 1881. Fraternally Mr. James is a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons. He takes an active interest in the promotion of enterprises conducive to the public welfare, and carries the honors of public office without demonstration, and is a strong factor in maintaining the dignity and wisdom of his party in its selection of official candidates.

**FRANK J. WEILEP.** Well trained in literary and legal lore and possessing the native ability to enter upon any of the paths open to enterprise and effort, Frank J. Weilep is eminently qualified for his present position as treasurer of Ottawa county. He was born September 22, 1877, in Galena, Kansas, and since assuming his official duties has resided in Miami, Oklahoma.

Ed C. Weilep, father of Frank J., was born in Bibra, Germany, in May 1837, and was liberally educated in German institutions. Soon after attaining his majority he emigrated to the United States, and served throughout the Civil war in a Wisconsin regiment. Subsequently locating in Newton county, Missouri, he was engaged in the hotel and transfer business at Neosho until 1877, when he sold out and moved with his family to Galena, Kansas, where he embarked in mining pursuits. Thoroughly saturated with Democratic ideas, and very partisan in his makeup, Mr. Ed C. Weilep became an important factor in the politics of Cherokee county, and was three times elected to the lower house of the state legislature, having the distinction of being the only Democrat ever sent to that body from Cherokee county. Generally recognized as a man of ability, he took rank among the leaders of the house, and in 1897 was selected as its speaker pro-tem. Prior to that time, however, he was appointed, in 1887, by President Cleveland as United States consul to Sonneberg, Germany, and filled the office until superseded by the appointee of President Harrison. He took his family with him to Europe, and gave to his children the advantage of German schools and of the associations which the family of representa-



tive to a foreign country invariably commands. Coming from Kansas to the Indian Territory in 1904, he located in Ottawa county, where he is now passing the evening years of his life on a farm, surrounded with all the comforts of modern times, his companions being his wife, his papers and his books.

Mr. Ed C. Weilep married, in Newton county, Missouri, Lizzie McBride, and they have three children, namely: Cora, wife of J. Henry Jones, of Ottawa county, Oklahoma; Sallie, wife of A. H. Freeman, of Joplin, Missouri; and Frank J.

Growing to manhood in Galena, Kansas, Frank J. Weilep passed through the public schools of that city, subsequently attended the Marmaduke Military Institute, and in 1899 was graduated from the law department of the University of Kansas. Being admitted to the bar at Lawrence, Kansas, before Judge Triggs, in the year of his graduation he returned to his home and there tried his first law suit. He was soon appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Cherokee county by County Attorney Charles Stevens, and filled the office a term. He was afterwards engaged in the practice of his profession in Galena until 1903, when he located in Alamogordo, New Mexico, where he continued two years. Coming then to Ottawa county, Oklahoma, Mr. Weilep gave up law for a time, and was actively engaged with the routine of agriculture until the call came to him to take up his duties in the office of the county treasurer.

Inheriting the political zeal and faith of his father, Mr. Weilep became identified with the Democratic party, and added his influence for single statehood, he and his father aiding in the election of the Democratic constitutional delegates, and, save in a few instances, of the Democratic county ticket. He was made deputy treasurer under defaulting treasurer T. M. Reynolds, and on September 10, 1908, was appointed as treasurer of Ottawa county.

Mr. Weilep married, in Joplin, Missouri, January 3, 1897, Bertha Metcalf, who was bred and educated in Galena, Kansas, and they are the parents of two children, Corinne and Walter.

LEE BARRETT. Among the far-seeing and enterprising men who have been active and useful in developing the material and industrial resources of Oklahoma is Lee Barrett, of Vinita, who has been a resident of this place for twenty years, during which time he has taken a lively interest in city and county affairs. A son of Captain Flavius J. Barrett, he was born, July 4, 1866, in Decatur, Texas.

Captain Flavius J. Barrett was born in Tennessee, but was brought up in Hopkins county, Texas, where his parents settled in 1848. Prior to the breaking out of the Civil war he moved to Wise county, Texas, where he enlisted in the Confederate service, and was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi department of the army. Captured at Arkansas Post as captain of Company B, Fifteenth Texas Cavalry, he was imprisoned for awhile at Camp Chase, Ohio, and at Ft. Delavan, and after his exchange returned to his home and was made a recruiting officer in Texas, and served during the remainder of the war in Trans-Mississippi Department. After the war he entered politics as a Democrat, of course, and served one term in the Texas legislature in 1866, and made a fine record as marshal, serving first in Corsicana, where he located in 1871. In that city he served for eighteen years as head of the police department, in that capacity having such a force as to seldom be required to resort to arms to maintain order. His commands were universally respected, and throughout the period of reconstruction he had no trouble in preserving peace within the limits of the capital of Navarro county.

Removing to Clay county from Corsicana Captain Barrett, whose reputation had preceded him, was induced to become mayor of Henrietta, where he resided and practiced law for fifteen years, from 1889 until 1903. He was very active in local affairs, and was elected judge of Clay county, which he afterwards represented in the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth state legislatures of Texas. Since 1903 the Captain has lived in Vinita, making his home with his son Lee. Captain Barrett married, in 1865, in Wise county, Texas, Sophronia Crutchfield, who is one-

fourth Cherokee, being a daughter of John Crutchfield, and of their union three children were born, as follows: Lee, the subject of this brief biography; John, of Claremore, Oklahoma; and Bessie, wife of Wallace Seaton, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Brought up in Texas, Lee Barrett attended the common schools of Decatur and Corsicana, in the latter place beginning the struggle of life for himself. While looking about for a favorable opening he was attracted to the Cherokee country, of which he was by blood a rightful citizen, and in 1889 established himself in Vinita as a harness maker and dealer, his place of business having been on South Wilson street, where his present two-story brick building now stands. Meeting with a good degree of prosperity, Mr. Barrett continued his operations there until 1907, when he retired from that line of industry to take the active management of his extensive oil interests.

While the oil fever was spreading over Oklahoma, in the vicinity of Nowata, the Pan Handle Mining Company and the Flora Mining Company, in both of which Mr. Barrett owned much stock, began developing a lease of one hundred and seventy acres in the Childers oil field. From 1906 until May, 1908, those companies opened a splendid producing field, got their connections with the Standard, and established themselves permanently in the oil business. In the latter years a syndicate of Texans purchased their field as an addition to its holdings in that vicinity, and since then Mr. Barrett has occupied himself with the development of individual properties, in which he has been eminently successful. He has a farm in Rogers county, and its twenty-one wells give rich promise of yielding him excellent returns for many years to come, and is of sufficient magnitude to identify him with the oil producers of the state.

Mr. Barrett married in Vinita, in 1895, Lizzie Clark, a daughter of Judge George W. Clark, one of the landmarks of the Cherokee nation and a citizen of high standing and splendid repute throughout this section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have two children, namely: Mary, a girl of twelve years, and Alice Belle, ten years of age. Fra-

ternally Mr. Barrett is a Master Mason; a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias; and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

**EUGENE N. WILLIAMSON.** Noteworthy among the valued and esteemed citizens of Vinita is Eugene N. Williamson, now serving as register of deeds for Craig county. A resident of the state for the past eighteen years, he has been before the public in an official capacity much of the time, in each and every position serving with ability and fidelity. A son of Jacob Williamson, he was born, January 26, 1867, in Stonewall, DeSoto parish, Louisiana.

Born in North Carolina in 1826, Jacob Williamson remained in his native state until 1856, when he moved to Louisiana. Taking up land in DeSoto parish, he was there engaged in agricultural pursuits as a planter and stock raiser until his death in 1899. During the Civil war he served as a soldier in the Confederate army. He married Eliza Ray in North Carolina, and she died about five years before his demise, in 1899. Eleven children were born of their union, of whom the following named are either living or at their deaths left families: William F., of Stonewall, Louisiana; Mrs. Eudora Powell, also of Stonewall; Mrs. A. F. Williamson, Stonewall, DeSoto parish, Louisiana; Joseph J., of Stonewall; and Eugene N.

The youngest child of the parental household, Eugene N. Williamson, grew to manhood near Shreveport, Louisiana, where he attended the public schools and a military school, afterward taking a course at Grayson College, in Whitewright, Texas. Coming to Atoka, Indian Territory, in 1891, he accepted a position as bookkeeper for a lumber concern, and was afterwards similarly employed at Coalgate and at Lehigh, working for V. S. Cook & Company.

While at Atoka, Mr. Williamson began his political career under the Federal regime, being appointed United States constable. Coming to Vinita in 1895, he was appointed chief deputy in the office of United States Marshal Rutherford, and began his duties here with the opening term of the new Fed-

eral Court, filling the position satisfactorily until the McKinley administration supplanted all Democratic office-holders. Then, after serving a term as marshal of Vinita, Mr. Williamson became cashier of the Bank of Welch, and was connected with that institution until March, 1907, when he resigned his position to run for register of deeds of Craig county. The race for the Democratic nomination was a swift one among the three candidates, with Mr. Williamson in the lead at the close of the primary, and he was elected over his Republican opponent by two hundred and forty-seven votes.

Mr. Williamson married, in Bluejacket, near Vinita, Oklahoma, November, 1902, Nellie Duncan, who was born in the Cherokee nation, near Chetopa, Kansas, in 1881, a daughter of Logan L. and Narcissus (Monroe) Duncan, both of whom are Cherokees. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have two children, namely: Mary Nettie and William F. Fraternally Mr. Williamson is a Master Mason; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Knights of Pythias. He has a pleasant residence on South Smith street, and is thoroughly identified with the best interests of the city, being a promoter of its spirit of growth and prosperity.

SYLVESTER J. SOLDANI, of Ponca City, represents the Ninth senatorial district in the upper house of the State Legislature, and is one of the most prominent of the able men whose worth and merit have graced the history of Oklahoma. He is a contribution to the professional, business and official life of the state from the Osage Nation, and was born at Kansas City, Missouri, September 3, 1860, his father being John Soldani, a Frenchman who died at the mouth of the Kaw river during the infancy of his son Sylvester. He had married a woman of the Osage tribe. John Soldani is believed to have been a Canadian Frenchman, and of his two sons Anthony Godance, the younger, is a man of means and high standing in Kay county and the Osage Nation.

In 1871 the Osages took possession of their new home in the Indian Territory, and it was at this time that Sylvester J. Soldani was brought hither by his guardian

and began his life in Oklahoma. His patrimony as a member of the tribe educated him, his school days having been passed in the Osage Mission in Kansas and in the government schools of the nation at Pawhuska. Familiarizing himself with the Osage code of laws and their court practices he began life as a lawyer and public official, and his connection with the profession brought him into prominence and he was elected prosecuting attorney of the nation and was afterward made a member of the National Council. He continued in his law business until the United States government abolished the Indian courts, and he afterward gave his time to his ranch and stock. He had engaged in the stock business at an early date, and has since continued it, adding practical farming thereto, and has now a valuable ranch in Osage county.

While in Osage politics Mr. Soldani belonged to the Progressives, and demands were made upon him to serve his people before the departments at Washington. His efforts there were directed toward securing more liberal treatment of the Indians in the matter of leases and in securing greater benefits for the service they rendered those outsiders who utilized their lands. In state politics he became a Democrat, and was named as one of the candidates for the Upper House at the statehood election, and defeated his Republican opponent in the district comprising Osage, Kay and Grant counties and took part in the deliberations of the senate in the first and second sessions of the legislature. In both sessions he was chairman of the committee on military affairs, has also served on the committee on public buildings, taxation, revenue and agriculture, and state and county affairs, and took care of the interests of the "Ross Quarantine Bill" when it was reported from the House and followed it up to its passage and its becoming a law.

In February of 1884 Senator Soldani married in Winfield, Kansas, Miss Josephine Fronkier, an Osage, and their children are Agnes, Ida, Pearl, Louis, Myrtle and Eminent. Senator Soldani is a Knight of Pythias, and is recognized throughout the state as a man of ability and force.



ROBERT F. NIX, an esteemed and highly respected resident of Vinita, is closely identified with public affairs, being now county clerk of Craig county, a position which he is filling with ability and success. A native of Oklahoma, he was born February 15, 1874, in Delaware county, then Delaware district of the Cherokee Nation, a son of Robert K. Nix.

Robert K. Nix was born, in 1844, in Tennessee, but when young moved to Hunt county, Texas, where he lived a number of years. During the last two years of the Civil war he served in the Southern army as a member of a Texas regiment. Soon after the close of the conflict he came to the Cherokee country, and in the Delaware District married Sabrina Nidiffer, a Cherokee woman, a daughter of Isaac and Lucy (Arthur) Nidiffer, and he is now prosperously employed in agricultural pursuits in Centralia. Nine children have been born to him and his wife, as follows: Mrs. Martha McGee, of Miami, Oklahoma; Robert F., the subject of this sketch; John S., living in Florida; Sarah E., of Vinita; James O.; Frank E.; Maud, wife of Otto Nail; William I.; and George F. The five last mentioned all reside in or near Centralia.

Brought up on a farm Robert F. Nix received especially good educational advantages as a boy and youth, attending the Cherokee National Male Seminary, and subsequently taking a business course in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso. He afterwards taught school a few years in the Saline District, Cherokee Nation, and in his native district continuing his professional work until his marriage, when he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, taking his allotment near Centralia. His land, lying in township twenty-six, range eighteen, is located in one of the most attractive and desirable communities in the county, being the center of substantial farm improvements.

When nominations for the office of county clerk of Craig county were in order Mr. Nix entered the race, in which there were five entries, won the nomination of the Democratic party, and was elected by a majority of two hundred and one votes, this race marking his entrance into political circles. He was a

Downing supporter as a Cherokee, but manifested no desire for political office during the Indian regime. Taking his office with statehood, Mr. Nix has since devoted his attention most faithfully to the performance of the duties devolving upon his in his official capacity, his time being taken up with the business on hand during the daytime, while his evenings are reserved for his family. He belongs to neither lodge or a church, preferring to spend his time of leisure with his wife and children.

Mr. Nix married in December, 1902, Sophronia Fields, a daughter of Timothy Fields, a Cherokee, who married Laura Hampton, a white lady. Three children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Nix, namely: Roger F., Grace Lee and Robert Percy.

GEORGE H. BRETT. One of the first merchants of Ponca, a successful business man, president of the Farmers' State Bank, and ex-member of the Oklahoma Territorial Council—this is George H. Brett. He came into the state with the famous run that opened the Cherokee Strip in September, 1893, entering at a point near Orlando, Oklahoma, and hoping to locate a tract of good land near Perry. Failing, however, to find a desirable place for settlement there, he came up to Ponca City on the following day, and from that time to the present he has figured prominently in the affairs of the town.

George H. Brett was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, July 30, 1860. The family moved to Newport, Kentucky, in 1862, and he was educated in the University of Kentucky, where he made a specialty of engineering. After completing his course in the university, he entered the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, with which he remained for a period of seven years. He started west with the company's extensions from St. Joseph, Missouri. That was in 1886. He followed the work until the southern line was in operation to Ft. Worth and the western line to Colorado Springs and Denver. Then he came to Oklahoma.

During the first year of his residence here he was employed as civil engineer on the



line of the Oklahoma Central Railroad. The next year he took advantage of the opportunity which offered to engage in mercantile business. With a capital stock of \$2,500, he became a member of the firm of Sullivan & Brett, which opened up a stock of implements and buggies on the lot where Mr. Brett has since erected his new store room. Since 1895 he has been the sole proprietor of the business, and its growth has kept pace with the growth and development of the town and surrounding country. In the meantime, with the passage of years and the new demands of the country, other business matters have come along to enlist the attention of Mr. Brett. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' National Bank, which has since become the Farmers' State Bank, of which he is president. Also he is president of the Ponca Gas and Mineral Company, a corporation which is developing the Ponca gas field and serving the city with fuel. At this writing he is chairman of the Ponca Board of Education, of which he has been a member nearly all of his residence here. From time to time he has made investments in land and stock. He has extensive farming interests in Kay county, and he is largely interested in the sheep industry, in both of which he has met with signal success. His stock range lies in the Osage country and forms no small part of his complex business.

In the early territorial days Mr. Brett, as a Republican, became identified with the politics of Oklahoma, and he is still one of the leaders of his party in both county and state affairs. He is Kay county's member of the Republican State Central Committee, and at this writing is being urged for the office of chairman of the committee. He was elected to and served as a member of the Territorial Council. While a member of that body he was influential in securing the old law on duties and compensation for county surveyors, which is still in force, and he served as chairman of the Quarantine Committee.

Mr. Brett's grandfather, James Brett, was an Englishman by birth. He was the father of two sons, George W. and Moses, and a daughter, who became the wife of the Rev. John Warwick, a Baptist minister. James

Brett throughout his life followed the occupation of an iron worker, as also did his son, George W., the latter's active life having been spent in the steel mills of Knoxville, Tennessee; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Newport, Kentucky. George W. Brett was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and is now living retired near Fort Thomas, Kentucky. He married Miss Cornelia Poston, who was born in Virginia in 1825, and who moved with her parents, in 1833, to Kentucky. Their children are Mary, wife of Henry Harrison, of Fitzgerald, Georgia; Dr. F. E. Brett, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Lizzie, wife of Freeman Egee, of Hill City, Kansas; Villah, of Newport, Kentucky; and George H., the subject of this review. George H. Brett married, June 15, 1890, at Manhattan, Kansas, Miss Eleanor Thayer, daughter of Albert and Ellen, nee Perry, Thayer. Mr. Thayer went to Kansas from Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Brett have four children: George Harold, Ellen, Ruth and Albert, and their home on South Fifth street, Ponca, is one of the most attractive in the city, showing by both its exterior surroundings and its interior appointments the refinement and good taste of the owners.

Mr. Brett belongs to the Canton in Odd-fellowship, and is a Modern Woodman and a Master Mason.

J. HARVEY DODSON, deputy county clerk of Sequoyah county, was born in Cooke county, Texas, March 11, 1878, but was reared mainly in Arkansas, which has been the home of the family for the greater part of a century. His education was obtained at first in country schools and then in the high school at Porter, Arkansas, and before he had reached his majority had begun teaching school. For six years he was a teacher in Crawford county, Arkansas, and taught one term in the Uniontown high school. It was as an educator that he first became identified with Oklahoma, coming to the Cherokee nation in 1906, and teaching in what is now Sequoyah county. Two years later he became deputy county clerk under H. B. Clark. He is also a member of the County Board of Education, and was the

first justice of the peace for Hanson township.

Mr. Dodson is a Master Mason, an Odd Fellow (also belonging to the auxiliary and is vice grand of his lodge), and is past consul of the Woodmen of the World. He and his family are members of the Missionary Baptist church and he is a deacon. He married, October 12, 1902, at Winslow, Arkansas, Miss Elnora Kennedy. She was born April 2, 1885, she and Walter, Lavada and Ethel being the four children of C. C. and Rowena (Marbut) Kennedy. There are three children in the Dodson family: Aubrey K., born March 3, 1905, John H., April 16, 1907 and Lawton Powers, December 23, 1909. Mrs. Dodson is a member of the Rebekah Degree and the Degree of Honor, being a past noble grand in the former.

The Dodson family history, so far as it can be traced by the Oklahoma representative of the name, begins with great-grandfather George W. Dodson, who was a Primitive Baptist preacher, living in South Carolina and Georgia, and who married Elizabeth Fagan, a half-blood Cherokee.

The grandfather, John M. Dodson, was born in Habersham county, Georgia, March 10, 1814, was educated for the profession of medicine, and locating in Arkansas about 1849 practiced medicine for a number of years, and died near Mountain View, in November, 1889. He was a Democrat, and a slave owner before the war. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Warden, was born on the ocean en route to the United States from Ireland, and she died in Franklin county, Alabama, in 1846. Their children were: William, who died during the war in the military prison at Alton, Illinois; Robert, of Stone county, Arkansas; John (see below); and Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

John Dodson, the father, was born in Franklin county, Alabama, December 22, 1842, but grew up in Stone county, Arkansas, and was educated in the common schools. In May, 1861, he enlisted at Yellville in Captain Campbell's company of the Fourteenth Arkansas Infantry, commanded by Colonel Mitchell and afterwards by Col-

onel Eli Dodson, who was for several terms a member of the Legislature from Marion county, Arkansas. After the battle of Pea Ridge he was transferred to the service east of the Mississippi, was in the operations at Corinth under Van Dorn and with General Joe Shelby at the time of surrender. In 1870 he settled in Cooke county, Texas, but returned to Arkansas in 1885 and resides near Mountainburg. While in Texas he took some interest in politics and served as a county official. He is a member of the Methodist church, South. He first married Miss Martha Measles, whose children were John E., of Frisco, Arkansas, and Robert Sidney, of Hanson, Oklahoma. His second marriage was with Martha M. Oliver, whose father, Captain Alfred Oliver, commanded a Texas company in the Mexican war and was also a veteran of the Seminole war. The children of the second marriage are: J. Harvey; Cora, wife of Rev. Noah Johnson, of Crawford county, Arkansas; Arthur W., of Alma, Arkansas; Ernest F., a teacher near Muldrow, Oklahoma; Alice, wife of Harmon Johnson, of Crawford county, Arkansas; and Grover, Rosa and Roland, with their parents in Arkansas.

FRANK L. WORMINGTON, M. D. Widely and favorably known as a skillful and popular physician and surgeon of Miami, Frank L. Wormington, M. D., has met with noteworthy success in his active career, becoming one of the leading members of the medical fraternity of Ottawa county. A son of John W. Wormington, Jr., he was born, July 16, 1875, in Newton county, Missouri.

John W. Wormington, Sr., the Doctor's grandfather, was a pioneer settler of Newton county, Missouri, migrating to that place from Tennessee. He married, and reared several children, as follows: John W., Jr.; James, deceased; William, who died in Muskogee, Oklahoma; Van, of Seattle, Washington; Mrs. Sue Plummer; Mrs. Angie Powers, of Neosho, Missouri; and Mary, who married, and she died in Weathersford, Texas.

A life-long resident of Newton county, Missouri, John W. Worthington, Jr., a well-known mechanic, is still engaged in the

carriage business which was there established many years ago by his father. As a young man he served in the Union army during the Civil war, enlisting in a regiment of Missouri volunteer infantry. He subsequently married Maggie Green, who was born in Sebastian county, Arkansas, where her father, Thomas Green, settled on leaving Tennessee, his native state. The children born of their union were Nora, wife of Charles Bailey, of Neosho, Missouri; Laura, wife of S. D. Brown, of Pierce City, Missouri; Glenie, wife of William Le Grand, of Oklahoma; Dr. Frank L., of this sketch; Donnia, wife of Roy Adams, of Wichita, Kansas; and Thomas M.

Obtaining his rudimentary education in the common schools of Newton county, Frank L. Wormington subsequently continued his studies at different educational institutions, spending a year at the academy in Rogers; one year at Scarrett College, in Neosho, Missouri; and a similar length of time in the Baptist College at Pierce City, Missouri. Entering then the University Medical College at Kansas City, Missouri, he was graduated from that institution in 1900, and in 1907, after a successful practice of his profession in Miami for seven years, Dr. Wormington took a post graduate course in the Post Graduate Medical School of New York City, further fitting himself for his professional work. The Doctor is a member of the County and the Oklahoma State Medical Societies, and in the American Medical Association, under territorial regime, he was vice-president of the Indian Territory Medical Society. He had the distinction of having witnessed operations by the noted surgeons, the Mayos of Rochester, Minnesota.

Dr. Wormington married, in Knoxville, Tennessee, January 1, 1902, Lucille Niceley, a sister of George W. Niceley, one of the leading business men of Miami, and their home, a modern cottage at the corner of Fourth and Nebraska streets, is a center of social activity. The Doctor also owns other city property in addition to his beautiful residence. He is a Democrat in politics, without official aspirations, and holds a place of prominence in Masonic circles, being a

deacon of the Miami Blue Lodge and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to McAlester Consistory.

**DENNIS C. DEVILLIERS.** Prominent among the noteworthy and esteemed citizens of Miami is Dennis C. DeVilliers, clerk of the District Court of Ottawa county, and who is performing his official duties in a manner commendable for its accuracy and expedition. A son of Joseph DeVilliers, he was born, March 11, 1885, in Vernon county, Missouri, coming from excellent English ancestry, his grandfather, Henry DeVilliers, having been a native of England.

Spending all of the earlier years of his life in England, Henry DeVilliers emigrated to the United States in the latter half of the nineteenth century, locating first in Kansas. When Civil war was declared he volunteered in a Kansas regiment and served as a lieutenant in the Federal army. A lawyer by profession he was licensed to practice in Kansas in 1859, and after his removal, in 1865, to Missouri, he was chosen justice of the peace at Nevada, and proved himself well qualified for the position. He continued his residence in, or near, Nevada, until his death, at the age of seventy-five years. He married in England, and they became the parents of six children, namely: Henry; John; Emma, wife of Marion Moore; Richard; Maria, wife of Benjamin Tolson; and Joseph, all of whom with the exception of the youngest child were born in England.

Joseph DeVilliers was born, in 1851, in Nova Scotia, British North America, but grew to manhood in Linn county, Kansas, obtaining his education in the rural schools. After his marriage he located about fourteen miles south of Nevada, Missouri, and has there been successfully engaged in general farming ever since. Although not an active politician, he supports the principles of the Democratic party by voice and vote. He married, in Vernon county, Missouri, in 1878, Susie Wilson, a daughter of George Wilson, formerly a resident of Illinois, and to them three children were born, as follows: Benjamin E., of Baxter Springs, Kansas; Dennis C., of this review; and Cameron F., of Nevada, Missouri.



After leaving the district schools of his native county, Dennis C. DeVilliers entered the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois, and was there graduated in 1904. The following year he taught school, and in 1905 located at Quapaw, Indian Territory, where he became bookkeeper for W. I. Bingham, a prominent merchant of that place. Still in the store when preparations for statehood were being made, Mr. DeVilliers became a candidate for the Democratic nomination for clerk of the District Court. He was not opposed in his own party, and defeated his Republican opponent by seventy-nine votes. In assuming office the day of statehood he succeeded to the records of the Federal Courts, and in the subsequent discharge of his duties has proved himself capable and faithful, and acquired wide popularity for the courtesies shown the patrons of the office.

Mr. DeVilliers married, November 28, 1906, Myrtle Bingham, who was born in Bourbon county, Kansas, in August, 1889, a daughter of W. I. Bingham, his former employer, and they have two children, a daughter, Audrey DeVilliers, and an infant son. Fraternally Mr. DeVilliers is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the Blue Lodge.

**JOHN S. THOMASON.** No man in Vinita, mayhap, has a broader grasp of the industrial possibilities of this section of the new state of Oklahoma than John S. Thomason, who has acquired extensive individual and corporate interests in this vicinity, and holds a place of importance among the able business men of the city. A son of the late Samuel A. Thomason, he was born, August 13, 1863, in Lamar county, Texas.

Born in Tennessee in 1822, Samuel A. Thomason spent his earlier years in his native state. Removing from there to Texas, probably in the latter part of the fifties, he served during the Civil war in the commissary department of the Southern army. He subsequently migrated with his family to Siloam Springs, Arkansas, where he resumed general farming, residing there until his death in 1908, at a venerable age. His wife, whose maiden name was Emma Britt,

is still living at Siloam Springs. Eight children were born of their union, as follows: James J., of Siloam Springs; William J., of Callahan county, Texas; Mrs. Nora Carl, deceased; Mrs. Mattie Bennett, of Stroud, Oklahoma; Alfred, who died at Siloam Springs; Berry W., residing near his widowed mother; John S., the subject of this brief review; and P. H., of Callahan county, Texas.

Brought up near Siloam Springs, Arkansas, John S. Thomason acquired his knowledge of books in the common schools, while on the home farm he became familiar with various branches of agriculture. Coming to Vinita in 1885, he was clerk in a store for five years, and was afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits on his own account for another five years. Having then as a result of his marriage acquired a right to engage in stock business, Mr. Thomason dealt in cattle for five years, running them upon the open range. Successful in this branch of industry, he disposed of his cattle interests in 1903.

Having then acquired ample capital for large investments, Mr. Thomason became financially interested in real estate, in mineral leases, and in prospecting for oil and gas. His individual deals along this line are connected with those of many of his fellow-townsmen, and are carried on privately, but he is one of the promoters of the Security Investment Company; The Vinita and Chelsea Oil and Gas Company; The Big Chief Gas and Oil Company; The Phillips Oil and Gas Company; The Cherokee Oil and Gas Company; and The Central Investment Company. He is a stock holder of the First National Bank of Vinita, and owns valuable city property, including the Thomason block, a three story brick building which he erected in 1895, and his beautiful residence on Brown street.

On July 26, 1886, Mr. Thomason married, in Vinita, Rachel F. Nidiffer, who was born in the Cherokee nation, in 1870, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Nidiffer, Cherokees. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomason, namely: Bertha E., who completed her studies in Christian College, at Columbia, Missouri; and George L., a student in the Kemper Military School, at



Boonville, Missouri. Mr. Thomason has extensive holdings of country real estate, owning fifteen hundred acres in one body. He is a man below medium stature, quiet and unassuming in manner, plain and approachable, and is universally popular among his fellow townsmen. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

**MATTHEW R. WALKER**, a worthy representative of the native-born citizens of Ottawa county, is actively identified with the administration of public affairs, and as county clerk of Ottawa county is ably and promptly performing the duties of his office. A son of Percy L. Walker, a Wyandotte Indian, he was born, August 4, 1874, in the Wyandotte nation.

Matthew R. Walker, Sr., Mr. Walker's grandfather, was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Kansas until 1867. He spent his remaining years and passed away, in 1867, at Wyandotte, Kansas. He was a Wyandotte Indian, and his wife, whose maiden name was Lydia Rankin, was one-fourth blood Wyandotte. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Thomas G., of Wyandotte; Malcolm, of the same place; Percy L.; Clarence, living in Claremore; Ada, who married Henry Crane and died in Wyandotte; Louisa, deceased; and Lillian A., wife of John A. Hale, of Wyandotte.

Percy L. Walker was born, in 1847, in Wyandotte, Kansas, and in 1869 came with the family to the Indian Territory. He was for a number of years thereafter engaged in farming, later becoming a merchant, and is now a resident of Ogechee, Oklahoma. He married Mary M. Audrain, who was born in the Choctaw nation, near Scullyville, a daughter of Peter Pierre and Mary (Wilson) Audrain, the former of whom was of Canadian French origin, while the latter was a Cherokee. Mr. and Mrs. Audrain both died at old Prairie City, now Ogechee, leaving five children, namely: June, wife of I. N. Smith; W. Scott Audrain, of Fairland; Mary M., born in 1856, now the wife of Mr. Walker; Lucy, wife of James McGannon, of Seneca, Missouri; and Frank G. Audrain, of Fairland. The children born of the union of

Mr. and Mrs. Percy L. Walker are Matthew R., the subject of this sketch; James A., clerk of the County Court of Ottawa county; Narcissa O., wife of Jesse Forsythe, of Sarcocixie, Missouri; Earl P., of Pe Ell, Washington; and Gleason, of Ogechee, Oklahoma.

A boy of nine years when his parents left the farm, Matthew R. Walker was given excellent opportunities to advance his education, after leaving the public schools, being sent to Spalding's Business College, in Kansas City, Missouri, where he was graduated in 1894. He was afterwards variously employed for a few years, being first a farmer, then clerk in a drug store at Fairland, and subsequently as a mechanic taking up carpenter work, at which he continued until his election and induction into his present office.

Mr. Walker was nominated for county clerk by the Democrats without competitor, and, while the county vote was very close, he was elected by a majority of forty-two. Taking office on the day Oklahoma became a state, he made his records on sheets of blank paper until books could be brought from the factory and regularly installed in the office. In addition to his regular duties he has had to prepare lists of the taxable land in his county in order that the county commissioners might act intelligently in making up the rolls for the collection of public taxes.

During his career Mr. Walker has accumulated property having improved and cultivated his allotment near Narcissa, and owns land near Bartlesville. He was one of the promoters of the Miami Trust and Savings Company, and is a stockholder in the same. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Lodge and Camp; is past consul and clerk of the Modern Woodmen of America; and is prominent in the Order of Eagles, in 1909 having been a delegate to the Grand Eyrie of Eagles, at Omaha, Nebraska.

On July 1st, 1894, Mr. Walker married Nannie E. Trail, who was born near Marshfield, Missouri, a daughter of John B. Trail, a white man. She was born in 1873, and was graduated from the Skiatook Mission School.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker have six children, namely: Reginald B., Waller W., Malcolm B., Joe P., Paul T. and William.

**RALPH J. TUTHILL.** A wide-awake, brainy man, distinguished for his enterprise and public spirit, Ralph J. Tuthill, cashier of the State Bank of Miami and the mayor of the city, has been identified with this place since 1902, and in the advancement and promotion of its growth and prosperity has contributed his full share. A son of Robert Tuthill, he was born, April 20, 1880, in Barton county, Missouri. His grandfather, William Tuthill, a native of Pennsylvania, became an early settler of the Western Reserve, in Ohio, but subsequently moved to Illinois, where both he and his wife passed their last years. They reared three children, namely: Ella Tuthill, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Jane Hatch, who died at Primghar, Iowa; and Robert.

Robert Tuthill was born, in 1845, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and there grew to manhood on the parental farm. He acquired a practical education in the public schools, fitting himself for a business life. Coming west in 1871, he located in Crawford county, Kansas, living first on a farm, and afterwards establishing himself as a butcher in Mulberry. He subsequently engaged in coal mining, and a few years later the company for which he worked sent him to Galena, Kansas, to look after its lead and zinc interests, then opening up. Having joined the craft, he became a practical miner, serving as foreman, manager, and as owner of mining properties. While living in Kansas, he was manager for the Silver Plume Company, and after locating at Hattonville took an active part in the development of the new state.

Robert Tuthill married Olive Elliott, a daughter of Ithamar Elliott, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Elliott spent her early life as a hostage to the Indians, who carried her off when she was a child. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, as follows: Mrs. Mary Starr, of Brecksville, Ohio; Mrs. Maggie Kellogg, of Akron, Ohio; Mrs. Robert Tuthill; and William, of Akron, Ohio. Of

the union of Robert and Olive Tuthill four children were born, namely: Nettie, wife of W. C. Frederick, of Arcadia, Kansas; Bertha, wife of Charles Bixler, also of Arcadia; Ralph J., the special subject of this biographical record; and Mary, a teacher in the schools of Galena, Kansas.

During the days of his youth and early manhood Ralph J. Tuthill had a somewhat varied experience, working on the farm, and laboring with pick and shovel in the coal, lead and zinc mines. He passed through the graded public schools, and in 1898 was graduated from the Galena High School. Subsequently accepting a position as book-keeper in a foundry and machine shop, he remained in Galena until 1902, when he became book-keeper in the State Bank of Miami. A few years later, being offered a better position in the Galena National Bank, Mr. Tuthill accepted it, but at the end of six months returned to Ottawa county as assistant cashier of the State Bank of Miami. His services in this capacity proved so satisfactory to all concerned that in February, 1908, he was made cashier, succeeding J. S. Cheyme, who was elected vice-president of the institution.

Mr. Tuthill is financially interested in royalties on zinc and lead lands in Ottawa county, and also in the development and improvement of farm lands near the county seat. In 1909 he was urged by his Republican friends to become a candidate for mayor of Miami, and was elected to the office in the spring. His administration is handling a thirty thousand dollar contract for building a sewer system in the city, and has erected a municipal building in which to house the fire department and the city prisoners.

On September 17, 1903, Mr. Tuthill married, in Galena, Kansas, Minnie M. Burke, a daughter of Mrs. Emma Burke, who moved from Green county, Missouri, to Galena, Kansas, where Mrs. Tuthill was brought up and educated. The spirit of progress peculiar to the present generation dominates Mr. Tuthill, and its effervescence is one of the notable characteristics of the man, who has a positive aim in life, and is not drifting with the tide of events.





*Guy Patton*



GUY PATTEN, the junior member of the leading law firm of Vinita, that of Starr and Patten, has already won for himself an enviable reputation in legal circles, and is a splendid representative of the wide-awake, brainy young men that are doing so much towards promoting the rapid growth and prosperity of this part of Craig county. A son of Frank P. Patten, he was born, January 11, 1883, in Keokuk, Iowa. His grandfather, David Patten, was an early settler of Pike county, Illinois, and did much of the pioneer labor of clearing a part of the land.

Frank P. Patten was born in 1853, in Bridgeville, Illinois, and was there reared to agricultural pursuits. Subsequently migrating to Iowa, he continued his farming operations, meeting with fair success. He married Emma Richmond, who was born in 1859, in Quincy, Illinois, but was brought up and educated in Keokuk, Iowa. Three children blessed their union, as follows: Guy, the special subject of this sketch; Miss Jessie, successfully carrying on an abstract business in Grove, Oklahoma, and Henrietta, of Vinita.

Completing the course of study in the high school at Barry, Guy Patten continued his studies at Grant University in Chattanooga, Tennessee. He subsequently made a thorough study of literature and law, and after spending a year in Yale University had, in 1904, attained the legal efficiency necessary for admission to the bar in Chattanooga. In 1905 Mr. Patton was admitted to the Oklahoma bar before Judge Gill at Vinita, and here tried his first law suit. Forming a partnership early in 1906 with J. Caleb Starr, of whom a brief sketch may be found elsewhere in this work, their office has come to be one of the busiest places in Vinita. This firm is chiefly concerned with land matters and citizenship cases and other lines of practice before the interior department.

Among the more important cases handled by Starr & Patten was that against the Oil and Gas Company, resisting the attempt of the oil company to take the oil from under the land embraced in the lease without proper consideration. The plaintiff represented

by the firm was a little Choctaw girl, whose allotment was taken in the rich oil field about Sapulpa. The tract was leased by the father, under improper influence and without proper protection of the child's interests. Starr & Patten became interested in the case, and after repeated trials and several years in the courts have finally ousted the defendants and obtained the court's decision in favor of their client.

Mr. Patten is a man of resources, and is actively interested in various enterprises, more especially in oil and mineral companies, many of which are producing abundantly for their owners, among them being the Missouri Mining Company; the Willard Oil Company; the Olympus Oil and Gas Company; the Riley Oil and Gas Company; and the Equitable Investment Company. He is also extensively interested with Mr. Starr, in farm lands in Craig and other counties. Politically he is a Democrat, and was city attorney of Vinita from 1907 until 1909.

On October 29, 1908, in Terre Haute, Indiana, Mr. Patten married Perle Baldwin, a daughter of Mrs. Ada Baldwin. Mrs. Patten was born in Bowling Green, Missouri, and is a woman of much culture and refinement. Fraternally Mr. Patten is identified with the Knights of Pythias.

ORION L. RIDER. Noteworthy among the active and prominent attorneys of Vinita, Oklahoma, is Orion L. Rider, a member of the well known firm of Parker, Rider and Brown. Assuming the duties of assistant district attorney of the Northern District of the Indian Territory in September, 1900, he has since been a resident of this city and state, and by his honest, upright life has gained the confidence of all with whom he has been brought in contact, either in business or socially. A son of Dr. Robert G. Rider, he was born, January 7, 1874, near Forest City, in Mason county, Illinois, and spent the first six years of his existence in that county. His paternal grandfather, John Rider, born in Boston, Massachusetts, married Jane Grear, a native of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and migrated to Indiana, becoming a pioneer settler of that state.

Robert G. Rider was born in Ohio in 1830, and received his professional education at Jefferson College. Enlisting during the Civil war in the Eighty-fifth Illinois Infantry, he was made captain of his company and later promoted to major and served in the army under General Sherman. After the fall of Atlanta he continued the march to Savannah, Georgia, where he resigned his commission. Returning then to Illinois, he continued the practice of his profession in Mason county, remaining there until 1880. Removing then to Mount Ayr, Iowa, he resided there until his death, in November, 1899. Dr. Rider married Harriet M. Littell, a daughter of Aaron and Jane (Brown) Littell, and she is still living at Mount Ayr. Six children blessed their union, namely: J. Elmer, of Appleton City, Missouri; Etta J., county superintendent of schools in Ringgold county, Iowa; George E., of Madill, Oklahoma; Ola, deceased, married the late J. T. Todd; Orion L., the subject of this brief sketch; and Nathaniel L., deceased, who married Clarence Ashbrook, of Vinita.

Graduated at the Mount Ayr High School at the age of fifteen years, being the youngest member of his class, Orion L. Rider subsequently graduated from Iowa College, at Grinnell, receiving the degree of Ph. B. with the class of 1894. While in that institution he became intimately acquainted with G. H. Struble, a son of G. R. Struble, a prominent Iowa lawyer, and when through college secured a position in that lawyer's office in Toledo, Iowa. Taking up shorthand, Mr. Rider also did office work and read law until properly qualified for a student in a law school, when he entered the law department of Drake University, in Des Moines. Completing his course in that institution in June, 1900, he was admitted to the bar on examination before the Supreme Court. Accepting the position then offered him as assistant district attorney of the Northern District of the Indian Territory, Mr. Rider came at once to his work. He tried his first suit in Muskogee, and during the seven years that he served as the government's prosecutor he gained skill, knowledge and an experience of great value. Retiring from office on the adoption of statehood, a movement which he

avored although he opposed the adoption of the proposed constitution, he was for a time in partnership with Preston S. Davis, but since 1908 has been associated with his present partners, Judge Luman F. Parker, Jr., and Addis A. Brown. In 1909 Mr. Rider was elected mayor of Vinita, and his administration is most efficiently carrying on the much-needed work of street paving and general city improvement, and has allied itself with the movement to issue city bonds for the purchase of the auditorium and grounds.

On June 29, 1904, Mr. Rider married Grace Fortner, of Vinita, a daughter of Dr. B. F. Fortner and his Cherokee wife, Jennie Gunter. Dr. Fortner was one of the pioneers of Vinita, but has recently taken up his residence in Springfield, Missouri.

Since statehood Mr. Rider's practice has been connected with some important litigation, chief among which was the case of the United States against James P. Allen, et al., calling for the cancellation of certain deeds given by allottees, he having been one of the defending attorneys, and making the opening argument in the case, which is yet pending before the courts. Fraternally Mr. Rider is a Master Mason and an Elk.

JAMES I. WHITE. "A man, if he be active and energetic," so said a late political leader, "can hardly fail, also, to be never so selfish, of benefiting the general public interest." This is certainly true of James I. White, of Wagoner, who is rendering excellent service as treasurer of Wagoner county, performing the duties devolving upon him in his official capacity with ability and fidelity. A son of George W. White, he was born, January 27, 1865, in Fulton county, Pennsylvania, of Irish ancestry. His great-grandfather on the paternal side emigrated from Ireland to the United States, locating in the Keystone state, where his descendants lived for many years, even unto the present day some of them being found there.

George W. White, a son of George White, and grandson of the emigrant ancestor, was born in Pennsylvania in 1836, and there spent all of his earlier years. Migrating with

his family to Kansas in 1883, he settled in Lyon county, where he is now living, his home being near Americus. To him and his wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Newman, five children were born, as follows: James I., with whom this sketch is chiefly concerned; Ambrose; Virginia, wife of Alonzo Millar; Newton; and Elizabeth, wife of Rudy Lesh.

After moving to Kansas James I. White continued his studies, taking a business course in Lawrence. Giving up work on the home farm he subsequently embarked in commercial pursuits, becoming a first clerk in the business house of Trusler & Lowry, at Americus, subsequently being similarly employed with the jobbing firm of Catlin & Knox, remaining with them eleven years. Accepting then a position with the Harris Shoe Company, which manufactured shoes with the assistance of prison labor, Mr. White was for two years manager of the prison labor department of the factory, after which he acted as traveling salesman for the company. Having thus grown into the shoe business, becoming familiar with its every phase, he afterwards entered the employ of the Geo. Naves Norman Shoe Company, and while he covered the territory assigned him in Oklahoma established his family in Coffeyville, Kansas. In 1904, enthused by the push and enterprise of the people of the coming new state, Mr. White decided to become a settler, and took up his residence in Porter, in what is now Wagoner county, and for three years was successfully employed. When the time came, subsequently, for nominating county officers, his name led those of the candidates for county treasurer, and at the polls he was elected by a handsome majority.

In November, 1886, Mr. White married, in Americus, Kansas, Fannie Grimsy, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Grimsy, who moved from Iowa to Kansas, becoming pioneers of Lyon county. The children born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. White are Vivian, Percy, Virginia, Blanche, Thelma and Dorothy.

RUFUS H. COUCH, a member of the law firm of Couch & McMichael, is a prominent

member of the Tahlequah bar. He has been identified with the county since 1898, and passed the first nine years of his life in Westville, Adair county. He was born September 21, 1866, in Grayson county, Virginia, and three years later his parents left the Old Dominion and came into the southwest, stopping first near Fayetteville, Arkansas, and subsequently moving farther south into Wise county, Texas. He grew up in the community around Chico, was educated in the town schools and in Lee college. At twenty years of age he became a teacher in the country schools, and followed this occupation seven years, after which he devoted his time and energy to preparing himself for the bar. He read law with J. T. Burkalee in Decatur, and was admitted to the bar in 1894, before Judge Patterson of the District Court. He tried his first lawsuit before a justice of the peace at Bridgeport, and maintained his office in Chico until his removal to the Cherokee Nation.

His father, Alfred B. Crouch, was a merchant, and died in Westville, Oklahoma, in 1900; he was born in Tennessee in 1832, and graduated from the Mossy Creek College in that state. His early life was spent on a farm, and he began his mercantile career at Chico, Texas; later he moved to Oklahoma. He left a widow and several children at his death. Being reared in the south, and under influences tending toward the sentiment of the south, upon the beginning of the Civil war he joined Company C of the Twenty-second Tennessee Infantry; he was first under the command of General Zollicoffer, and took part in the battle of Mill Spring, Kentucky. He also served under General Early, and finally was attached to the Army of Northern Virginia, under the great General Lee, and followed the fortunes of his army to Appomattox, where the pride and glory of the Confederacy died away. Mr. Couch not only suffered from wounds received in battle, but also from the fatigues and hardships of strenuous campaigning, but returned home and took up his duties as a citizen with unflagging zeal. He was always a strong Democrat, and held a membership in the Baptist church.

The Couch family first emigrated from



Germany and settled in Hawkins county, Tennessee, where Dempsey, father of Alfred B. Couch, lived and reared his family. He died there at the age of ninety-four years, and his children were: Jefferson, who died just after the war; Mrs. Maggie Goodman, who died at Springdale, Arkansas; Mrs. Jane Herald, who died in Hawkins county, Tennessee; Catherine Rimer, of Rush Springs, Oklahoma; and Alfred B.

Alfred B. Couch married Nannie J., daughter of Swinfield Anderson, who after her husband's death moved to Wellington, Texas, where she now resides. Her children are: Rufus H.; George C., of Johnson, Arkansas; Orville, of Wellington, Texas; Elizabeth, who died in Chico, Texas, in 1884, unmarried; Mrs. Artie McGuire, of Fayetteville, Arkansas; Julia, wife of James Rogers, of Amarilla, Texas; Fred, of Westville, Oklahoma; Madge, who is married and lives at Fayetteville, Arkansas; Mrs. Eugenia Porter, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Claude, of Dustin, Oklahoma; and Ralph, of Westville, Oklahoma.

In political views Rufus H. Crouch is a Democrat, and from the inception of the statehood movement favored the union of the territories and the admission as one state. He was a delegate to the single statehood meeting in Oklahoma City, and took part in the campaign at the first election for constitutional delegates. He is city attorney of Tahlequah, president of Tahlequah Telephone Company, which does a rural business, and vice president of the First State Bank of Tahlequah. He takes great interest in the upbuilding and progress of the locality, and has built himself a home in the city. He is widely known and esteemed, and takes a prominent part in all affairs of interest to the welfare of the city.

In his connection with the Cherokee county Bar Mr. Couch has been identified with some of the noted trials of recent years. He acted in defense of the Wyckliff brothers, accused of the murder of Deputy Marshals Vier and Gilstrap, and secured their acquittal; he also took part in the defense of Reuben A. Kirby for the murder of the Hubbard brothers, securing his acquittal. He

is a member of the State and County Bar Associations.

Mr. Couch married, at Bridgeport, Texas, June 24, 1896, Mattie Lee, daughter of Walter W. Cannon, now of Fort Worth, Texas; she was born in Trigg county, Kentucky, in 1871, and was reared in Texas. The children of this union are: Flournoy and Glenn. Mr. Couch has taken the thirty-second degree in Masonry, being a member of the Scottish Rite, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Baptist church.

HARVEY W. C. SHELTON. The name of Harvey W. C. Shelton, of Vinita, will forever be associated with the development of the educational advantages of Craig county, his successful labors as its first superintendent of public instruction being worthy of special note. He is one of the old school men of the state, having been identified with the educational progress of the Cherokee Nation for nearly a score of the last years of his people's existence as a nation. Eminently fitted for his present position, he has effectually launched the barque of public education, and is trimming its sails in a manner auguring a safe journey during the first period of its voyage. Although a Cherokee by blood, he was born, November 17, 1864, in Lamar county, Texas, near Paris, where many of the tribe settled after the abandonment of the eastern home of the nation. His father, General Harvey Shelton, was a son of Jesse Shelton, the founder of the Shelton family in Texas.

Jesse Shelton migrated from Virginia to Texas about the time of its admission to the Union, locating in Lamar county, where he became identified with the extensive planters and slave owners of that section, being a loyal, warm-hearted, southern man. He married a Miss Marr, and they reared a large family of children. Three of their sons enlisted in the Confederate army during the Civil war. One, Irving, was killed at the battle of Vicksburg; Eli served throughout the war, and is now a prosperous farmer in Lamar county; and Harvey, who became a brigadier-general, died the year after the war.



General Harvey Shelton, born in 1821, was educated in the military schools of Kentucky and Connecticut. He was a man of strong mental and physical vigor, and on locating in Texas began his career as an agriculturalist. Enlisting in a Texan regiment at the breaking out of the Civil war, he served valiantly in the Confederate army, from time to time being promoted until receiving his commission as brigadier-general. He married, before the war, Andromache Bell, a daughter of Jack Bell, and great-granddaughter of John Martin, who came from England to America as an envoy to the Cherokee Indians, and here married and reared his family. She was born in 1804, and died in 1878, in Lamar county, Texas. To the General and Mrs. Shelton four children were born, as follows: Norman B., of Big Cabin, Oklahoma; Eugenia, wife of P. S. Williams, of Lamar county, Texas; Claud S., of Centralia, Oklahoma; and Harvey W. C., with whom this sketch is chiefly concerned.

Harvey W. C. Shelton received his primary and high school education in the schools of Boxton and Honey Grove, Texas, where his mother, after the General's death, was one of the teachers. He next attended the Cherokee National Male Seminary, where, in 1882, he and George Williams composed the first class graduated from that institution of learning. Then, after a time spent in the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, where he graduated in 1883, he entered Dartmouth College, in Hanover, New Hampshire, where he took a full course in Greek, Latin, German, French and English, leaving the college in 1886 with an excellent knowledge of the languages.

Returning to the Cherokee Nation, Mr. Shelton then accepted the charge of the department of belles lettres in the National Male Seminary, where he taught for three years. The work proving too strenuous for his constitution, he took up journalistic work, becoming editor of "The Telephone" at Tahlequah, later coming to Vinita to accept a similar position with "The Chieftain." Having in the meantime studied law and been admitted to the bar, Mr. Shelton be-

gan the practice of his profession, but finding that the criminal phase of it, only, promised him a living he gave it up. Being then appointed clerk of the United States Court at Tahlequah, he served in that capacity for five years, and for three years of that time served as president of the National Board of Education of the Cherokees. When superseded in his clerkship by a Republican, Mr. Shelton returned to his school work, and taught in the Cherokee nation until appointed, or rather elected, to his present responsible position. His candidacy on the Democratic ticket for this office was universally accepted, no opposition at the primary developing, and he defeated his Republican opponent at the polls and assumed the duties of the position on November 16, 1907.

As the head of the educational department of Craig county, Mr. Shelton has been occupied with the organization of school districts, instructing the district officers in their duties, attending to the summer institute work, and organizing his teachers for such literary work as is required in the Reading Circles. More than seventy-five thousand dollars has already been spent in the work of preparation for effectual school labor in the county, and the real need is yet far from supplied. Mr. Shelton is president of the Oklahoma Reading Circle, and is associate editor of the "School Herald," a position which came to him without his knowledge. He was a member of the Co-operation Committee of Oklahoma to the National Education Association that met in Denver, Colorado, in 1909, and was one of the delegates appointed to the Educational Congress of the world held at Brussels in 1910.

In February, 1893, Mr. Shelton married a Cherokee lady, Miss May Duncan, a daughter of W. A. Duncan. She was born in Paris, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Shelton have two children, namely: Harvey and Jesse.

WOODS BUCKNER ROGERS, the pioneer settler of Checotah, McIntosh county, has resided within the present limits of Oklahoma for more than forty years; was one of the first white children born in the state of Arkansas; his father was the founder of Fort Smith, and one of his brothers assisted in placing

Denver on the map of the United States. Both in his own person and in his family connections Mr. Rogers is a character well worthy of extended notice in any history dealing with the west or southwest. He was born at Fort Smith, January 9, 1837, and is a son of John and Mary E. Rogers, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

John Rogers, the father, was a sutler connected with the United States army, and came into Arkansas with the first government expedition which ascended the river in 1818. The trading post at the site of Fort Smith was then called Bell Point. After Mr. Rogers had staked out the new town he was the first to settle on the plat, conducting a hotel in the place until 1855. In 1854 his wife died, leaving a family of six children: William, the first-born, settled in the Creek nation, Indian territory, in 1855, and was among the first merchants at the town of North Fork; Hickory located in the Cherokee nation, where his family still resides; Thomas was the third in order of birth; Woods B., of this sketch, the fourth; Margaret married John Melvin, and Emma became the wife of James Johnson. All are now deceased except W. B.

Woods B. Rogers received his early education at Fort Smith and completed it at Arkansas College, Fayetteville. After leaving school for a number of years he was employed as a clerk on river boats, his route being from Fort Smith to Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1859 he left that employment to enter the Colorado gold rush. His brother Hickory had been settled in the locality of the present Denver for some time, and in 1858 secured permission, with others, to plat the town which he named in honor of Governor Denver. In 1860 W. B. Rogers returned to Fort Smith on account of his father's poor health; in fact, the elder Mr. Rogers died soon after the son's arrival, and William, the oldest son, was appointed administrator of the estate. W. B. went on to North Fork, Indian territory, to attend to his brother's mercantile interests and remained there until 1861. He then joined Confederate Army, Company F, of the Second Creek Regiment, under Col-

onel Chillie McIntosh, participating in several skirmishes with that command.

After the war Mr. Rogers located in business at Hilaby, in the Creek nation, and for some time afterward engaged in farming at Honey Springs, on the old Texas Road. In 1880 he entered the ginning field and continued in that line for four years, then returning to farming pursuits for the same length of time. His next venture was in the hotel business at Muskogee, when that town contained only eight hundred persons. Thus profitably employed until 1899, in that year he located on his present farm near Checotah, and, for those days, accomplished a vast amount of improvements. His farm then consisted of six hundred and forty acres, which he controlled until the period of government allotments, when he secured a quarter of the original section, his children obtaining the remainder. Although a lifelong Democrat and a successful and popular citizen, he has never participated in politics either as a resident of Indian territory or of the state of Oklahoma.

As one of the earliest settlers within the limits of the present Oklahoma, Mr. Rogers is the possessor of a fund of most interesting reminiscences; but perhaps he is most fond of remembering and relating the peacefulness and honesty of the people of the Creek nation in the days before the Civil war. Citizens prospered, and exposed their money without fear, or taking the precautions of firearms protection. As an illustration of the security and honesty prevailing in those days he tells a story connected with one of his business visits for his brother William in the late fifties. His brother had sent him to a full blooded Creek Indian near where Okmulgee now stands to buy five hundred five-year-old steers at sixteen dollars apiece. Mr. Rogers left for his destination with a negro interpreter and a saddle-bag containing most of the purchase money in gold and silver. Upon their arrival at the Indian's hut they threw the bag down on the porch and went into supper, when Mr. Rogers stated his business errand. After due consideration, the Creek said that he could furnish the five hundred steers at the stipulated price, when the saddle-bag was safely produced from

without and emptied of its contents, the balance being covered by the buyer in the form of a due bill on William Rogers. W. B. returned to North Fork without having seen the cattle for which he had partially paid good money, but, although somewhat uneasy, the greater fears of his brother were completely assuaged when the Creek Indian promptly delivered the five hundred steers at the time and place agreed upon.

On March 4, 1869, Mr. Rogers was married to Miss Kate Drew, daughter of William and Delilah (McIntosh) Drew, his wife's mother being of the famous family which has played a more prominent part than any other in the progress of the Creek nation. (A history of the family and its connections with the Creek nation may be found in the sketch of Cheesie McIntosh, of Checotah, its leading representative of today.) Mr. Drew was a Cherokee of quarter blood, was prominent in the affairs of his tribe, and the father of five children: George and Martha, both deceased, the latter being the wife of James N. Scott; Susan, widow of William Rogers; Kate, wife of Woods B.; and Jessie, who died as the wife of Tuxie Cary, also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have become the parents of the following: William P., deceased, who married Miss Augusta Cooper, of West Plains, Missouri, and the father of two sons, Woods and John Joy; Woods B., Jr., who lives at home; Pearl D., wife of J. M. Jones, a farmer of McIntosh county; and Mary R., wife of John C. Wise, also farmer of McIntosh county, Oklahoma. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are active members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Rogers is prominent both as a Mason and an Odd Fellow, being a member of Checotah Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and of Albert Pike Council, No. 49, Checotah, R. A. M., as well as of the following bodies of I. O. F., Checotah Lodge No. 20 and Encampment No. 34, of that place. He is also connected with Rebekah Lodge No. 9 and the Order of the Eastern Star, No. 25.

ANDREW KNAPP RALSTON, county superintendent of public instruction of Cherokee county since the establishment of state government, is a practical school man and a

thorough organizer. Since taking office he has organized sixty-eight school districts, employing seventy teachers, has organized the annual county institute and the county reading circle, and is planning for graded schools as rapidly as conditions will permit. Here, as elsewhere in the Indian country, his work is in conjunction with the federal government in providing for joint education of Indians and whites in the country schools. He has accomplished much in securing a more general recognition among the people generally of the advantages of popular education, and is a real leader in the educational progress of the state.

He was born in Holmes county, Mississippi, March 5, 1869, and the following year his father, Aaron S. Ralston, took the family west to Tarrant county, Texas. Aaron S. Ralston, who died near Johnson Station, Texas, in 1905, aged seventy-three, was born in Indiana, spent his childhood and was reared to the life of a farmer in Mississippi, and served four years in the Confederate army as a member of the Fifteenth Mississippi. His regiment was under General Zollicoffer in 1862, and in the engagement at Mill Spring, Kentucky, and he saw much of the hardest service that was experienced by the soldiers of the Civil war. He married Elizabeth Davis, whose father was William Davis, a native of North Carolina and a farmer. Their children were: Andrew K.; Susan, wife of E. N. Logan; Minnie, wife of S. H. McMurtry; Doke and Senter, twins; and Mary, wife of L. C. Griffin.

Andrew K. Ralston was reared on the farm near Johnson Station and from the country schools entered Fort Worth University. Then, after two years at farming, he became under sheriff of Tarrant county, a position he held five years, and then for three years was police sergeant on the Fort Worth police department. On leaving the latter place he came to Tahlequah district in the Indian Territory and was engaged in teaching school from 1905 until statehood. His schools were at Shiloh and Peggs, and with the approach of statehood his friends there were eager to support him for the first superintendent of schools. He had no opposition at the Democratic primaries, and at the election defeated



his Republican opponent by one hundred and thirty-two votes.

CICERO W. ADDINGTON, one of the large merchants of Stilwell and member of the firm of Howell & Addington, was born near Oak Grove in Adair county, Oklahoma, June 7, 1875. His education was obtained in that vicinity and in the Cherokee Male Seminary. He was reared among rural surroundings, and after attaining his majority spent nine years as a farm hand. He began his mercantile career by conducting a store at Oak Grove, and there acquired the experience which was so valuable to him in his later business. After four years he sold his interests there and established himself in Stilwell, the metropolis of Adair county. He is a son of Newton Addington, a white man who came west from Georgia and married Belle Akin, a daughter of Abijah Akin, whose wife was a Cherokee woman, a Miss Taylor. Mrs. Addington died in 1907, the mother of one child, Cicero W.

As a citizen of Stilwell Cicero W. Addington has shown himself to have the progress and welfare of the city at heart, and has contributed his share towards the advancement of its property interests, having erected residence buildings. He votes the Democratic ticket, is clerk of the corporation of Stilwell, and fraternally is a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow, being secretary of Stilwell lodge of Masons. He owns a farm near Oak Grove and Claremore.

In September, 1899, Mr. Addington married, in Sequoyah county, Oklahoma, Mollie, daughter of Oscar and Kate A. (Rider) Adair; she was born near Sallisaw, Oklahoma, in September, 1875, and was educated in the old Dwight Mission there. Later she became a teacher in the schools of Sequoyah District. The children of this union are: Clarence Grady, Frederick and Jennings.

DAYTON BENNETT, M. D., a prominent and prosperous physician of Texanna, has gained an extended reputation in the practice of his profession, his wide and varied experience having given him a knowledge and skill that invariably wins the confidence and esteem of his patients, and have placed him in the

front rank among the many worthy medical men of McIntosh county. A son of Dr. Dayton Bennett, Sr., he was born, January 14, 1869, in Conway county, Arkansas, and was there bred and partly educated. The Doctor's paternal grandfather migrated from Illinois to Arkansas in territorial days, locating in Conway county, which then covered a large area, including what is now a portion of several other adjoining counties. He became very influential in public affairs, and in 1836, at the convening of the first state legislature, he represented his county. He married, and they became the parents of eleven children, of whom but one survives. George W. Bennett, of Morrillton, Conway county, Arkansas. Following in the footsteps of his father, this George W. Bennett, the Doctor's uncle, has been very prominent as a man and a citizen, and has served his county many terms as representative, as sheriff and as assessor.

Dayton Bennett, Sr., was born in Illinois, but was brought up in Conway county, Arkansas. Having a natural talent and liking for the study of medicine, he turned his attention to that branch of learning, and in 1852 was graduated from the Medical School at Louisville, Kentucky, with the degree of M.D. Returning home, he opened an office, being the very first graduated physician to locate in Conway county. He met with success from the first, winning an extensive practice throughout the county. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate service, and was surgeon in the regiment of Arkansas volunteer infantry commanded by Colonel Anderson Gordon, which was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi department. Returning to old Louisburg, now Morrillton, he resumed his practice, continuing there until his death in 1870. He married Carrie Griffin, who was born in Arkansas, and there spent her life, dying in 1887. They reared four children, namely: Phoebe, wife of A. E. How, of Socorro, New Mexico; George W., M.D., of Talala, Oklahoma; Jennie, wife of J. O. Alston, of Morrillton, Arkansas; and Dayton, the special subject of this sketch.

Dayton Bennett, Jr., received his elementary education in the public schools of Conway county, being graduated from the Mor-



rillton High School. At the age of eighteen years, in 1887, he entered the medical department of the State University of Kentucky, at Louisville, and was there graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1890. Dr. Bennett began the practice of his profession in his home town, Morrillton, Arkansas, and during the ensuing four years met with flattering success. In 1894, perceiving the many advantages to be gained in an undeveloped country, the Doctor came to McIntosh county, Oklahoma, and has since been busily employed in his professional work at Texanna. When he first located here his practice covered a ride of at least twenty miles over a mere trail, (there being no roads in those days) made on horseback. There were then quite a number of white people in this vicinity who were engaged in stock raising on a limited scale, renting land for pasturing, but there were no negroes here then, and very few even now. Dr. Bennett has met with eminent success as a physician, and has also been successful financially, having by judicious investments acquired large real estate holdings of much value. He was the third physician to settle in Texanna, and is the only one now here, and also has the distinction of having opened the first drug store in this vicinity.

On December 4, 1899, Dr. Bennett was united in marriage with Annie L. Floyd, who was born in Texas, a daughter of Lee and Callie (Price) Floyd, who moved from Texas to McIntosh county, Oklahoma, in 1892. Mr. Floyd here followed his occupation of a farmer and stock raiser until his death, November 5, 1909, in Talala, Rogers county, where his family now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd reared seven children, as follows: Annie L., wife of Dr. Bennett, James D., Miller, Ross, Alvin and Mabelle and one other. The union of Dr. and Mrs. Bennett has been blessed by the birth of two children, Dayton, Jr., and Obie Alston. Politically the Doctor is one of the leading Democrats of the county, and a member of the Democratic Central Committee. Fraternally he is a member of Checotah Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F.

JOHN E. WEER. One of the honored pioneers and influential citizens of the state of Oklahoma, within whose borders he has maintained his home for nearly forty years, is John E. Weer, founder of the village of Weer, Wagoner county, which was named in his honor, and one of the extensive landholders and leading merchants of this section of the state. He still conducts a general store at Weer and is also the proprietor of the largest general merchandise business in the thriving little city of Coweta, where he now maintains his residence.

In Marion county, Indiana, within whose borders is located the fine capital city of that state, Mr. Weer was born, and the date of his nativity was March 8, 1860, so that though he has the distinction of being a pioneer of Oklahoma he is still in the prime of active and useful manhood. He is a son of Hiram and Serena (Sluder) Weer, both of whom were born in West Virginia, where their respective parents located upon immigration from Germany. Hiram Weer, a man of sterling integrity and of indefatigable energy, became one of the successful farmers of Indiana, and he and his wife now reside in Hendricks county, that state. He is eighty-two years of age at the time of this writing, in 1909, and his wife is seventy-eight years old, their marriage having been solemnized in 1853. Of their seven children the subject of this sketch was the first born; Zimmery and Frank are deceased; Ulysses is a resident of Labette county, Kansas; Amanda is married; Alice is married and is a resident of Colorado; and Emma is the wife of James Cook, of Hendricks county, Indiana.

Hiram Weer, the honored father of him whose name initiates this sketch, was a valiant soldier of the Union during somewhat more than three years of the Civil war. He enlisted as a private in Company C, Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he participated in a number of the important battles marking the progress of the war. He was twice wounded in one battle, and his injuries incapacitated him for further service and permanently crippled him. He received his honorable discharge in 1864, and since that time has been suc-

cessfully identified with agricultural pursuits in Indiana. He is a Republican in politics and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

John E. Weer was reared on the home farm, and his boyhood and youth were marked by assiduous application in connection with its operation, the while he was afforded the advantages of the district schools of his native county. In 1877, when seventeen years of age, he severed the home ties and set forth to seek his fortunes in the far west, moved not less by a spirit of self-reliance than by that of adventure. He remained one month in Kansas and then came to Oklahoma and located ten miles north of Vinita, in the Cherokee Indian nation. After locating here he returned to Kansas and attended school at Chetopah during two winters, having earned the money to defray his incidental expenses by his labors during the intervening summer seasons. Near Vinita he leased land from the Cherokee Indians and there engaged in farming and stock-growing, with which lines of industry he has since continued to be identified. In 1889 he removed to the present county of Wagoner and leased from the Creek Indians twelve hundred acres of land, upon which he expanded the scope of his operations as a farmer and stock-grower. When the enabling act was passed permitting the Indians to sell land for town-sites, Mr. Weer became associated with Louis McHenry in the purchase of many acres of land from the Creek Indians, later the two platted the town of Weer, in which they disposed of a number of lots and developed a prosperous village. The place now has a population of about one hundred and fifty persons, but prior to the construction of the railroad, which passed some distance from the place, it was a flourishing and prosperous town. The greater number of its residents removed to the town of Broken Arrow, which is located on the line of the railroad. Mr. Weer now has under cultivation four hundred acres of land in Wagoner county, and a portion of this was purchased after the original transfer of land from the Indians. In 1891 he opened the first general store in Weer, where he built up a large and substantial business,

which he still continues, as the village is a convenient trading point for a wide territory surrounding the same. The only handicap is the lack of direct railroad facilities. The business controlled from the establishment owned by Mr. Weer in the village named in his honor now reaches an average annual aggregate of about fifteen thousand dollars.

On the 26th of July, 1908, at a trustees' sale, Mr. Weer purchased the stock of the Western Investment Company in Coweta, and the stock at that time had an inventory value of thirteen thousand dollars. He has since added materially to the stock, making it the most comprehensive in the various lines to be found in Coweta, which has a number of large and well conducted general stores. He now maintains a stock valued at about eighteen thousand dollars and the annual transactions reach the notable average of thirty thousand dollars. His is the largest general merchandise establishment in Coweta and the substantial business controlled is based upon the high reputation and personal popularity of the owner, whose career as one of the pioneer business men of the state has been marked by the most scrupulous integrity of purpose and by fair and honorable dealings. Mr. Weer still conducts extensive operations in the raising of cattle and also in buying and shipping the same. When he first took up his residence in the present village of Weer there were only three white families located between his home and the city of Muskogee, thirty-eight miles distant. Long accustomed to the wide stretches of land without white settlers, Mr. Weer felt somewhat "crowded" when the influx of settlement was inaugurated, about two years after his establishing his home at Weer, but he views with satisfaction the transformation that has been wrought with the passing years, as the territory mentioned is now thickly settled by a desirable class of citizens and the greater portion of the land is under effective cultivation. The land which he first purchased for twenty dollars an acre now commands sixty dollars, and the work of development and improvement moves on by leaps and bounds. The land is not only well adapted to general agriculture but is proving especially valuable for

horticultural enterprise. Through approved ceremonial Mr. Weer was formally adopted into the Creek Indian council, with all the rights and immunities of the Creek nation. His elder children also inherited these full privileges, and are fully appreciative of the same. For some time Mr. Weer was an honored member of the Creek council, and he speaks the language of this tribe with marked fluency. He commands the implicit confidence and esteem of the Indians of the tribe in which he is an adopted son, and has in turn much admiration for their many sterling traits of character. He has had many interesting experiences in the country to which he came as a youth, arriving with but ninety-five cents in his pocket, and that he has made good use of his opportunities is evident when it is understood that he is now one of the substantial capitalists and leading business men of the state of Oklahoma. He is a Republican in politics and takes a loyal interest in the party cause and in all that makes for the progress and prosperity of his home county and state. His wife holds membership in the Presbyterian church.

In the year 1881 Mr. Weer was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Yeakle, who was born in Fayette county, Illinois, and whose parents were natives of Holland. She is the younger of the two children who attained to years of maturity, and her sister, Lydia, is now the wife of John Clark, a representative citizen of Greenwood county, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Weer have six children, namely: John H., Elizabeth M., Frank, Clara E., Cora and Clarence. John H. has charge of his father's general store at Weer, and Clara E. is the wife of Ira Anglin, a successful farmer in that vicinity.

IRA L. MARSH, the leading druggist of Checotah and a young business man of energy and talent, is a native of Lawrence county, Missouri, born in 1879, a son of William R. and Sarah Ellen (Turk) Marsh. The Marsh family is Scotch, its American ancestors originally settling in South Carolina and Connecticut, the branch to which Ira L. is attached being the southern. The grandfather, Major Marion Marsh, migrated from Kentucky to Missouri at a very

early day, and William R., the father, was born in Lawrence county, that state. Major Marsh, the pioneer in Missouri, was a prosperous farmer and stockman at the outbreak of the rebellion, and served in the war as a member of the Trans-Mississippi department of the Union army. He became the father of four children: W. R., father of Ira L.; Cassius, who is now deceased; Mary, who died as the wife of Dr. A. Denney, a dentist of Aurora, Missouri; and Day, now the wife of O. C. Temple, a merchant of Miller, Missouri.

W. R. Marsh was reared on his father's farm; engaged in agricultural pursuits for a short time, and then became a mining operator on leased lands in southwestern Missouri. In this business and section of the state he is widely known as a practical miner and an expert of high authority, and has held that position for the past twenty-five years. He is also engaged in many other enterprises, his lumber interests at Miller, Lawrence county, being especially large and important. He is a leading Knight of Pythias in his locality, as well as an influential Republican of the old-line. Besides Ira L., he is the father of a daughter, Goldie.

The father of Mrs. William R. Marsh was Colonel B. K. Turk, of Mount Vernon, Missouri, one of the wealthy stockmen and leading citizens of Lawrence county. He was the pioneer breeder of Short Horn cattle and other fancy varieties. At the breaking out of the Civil war he refused to join either the Confederate or the Union forces, loving his country and its people too well to fight on either side. The good old man is still living in the locality where he has spent most of his life, the object of wide and sincere regard. To his first marriage with a Miss Gurn, was born six children: Jane, wife of Robert Bowman; N. G. Turk and W. Turk, of Mount Vernon, Missouri; J. C. Turk, a resident of the same place; Sarah Ellen, mother of Mrs. Marsh; and Ida B., who is now Mrs. Benjamin Rand, a farmer of Rich Hill, Missouri.

Ira L. Marsh received his early education in the public school of Carterville, and after graduating from the local high school, in May, 1898, located at Checotah and became



a clerk in the retail drug store of C. S. Coleman. After remaining there for about eighteen months, during which he finished a correspondence course in pharmacy, he moved to Muskogee and became connected with the drug business of Lee Wilson. In August of the following year (1900) he returned to Checotah and established a business of his own by purchasing the establishment of Henry Sharp. Mr. Marsh's business success has been pronounced, although its progress has not been uninterrupted. In 1907 his store and stock were burned, with little insurance upon either, but his energy and solid business abilities enabled him to promptly rebuild and he reached his former prosperity and prestige. Besides establishing a substantial drug business, Mr. Marsh has accumulated considerable city property, and the movements which he considers beneficial to the place of his residence always find in him a worthy champion. Although usually voting the Republican ticket, he is outspoken in his political views and holds himself bound only by conscience. As a Mason he is a member of Checotah Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; is also connected with the Council and Consistory (Indian No. 2 of the Valley of McAlester county), and is a Noble of India Temple of Oklahoma City.

In 1901 Mr. Marsh was married to Miss Latha May Powell, daughter of J. C. and Anna (Moss) Powell, early settlers of Webb City, Missouri. Mrs. Marsh is their only child. After the death of Mr. Powell his widow married Colonel Elmer E. Gates, of Webb City, a prominent miner of that place, and there they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh are the parents of one child, Lucille, and are active workers in the social functions of Checotah.

SAMUEL J. LOGAN, one of the large farmers and old settlers of McIntosh county, was born in the neighborhood of his present home, then in the Creek Nation, in 1856. Mr. Logan, the father, and Sallie Logan, his wife, were both full-blood Creeks, although he was a relative of the Fifes of the neighborhood, who were of mixed blood, Creeks and whites. Mrs. Logan came from an old Creek family that emigrated from Alabama.

Mr. Logan was a successful stockman and in a small way a farmer; he died when Samuel J. was a small boy, leaving two children, Samuel and a daughter, Sarah (deceased), wife of John Laslie, a Creek Indian. After the death of Mr. Logan his widow married Henry Washington, also a full-blood Creek, and they had two children, both deceased, so that of the family Samuel J. Logan is the only survivor.

Samuel J. Logan spent four years, from 1873 to 1877, in the Asbury Manual Labor School at Eufaula, and during 1878-9 attended a college in Lagrange, Missouri. In 1881-2 he taught school near his home, after passing the examination held by the Board of Instructors. In 1883-5 Mr. Logan was employed in the store of Henry Fisher at Fishertown. In the latter year he married Eliza J., a daughter of George and Susan (Herrod) Walker, both half-blood Creeks. The Walker family did not come with the early Creeks, but came to the territory a number of years later, either from Alabama or Georgia. They were the parents of three children, namely: E. H., of Stidham; Eliza (deceased), who became Mrs. Logan; and Mary H., the present wife of Mr. Logan. After the death of Mr. Walker his widow married Henry Island, and they reared a family of six children, namely: William P.; Bonaparte; Lena (deceased), wife of William Franklin, a white man; Millie (deceased), wife of David Washington; Susan, wife of Thomas McIntosh; and John H., deceased.

After Mr. Logan's first marriage he again engaged in teaching, and while thus employed his wife died. Some time later he married her sister, Mary H. Walker, and engaged in farming on the north fork of the Canadian river, where he still resides. He has several hundred acres of as fine land as can be found in the state, a large part of which is under a high state of cultivation. He has all the comforts to be found anywhere in the region, and a handsome residence.

In 1901 Mr. Logan was a member of the House of Kings of the Creek Nation; he still retains his office, though the business of the house has greatly diminished since statehood. The house enacts laws for the nation,



subject to the approval and action of the secretary of the interior or president of the United States. To the Creek nation this answered nearly the purpose of the United States senate with relation to the Federal government, and election to the house was one of the highest honors that could be conferred; most of the members were full-blood Creeks, though there were a few of mixed blood. The members are elected for four years, and Mr. Logan is now serving his third term.

Mr. Logan is one of the most successful Indian farmers of McIntosh county, and one of its most highly respected citizens. He takes a commendable interest in the growth and development of his country, being a life-long resident of the vicinity. Politically he is a Democrat, and is a well read, intelligent member of society. Mrs. Logan is a member of the Baptist church. Although Mr. Logan is not an active member of the church, his mother was a life-long member, and was reared in the faith. Soon after coming to the territory she greatly offended the Creeks by her close adherence to the faith, and at one time was severely whipped by a committee and a chief of the Creeks, as at that time the Indians greatly objected to the missionary work of the churches. However, she never wavered in her allegiance to the religion of her steadfast faith, and always did what she could for the cause.

By his first marriage Mr. Logan had one daughter, Bessie M., and by his second marriage had no children. His sister Sarah was twice married, first to George Washington, by whom she had one child, David. Her second marriage was to John Lasen, by whom she had two children, Lena, wife of John Fox, and Tecumseh, deceased. The above mentioned are all the blood relations of Mr. Logan.

**SAM LEFORCE.** Noteworthy among the extensive and prosperous agriculturists of Craig county is Sam Leforce, who for many years was actively interested in general farming and stock-raising, but now confines his time and attention almost entirely to stock dealing and shipping. He has been a resident of Vinita for nearly a quarter of a cen-

tury, during which time he has traveled extensively in the central states, his business as a stock buyer calling him to many parts of the Union. He was born January 22, 1864, a son of John B. Leforce, the descendant of a pioneer family of Kentucky.

John B. Leforce was born, in 1839, in Kentucky, and during his active career was engaged the greater part of the time in general farming. Public-spirited and loyal to his country, he served as a soldier in the Civil war, being a member of the Union army for three and one-half years. Coming to the Indian Territory in 1886, he continued his agricultural labors, for a number of years making a specialty of raising stock. He is now living retired in Vinita. He married Amanda Blankenship, a daughter of Anderson and Eliza Blankenship, of Kentucky. and of the eight children born of their union two died in childhood, and six are living, as follows: Jim, who married Fannie Keys, of Vinita; Mollie, wife of Charles A. Banzet, of Labette county, Kansas; Viola, wife of N. B. Chamberlain, of Pleasant Hill, Oklahoma; E. E., unmarried; Clara, wife of Russell Hunt, of Vinita; and C. W. who married Grace Chamberlain, of Centralia, Oklahoma.

His parents moving to Illinois in 1866, Sam Leforce lived in Crawford county, that state, one year, and the following seven years was in Howell, Missouri, where he first attended school. Going then with the family to Labette county, Kansas, he continued his studies there for a short time, receiving a limited knowledge of the common branches of learning, his time being mostly employed on the farm. Coming to the Cherokee nation in 1886, Mr. Leforce located near Vinita, where he has since resided. Resuming the occupation to which he was reared, he met with genuine success as a tiller of the soil, and is now equally successful as a stock buyer and shipper, his operations being extensive and well paying.

Mr. Leforce is a steadfast Republican, active in party ranks, and for a number of terms served as school director of the Indian Territory. In November, 1907, at the first election, he was chosen councilman from the first ward of Vinita. He also ran for county

treasurer, but was defeated by Colonel Ficklin, of Craig county.

Mr. Leforce married on October 26, 1887, Sallie Keys, a daughter of Monroe and Lucy Keys, Cherokee Indians, well educated and true Christian people and belonging to the best families of the Cherokee Nation. Mrs. Lucy Keys is a granddaughter of one of the old Cherokee chiefs, George Lowery. Mr. and Mrs. Keys raised a family of seven children, all married and living near their mother, their father having died in 1881. They are: Mrs. Mary Balentine, Mrs. Lydia Taylor, Mrs. Fannie Leforce, Mrs. Sallie Leforce, Mrs. Lizzie Athey, Monroe Keys and Mrs. Lucy Miles.

WILLIAM I. BRANAN, one of the largest farmers of Webbers Falls, was born in Georgia, in 1864, a son of George I. and Nancy (Balkcom) Branan. His paternal ancestors came to America from Ireland previous to the Revolution, and settled in South Carolina, moving from there to Georgia. His grandfather, Caswell Branan, was among the first settlers in Georgia, his father having settled there in 1790. Caswell was born in Wilkinson county, Georgia, in 1807; his father reared a family of fourteen children, none of whom died before the age of sixty, and several reached the age of ninety.

George I. Branan was a soldier of the Virginia Army on the side of the Confederacy and participated in a number of the most important engagements as a non-commissioned officer, among them being the battle of Seven Pines. He was among those to surrender at Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 4, 1863. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity, namely: William I.; Ophelia, wife of J. F. Lingo; Virgil C., deceased; Paris, wife of William Pace; James C.; Vannie, deceased; C. F.; Mabel, wife of Charles Gladden; Lora, wife of W. H. Freeman; and Daisy, wife of C. J. Hicks, a dentist. Mr. Branan died in 1896 and his widow still survives. She was born in Twiggs county, Georgia, in 1844, and is a daughter of Major James Balkcom, who was born in North Carolina in 1810, and was a son of Ichabod Balkcom, born in Massachusetts. Ichabod

was a son or grandson of Baruch Balkcom, born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, January 12, 1692, who in turn was a son of Alexander Balkcom, born in Providence, Rhode Island, about 1660, and his father was born in Sussexshire, England, and came to America, probably as early as 1655. Mrs. Branan's parents were the parents of eight children who lived to maturity, namely: W. T., who was killed during the Civil war; Lafayette; Lucinda, deceased, wife of Dr. Thomas Gibson; Frank; Nancy, Mrs. Branan; M. C., of Macon, Georgia; Judge C. C., of Macon; and H. V., of Macon. Mrs. Branan resides at her home in Georgia.

William I. Branan was educated in Georgia, where he learned farm work as well, and at the age of eighteen years he went to Atlanta and engaged with his uncle in the coal business for a year and a half. He then started west, and arrived in Fort Smith, Arkansas, in the fall of 1884, and there remained one year, finding various forms of employment. In the fall of 1885 he removed to Webbers Falls and began farming on rented land, and about 1890 moved to Texas. He remained in that state until the fall of 1892, when he returned to Webbers Falls and was employed as bookkeeper for V. S. Hayes some little time. Later he entered mercantile business at Illinois, Oklahoma, being employed by the same firm. In 1904 Mr. Branan went to California, and after remaining a year returned and again engaged in farming, which has since been his occupation. He kept books six years for Blackstone & Hayes.

Being an enterprising farmer, Mr. Branan introduced the raising of potatoes on the south side of the Arkansas river, and also was the person to introduce alfalfa to the section. He himself cultivates three hundred acres of fine bottom land, and also does extensive farming in northern Louisiana; in both places his largest crop is Irish potatoes, of which he has made a specialty until he is able to acquire the maximum of profit from his industry.

Mr. Branan takes great interest in higher education, and has devoted considerable time and money towards improving the schools of his section of the state. He has filled sev-

eral minor offices, and was the last mayor of Webbers Falls; the town has since statehood been governed by a board of trustees. In politics he is a Democrat; he is a member of the Baptist church, in which he is a deacon. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has belonged to Webbers Falls Lodge No. 14, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, for twenty years, and is also a member of the Royal Arch Masons, Sequoyah Chapter No. 8; he has passed through the chairs of the Blue Lodge and has been secretary of the Chapter. He takes an active interest in all things pertaining to the welfare and development of his adopted state, and is known for one of the most public spirited citizens in the county in which he resides.

In 1894 Mr. Branan married Emma Hanks, daughter of Calvin J. and Emma W. (McCoy) Hanks; her paternal ancestors came originally from Tennessee to this state, and had previously emigrated to America from England. The McCoy family were originally from Scotland, and they intermarried with the Cherokees. Her parents were related to the Cherokees, Mrs. Branan being one-sixteenth Cherokee. Calvin J. Hanks and his wife were the parents of five children, namely: Maggie, wife of John McEachin, of Sallisaw, Oklahoma; May, wife of Frank Rhoma, deceased; Daisy; Emma, Mrs. Branan; and Calvin, who was in the United States Government service, and died in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Hanks died May 16, 1878, and his widow died in 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Branan became the parents of eight children, of whom the following seven survive: Clifford B., Edward H., William C., Virgil C., George F., Herbert L. and Nancy E.

**VALENTINE GRAY.** Holding a place of prominence among the active and influential citizens of Choteau, Mayes county, Oklahoma, is Valentine Gray, who has been intimately associated with the best interests of this section of the state for forty years, and has been extremely useful in promoting its growth and prosperity. He was born, November 14, 1833, in Jackson county, Missouri, of Irish and English stock. His

father, William Gray, born in 1801, in Virginia, was engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native state until 1833, when he moved with his family to the western frontier. Locating in Jackson county, Missouri, he took up land, and until his death was employed in stock-raising. He married Elizabeth Thrash, a daughter of Andy Thrash, of Virginia, and they became the parents of ten children, as follows: John; Joseph; James; Rachel; Amanda, wife of John Taylor, of Jackson county, Missouri; William Buchana; Hugh H.; Thomas; Floyd; and Valentine.

Receiving a very limited education in the pioneer schools of Missouri, Valentine Gray began farming and stock raising when young, and continued those pursuits until 1852. Joining a band of emigrants in that year he journeyed in an ox wagon across the plains to California, the golden El Dorado for the young and ambitious. Arriving there, Mr. Gray was employed in teaming and hauling lumber for many seasons. Coming to Oklahoma in July, 1869, he located in what is now Mayes county, and for awhile resumed his early occupation of a farmer and stock-grower. He is now engaged in mercantile and banking pursuits, having a large general store, and being president of the Choteau Trust and Banking Company, of Choteau, his home city. He is also one of the founders of the Mid-Continent Life Insurance Company of Muskogee. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1894 was counsellor at Tahlequah under the Cherokee government.

Mr. Gray married first Mary Ann Rogers, of Mayes county, a daughter of William Rogers, a Cherokee. She died in February, 1901, before taking allotment, leaving two children, Fanny and Annie. Annie, deceased, married R. A. Carrington, of Warrensburg, Missouri, and Fanny, is the widow of Dr. Adair. Mr. Gray married for his second wife Mrs. Susie (Choate) Taylor, a daughter of John B. Choate and widow of Robert S. Taylor, of Pennsylvania, who left her at his death with one child, Alma R. Taylor, who lives with Mr. and Mrs. Gray. Miss Taylor has been cashier of the Choteau



Trust and Banking Company since she graduated from college.

**DANIEL YOUNG.** Many of the thriving agriculturists of Oklahoma are of foreign birth and breeding, noteworthy among the number being Daniel Young, who is prosperously employed in tilling the soil on his well-kept farm in Rex, Muskogee county. He was born, June 14, 1844, in Bavaria, Germany, the birthplace likewise of his father Nicholas Young. Nicholas Young became a farmer in his native country, and in addition to tilling the soil dealt in grain to quite an extent. He is still living there as far as his son Daniel knows, although nothing has been heard from him for some time. He married a widow with children, and they reared a family of their own.

During the days of his boyhood and youth Daniel Young, under the compulsory law of the Fatherland, attended school eight years in Hamburg. At the age of sixteen years, in 1861, he bade farewell to his parents, and came to the United States, the land of great promise to this ambitious German youth. Joining the Union army a few months later, he served faithfully for three years, doing his duty in camp and on the field. At the battle of Gettysburg he was badly wounded, and is now drawing a pension from the government. Returning to Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, after receiving his honorable discharge, Mr. Young remained in that vicinity a short time, and then migrated to Springfield, Greene county, Missouri. Locating in Muskogee county, Oklahoma, in 1868, he followed his trade of a gunsmith at Fort Gibson for awhile, making some money at the work. In the meantime Mr. Young married, and in 1873 he bought the improvements on the land which he now owns and occupies, it having been his wife's allotment. Prosperity smiled on his undertakings, and he has now a fertile and finely-producing farm, which he is managing with satisfactory pecuniary results. Politically Mr. Young is identified with the Republicans.

Mr. Young married, at Fort Gibson, Oklahoma, in 1869, Louisa Clark, who was born, March 18 1848, in Maysville, Oklahoma a

daughter of H. and Mary Clark. Mrs. Young acquired her early education at the missionary school at Park Hill afterward continuing her studies at the Cherokee Seminary in Tahlequah. Mr. and Mrs. Young have lost two children, Will and Mary having passed away in childhood, and have seven living, namely: Tom, Kate, Sue, Lucy, Minnie, Daniel and Jesse.

**ANDREW J. HANEY.** An extensive and skillful agriculturist, Andrew J. Haney holds a position of note among the leading citizens of Texanna, where he is carrying on general farming and stock-raising on an extensive scale, making a specialty of breeding horses of a high grade. A son of B. L. Haney, he was born, in 1877, in Wright county, Missouri, and was there bred and educated. B. L. Haney was born in Missouri, where he began his active career as an agriculturist. He subsequently lived for about six years in Texas, from there coming to the Indian Territory, and in 1908 taking up his residence in Texanna, McIntosh county, where he is now living, retired, retired from active business. He married, in Camden county, Missouri, Mrs. Eliza (Shelton) Green, whose first husband died in early life, leaving her with one child, James Green, now living in Lamar, Oklahoma. Two children were born of their union, namely: Andrew J., the subject of this sketch; and his twin sister, Mollie. Mollie Haney married Charles Owen, who died in 1907, leaving her with six children.

Educated principally in the district schools of his native county, Andrew J. Haney spent six years in Texas with his parents, and subsequently came with the family to the Territory. In 1899 he located in Texanna, McIntosh county, which at that time had three stores, its present number, although they were owned and managed by different merchants. Most of the residents of McIntosh county were then pure-blooded whites, although there have since been quite a number of inter-marriages with the Indians. On coming to Texanna Mr. Haney leased a tract of land and began farming on a limited scale. He has gradually enlarged his operations, and is now known as one of the most



successful stock raisers in this part of the state. He makes a specialty of breeding driving horses, owning one of the most noted Cold Deck stallions to be found in this vicinity, having also some very fine thoroughbred mares of a high grade. He has won a wide reputation as a horse breeder and raiser, and has no trouble in getting the highest market price for the foals which he raises. His farm is large, one hundred and sixty acres of it being under a high state of cultivation, and bearing each season abundant crops of wheat, corn and hay, while he has three hundred and twenty acres of excellent hay and pasture land.

Mr. Haney married, June 8, 1900, Mrs. Roxie (Howell) Quinton, who is one-sixteenth Cherokee Indian. Her father, Isaac Howell, was born in Alabama, and moved from there with the Cherokee Indians to Arkansas, where he married Rebecca Woods, who journeyed from Alabama to Arkansas at the same time. Soon after their marriage they came to the Cherokee Nation, and here spent the remainder of their lives. During the Civil war Mr. Howell served for some time in the Confederate army. Mr. and Mrs. Howell reared five children, as follows: Mose, who died in McIntosh county; Mattie, wife of Jeff Whisenhunt, of Rogers county; Roxie, now Mrs. Haney; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of Robert Mitchell, of Rogers county; and Lee, of Texanna.

Mr. and Mrs. Haney have two children, Jay T. and Mattie F. By her marriage with Mr. Quinton Mrs. Haney had four children, namely: Ethel M., Isaac, Nancy E. and Etta. Mrs. Haney is a most estimable woman, and a consistent member of the Baptist church. Politically Mr. Haney is an earnest supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

CHARLES HARMAN, one of the old settlers and a farmer of Texanna, Oklahoma, was born near what was the Tahlequah District, near the town of Tahlequah. He is a son of James and Peggie (Wicked) Harman. Peggie Wicked was a daughter of Josiah Wicked, whose wife was a full-blood Cherokee. James Harman was a white man, and was reared in Tennessee; he came to the ter-

ritory before his marriage, and was a soldier stationed at Fort Gibson. He was married about 1842, and might be called one of the pioneer settlers. He engaged in farming and stock raising after his marriage, and was the pioneer millwright of the sections; he put up many of the first grist and other mills erected in an early day, and came to be one of the best known men in the Cherokee country. He lived near Tahlequah until the beginning of the war, and then moved his family to Red River, Texas, where he died in 1865, and his widow two years later. They reared to maturity a family as follows: Charles; Mary, deceased; Sallie, deceased, wife of Isaac Usery; Jessie, who resides near Childress Station, Texas; John, deceased; Bettie, wife of J. Frank Phillips; and Eliza, deceased. After the death of her husband Mrs. Harman started back with her family to the Cherokee Nation, but died in the Choctaw Nation. The burden of providing for the family then fell upon the son Charles, and he was able to provide for the family so well that his sisters never left the home he made until they married.

Charles Harman became a member of a company raised by Captain Blue Alberty, of Stand Watie's Regiment, and served six months, then joined the company of Captain Mose Fay, a Cherokee, with whom he served two years in the nation. At the expiration of this time he became a member of Captain Sam Gunter's Company, with General Stand Watie, with whom the rest of his service was spent. At the close of the war Mr. Harman began farming near Webbers Falls, Muskogee county, Oklahoma, and resided there until 1869, when he removed to Texanna, in which section he has since made his home. He came to the present place in 1894. He has under good cultivation some one hundred acres of fine land, and is also engaged extensively in raising horses and cattle. Politically he is one of the "Old Line" Democrats. He takes an active interest in public affairs, and is accorded the full confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He is well known in the community where he has a host of friends.

Mr. Harman has been twice married, first, in 1872, to Celia, daughter of John and Nan-

cy (Rodgers) McDaniel. Both the McDaniel and Rodgers families were of English and Cherokee descent, and the latter is one of the old families to be found around Fort Gibson, being mentioned at length in connection with the sketch of Otto Rodgers, of Fort Gibson, to be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. Harman and his wife had three children, namely: Nannie (deceased), wife of Zeno Johnson; Eliza, wife of Thomas Beck; and James. Mrs. Harman died in 1882, and in 1892 Mr. Harman married Ida, daughter of Spencer and Amanda (Bryant) Horner, of Missouri. Mr. Horner and his wife came to the territory in 1889 and settled in Stephens county, Oklahoma. They were parents of ten children who lived to maturity, namely: Ida; Louis; Range; Russell; Lela, wife of William Boydston; Minnie, wife of Rude Clark; Harrison; Anna, wife of Charles McKee; Bertie; and Amans. By his second marriage Mr. Harman had five children who are living, as follows: Maggie, Edward, Mandy, Annie and Nannie.

**JOHN G. HUKILL.** An active and faithful worker in the interests of the general public, John G. Hukill, of Afton, is widely and favorably known as sheriff of Ottawa county, of which he has been a resident for the past eighteen years. When he came to Afton in 1892 the place was then, as now, a thrifty town and a junction point on the Frisco railroad. Here he was until his appointment to his present office an interested, active and influential business man, ever alive to the needs of the hour. A son of Gilder S. Hukill, he was born, September 27, 1847, in Marshall county, Illinois. His paternal grandfather, Ebenezer Hukill, spent the greater part of his life in Virginia, dying in Essex county.

Born in August, 1826, in Washington, D. C., Gilder S. Hukill remained there until sixteen years old, when he migrated to Virginia. He afterwards lived a number of years in Indiana, going from there to Illinois when the country was new. Taking up land in Clark county, he redeemed a homestead from the raw prairie, and on the farm that he improved lived until his death in

1892. While on his way west he married in Maryland Arminta Pratt, the daughter of a citizen of Dover, Maryland, and she is still living on the old home farm. The children born into their home were as follows: John G., the subject of this sketch; Sophia, wife of Nelson Snediker; Mary, who married Joseph Pope, and died in Illinois; William, of Clark county, Illinois; Charles, of McDonald county, Missouri; Delia, wife of C. P. Clapp, of Clark county, Illinois; Iona, widow of Johnson Lovell, of Clark county, Illinois; and Carrie, wife of Louis Mapes, of Vigo county, Indiana.

Assuming the duties of a teacher at the age of eighteen years, John G. Hukill taught in the rural schools of Clark county, Illinois, for eleven terms, but the work proving unsatisfactory from a financial point of view he laid down the birch and took up the hammer, plane and saw. Becoming proficient at the carpenter's trade, he subsequently followed it in Pueblo and Denver, Colorado, where he remained eight years. Coming from the latter city to Oklahoma, Mr. Hukill established himself as a hay dealer at Afton, and in that line of industry became known throughout a wide territory, having dealings with the leading hay markets of the southwest. He has been successful in his undertakings, now owning substantial property interests in Afton and farm lands nearby.

Always an active and influential Republican, Mr. Hukill was nominated for the lower house of the legislature for the new state in 1907, but was defeated at the polls. The first sheriff of the county being subsequently removed from office, Mr. Hukill, December 16, 1908, was appointed his successor, being the choice of the County Board, which was composed of both Democrats and Republicans. At the time of his appointment he was filling the position of mayor of Afton, rendering good service to his fellow townsmen.

On June 14, 1898, in Afton, Mr. Hukill married Addie Lewis, who was born in the Cherokee nation in 1866. Her father, James Lewis, was brought into the Cherokee country by the Indians themselves as a millwright. He married, and their six children were all born in the Flint district. Mr. and Mrs. Hukill have one child, Rexley Hukill,

born July 24, 1900. Fraternally Mr. Hukill holds high rank in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of the Subordinate Lodge, the Encampment, the Canton and the Grand Lodge.

**JUDGE GEORGE W. CLARK.** Distinguished as one of the oldest native-born Cherokees, Judge George W. Clark, of Vinita, has performed an active and useful part in the official and business affairs of the Cherokee nation. His life spans a period of civil, military and commercial strife that can scarce be paralleled, and in it all he has met his full share of the responsibility, and has acquitted himself in a manner becoming a true citizen and an honorable man. His father, Joseph Clark, a white man, was the founder of the family in this locality.

Leaving his home in 1840, Joseph Clark settled in the Cherokee nation, about five miles west of Maysville, Arkansas, where he followed his trade of painter until his death during the Civil war. He married Mary Wood, a daughter of George and a Miss (Mayes) Wood, all of whom came to the Indian Territory from the old Cherokee nation in Georgia, Mr. Wood being a Cherokee by birth, while his wife was a white woman. She survived her husband but a short time. Five children were born to Joseph and Mary (Wood) Clark, namely: George W., the subject of this brief sketch; James, who was killed during the Civil war; Lucy A., wife of James Duncan, of Ottawa county, Oklahoma; Mrs. Elijah Young, of Fort Gibson, Oklahoma; and William, of Alluwe, Oklahoma.

Brought up in the Cherokee nation George W. Clark was just entering manhood when the tocsin of war resounded throughout the land, and in the following year of 1862 he enlisted for service in the Union army, joining a Cherokee company, and took an active part in the military proceedings west of the Mississippi river, remaining with his regiment until being mustered out in 1865.

Locating then near Tahlequah, Mr. Clark began the battle of life with as little property as ever an honest man confessed to, his young bride cheerfully sharing his privations and hardships. In 1868 he took up

his residence on Grand river, southwest of Vinita, where he had a right to all the land he could fence in and handle. Opening up a farm in the fertile bottoms of the stream, he started in the cattle business, at the very first of his operations in that industry, in 1865, owning five cows and six calves. Twenty years later, Judge Clark sold his large herd of nine thousand cattle for enough money to pay off all of his indebtedness, and resumed his operations which he conducted successfully another score of years, when he retired from active pursuits, having by his energy, enterprise and shrewd management accumulated considerable wealth.

In 1894 Judge Clark settled in Vinita, coming here in order that his children might have the benefit of its excellent educational advantages, and has since maintained his residence here, having a magnificent home where he is surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries of life. He is officially connected with the First National Bank of Vinita and of the First National Bank of Miami, and is a director of the First National Bank of Chelsea. In the matter of political activity and public service, Judge Clark has had a markedly successful career, for sixteen years having been a prominent figure in the Nationalist party of Cherokee. He was first appointed sheriff of Delaware district, after which he was a member of the Delaware District Council for two years. He subsequently served as senator from that district for a like period of time, after which he had the honor of being elected prosecuting attorney of his district. In that position he showed such ability that he was put forward for judge of the four districts, embracing Tahlequah, Delaware, Saline, Cooweeskoowe, was elected and served eight years. The Judge was subsequently defeated for second chief, but was later returned to the Council from the Cooweeskoowe district, and was speaker of that body. He was again candidate for the senate, but being defeated abandoned politics. When national politics was introduced into the Indian Territory Judge Clark became affiliated with the Republican party, and in 1908 cast his first presidential vote in favor of Taft.

On June 8, 1865, Judge Clark married



Lydia A. Scraper, who was born in Going Snake district, a daughter of George W. Scraper. She is a three-quarter Cherokee, while the Judge is one-fourth Cherokee. The Judge and Mrs. Clark are the parents of eight children, namely: Henry, of Vinita; James, who was graduated from the National Male Seminary, died unmarried at the age of twenty-four years; Lizzie, wife of Lee Barrett, of Vinita; Mrs. Dr. Frayser, of Vinita; Susan, wife of James Kell; George W., Jr., Ross; and Ava May.

**WILLIS L. CHASE**, a prominent representative of the legal profession in Adair county, has been a resident of Oklahoma since 1900, when he came into the Cherokee country and located at Claremore. He came from Fulton county, Arkansas, where he was born December 29, 1881, and where he was reared. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and attended the high school at Salem. His father, William Dean Chase, settled in northeastern Arkansas, in 1872, having moved there from Gordon county, Georgia, where he passed many years subsequent to the Civil war in the manufacture of cotton goods. His aptitude for that business resulted from the fact that his father was one of the pioneers in the business in the south, and the activity and progress of the Chase concern seems not to have been interfered with or interrupted until the closing years of the war. The founder of the business, Dean Chase, passed his life in Georgia, and is buried amid the scenes of his business achievements.

William Dean Chase was born in Georgia, and was liberally educated, receiving a business training which assured his success in life in a financial way. He responded to the call of the south for men at the beginning of the rebellion, and served in Longstreet's corps of Lee's army while the internecine struggle was transpiring. He was captured sometime previous to the important events at Appomattox, and was held a prisoner of war at Rock Island at the close of the struggle. Upon disposing of his business interests in the early seventies and coming out to the timber country of the Mississippi Valley, he became interested in the

lumber business and engaged in lumber manufacture. He established mills in Fulton county and other places, and became a well-known lumberman in that portion of the state. He dealt in yellow pine products, and followed this business closely until his death. He married Adaline H. Sprewell, a Georgia lady, who still resides in Fulton county, Arkansas. Their children were: Minerva, wife of Thomas Hammond, of Fulton county; Lewis A., of Calico Rock, Arkansas, successor of his father's milling business; Wilson A., a practicing attorney of Nowata, Oklahoma; Dr. James B., of Little River county, Arkansas; Robert H., a merchant of Seminole county, Oklahoma; Henry S., a farmer of Fulton county, Arkansas; Willis L., of this review; Leonard E., a druggist of Coffeyville, Kansas; Doxie, wife of John Stockard, of Fulton county, Arkansas; Fannie E., who married Milton H. Davis, a merchant of Henderson, Arkansas. All the children reached their majority before the demise of their father, and all were reared in a manner to fit them for responsibility and success in life.

Willis L. Chase inherited a taste for mechanics, and while attending school, when he was approaching manhood, he showed a natural aptitude for handling and operating machinery; about this time he managed to secure a pile driver used in the construction of the White River Division of the Missouri Pacific, and this he operated during the last of his stay in the state. However, he was dissuaded from the career of his choice and persuaded to take up the study of law, which he began on locating in Claremore. He read the text books necessary for the education of an embryonic lawyer in the office of his brother, W. A., in the lively frontier town of Claremore, and was admitted to the bar there November 1, 1904. He became a member of the legal firm of Chase & Chase, in which partnership he remained three years. In March, 1907, he came to Westville and formed a partnership with R. H. Couch, and the new firm constituted one of the leading firms of Adair county. Subsequently Mr. Couch removed to Tahlequah and Mr. Chase has since then been in practice alone.

The Chase family were Democratic in



political principles, and Mr. Chase has served in the capacity of delegate in the state convention of the party. He is local attorney for the Kansas City Southern Railroad and legal adviser of the city of Westville, as well as deputy county attorney of Adair county. He is a member of the Blue Lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Chase is a well educated, cultured man, and a valuable addition to the social and business life of the community.

On May 20, 1909, Mr. Chase married, at Rogers, Arkansas, Lula L. Phillips; she was born there October 6, 1883, and reared in her native place. She has been in business in Westville for several years, and is now assistant cashier of the Peoples Bank of Westville.

LOUIS A. WISMAYER, the head of the Wismeyer Mercantile Company of Fairfax, president of the First National Bank of the city, and prominently associated with many other important interests in the Osage country, came into the country in 1878 as a young man and accepted the position of chief clerk to the Indian agent by appointment of the commissioner of Indian affairs. He continued in this office until December of 1884, when he resigned and taking out a license as an Indian trader established a store in Pawhuska, but subsequently moved his business to Gray Horse and in 1903 to Fairfax. When it became evident to him that Gray Horse could not get the proposed line of the Santa Fe into the Osage country he arranged with old Yellow Horse on Salt creek to use forty acres of the latter's land as a site for a new town, and this deal was subsequently ratified by the Indian department and finally closed by a bill through Congress legalizing the action by establishing townsites at Pawhuska, Hominy, Foraker, Bigheart and Fairfax, and Mr. Wismeyer was among the commissioners from the nation to prevail upon Congress to make this litigation.

His mercantile interests in both Gray Horse and Fairfax have been the most extensive of the places, and at the same time his connection with the business interests of the communities have been important. Of the quarter section of land platted by the

government for a townsite at Fairfax he acquired a valuable interest and early erected the large permanent business house in which his commercial affairs are carried on. In 1905 he took an interest in the establishing of a bank for the town, and became president of the First National Bank here. He has ever declined proffers or suggestions of the use of his name for public service.

Mr. Wismeyer came to Oklahoma from Council Grove, Kansas, where he had gone in 1873 and where he had obtained his first mercantile experience in the drug store of his uncle, Harry L. Richter, his mother's brother. He was born in Hamilton, Ohio, October 20, 1852, a son of Henry and Mary (Richter) Wismeyer, both German people. The father was born in Hamilton, Ohio, and died there in the early years of his life. Harry L. Richter early in life moved to Kansas and engaged in the drug business at Council Grove, while later he entered state politics and was subsequently three times elected lieutenant governor. Louis A. Wismeyer was one of four children of his parents and was educated in the Hamilton public schools, but left that state for the west just before attaining his majority and has spent more than a third of a century on the frontier. He married in Council Grove, Kansas, January 2, 1884, Miss Aggie Huffaker, a daughter of the well known pioneer Kansan, Judge Huffaker, one of the first settlers of old Shawnee Mission, one of the Santa Fe traders at Council Grove and Indian agent of the Kaws. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wismeyer, Miss Francis, who was educated in the Monticello (Illinois) Seminary. Both the members of the Wismeyer and Richter families are well known for their activity in Republican politics and for their business ability, being men of achievement, of personal magnetism and of sterling integrity.

JOHN E. JOHNSTON, sheriff of Sequoyah county, is of Cherokee and Scotch blood and seems to have inherited a tendency toward the office which he so well fills, as his ancestors on both sides of the family for two generations have been peace officers of his nation. George Johnston, grandfather of the

sheriff, was born in Arkansas, and was one of the first white men to locate in the Cherokee nation. He settled in the vicinity of Fort Smith as a thrifty trader, married Susan Gunter, a Cherokee woman, and became the father of Albert; a daughter who married Isaac Ragsdale; and Harry, of Sellisaw. The first named, who was the father of John E., was a farmer and a stock man; entered Cherokee politics in early life, and had commenced his second term as sheriff when, at the age of thirty, he was shot from ambush at the Fort Smith river landing. He had married Delilah Baldridge, daughter of Blue Baldridge, once sheriff of the Sequoyah district and whose son also held the office. The Baldridges were Cherokees, and sometime after her husband's death Mrs. Johnston married Calvin Fargo, and is again a widow, living at Muldrow. The Johnston children were John E., of this sketch, and Sallie, and the Fargo offspring is as follows: Myrtle, Mrs. George Watts; and Walter and David.

John E. Johnston was born near Muldrow, Oklahoma, on the 21st of March, 1881, and passed his boyhood and youth on the paternal farm and in the acquirement of an education at the Cherokee Male Seminary, Tahlequah. When he assumed the duties of citizenship he became a farmer himself, cultivating his land and raising stock until he assumed the shrievalty in 1907, the first to hold that office under the state government. In the contest for the Democratic nomination there were six candidates, among whom were Mr. Johnston and his uncle by the same name. The former won by a fair margin and was elected over his Republican opponent by fifty-one votes, leading the entire county ticket. Sheriff Johnston is one of the youngest county officers in the state and probably is the youngest holding his office; his good record is therefore to be especially commended. On December 25, 1906, Mr. Johnston married Miss Ida McKinney, daughter of Alexander McKinney, a Cherokee, and the issue of this union is Albert Sidney. The father took his family allotments near Gano, in which locality are his comfortable homestead and his farming interests.

JEFFERSON DAVIS COX, one of the leading attorneys of Tahlequah, first became a citizen of Oklahoma in 1893, when he became the pioneer lawyer of Chelsea. He was born in Walhalla, South Carolina, October 1, 1861, and is a son of Harmon Cox, born in Pickens District, South Carolina, in 1808. Harmon Cox was a son of William Cox, a rich planter, slave owner and man of influence in that district before the war. William Cox was a soldier in the war of 1812, also in the Mexican war, where he was a companion of Jefferson Davis in the Buena Vista fight. The Cox family are of English origin, and their progenitors are four brothers, two of whom settled in New England, one in South Carolina and one in Georgia.

Harmon Cox married Adeline Landreth, daughter of Presley Landreth, who died when she was a child. Mr. Cox died in Baxter county, Arkansas, in 1873, and his widow resides in Mountain Home, same state. The issue of this union was: Frank F., of Mountain Home; Matilda, married William Pitt, of Blackcreek, Arkansas; James H., who died in Nowata, Oklahoma, in 1908; Jefferson D.; Lou, wife of John F. Williams, of Cumi, Arkansas; and E. H., of Claremore, Oklahoma. Harmon had previously had a number of children by his first marriage with a Miss Holcomb, and they were: General William Cox, a wealthy business man of Greenville, South Carolina, and a prominent ex-Confederate soldier; Allen, who was killed in battle as a Confederate soldier; Elizabeth, widow of John Stubblefield, a resident of North Carolina; Mary A., who married John Duke, and moved to Texas, and from them no word has been received for many years; and Malinda, who became the wife of Sam P. Briggs, of Kingston, East Tennessee.

Jefferson D. Cox completed his education in Gaskell's Business College at Jersey City, New Jersey, from which he graduated in 1883; he had come east from Arkansas, whither his parents removed in 1869. Upon leaving school Mr. Cox was appointed chief office deputy in the sheriff's office in Baxter county, Arkansas, and for some time after his retirement from office carried on farming, at the same time reading law. He sub-

sequently removed to Green county, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar at Springfield before Judge Neville, to practice in the lower courts, and before Judge Phillips to practice in the United States courts. He returned to South Carolina and tried his first suit before a justice of the peace there; the case related to the attempt of a merchant to collect an account by attaching a fanner's cotton. He represented the defense, and won his case. He opened his first regular office in Springfield, Missouri, where he remained until his removal to Oklahoma and location at Chelsea.

At the time of Mr. Cox's location in the Cherokee country the practice of his profession was rather an experiment in the small towns, and lawyers frequently found themselves changing the field of their labors, in search of more promising conditions, where they might more frequently receive the reward of their work. During the first eleven years in Oklahoma he changed his residence from Chelsea to Nowata, from there to Claremore, thence to Wagoner and thence to Tahlequah in 1905. At each of these places he became a member of a law firm; while in Wagoner he became one of the firm of Cox & Coursey, and the same relations were resumed when both came to Tahlequah, being dissolved only when Mr. Coursey became county attorney of Cherokee county. In his practice of recent years Mr. Cox has made a specialty of criminal cases and practice in the United States departments, both in the territory and in Washington, where he has made a reputation as a strong limb of the law.

In the matter of business ventures Mr. Cox has sought opportunities for investment in land deals and in the promotion of enterprises for the prospecting of oil fields around Claremore. He has become the owner of considerable land in different parts of the state, consisting of one thousand acres in Cherokee county, also land in Rogers, Washington, Nowata, Mayes and Sequoyah counties. Large areas of this land have been brought into cultivation, and many acres of it were planted to corn in 1909.

In politics Mr. Cox has identified himself with the interests of the Democratic party,

and in 1907 was a strong candidate for the nomination for senator; in the convention two hundred and seventy-two ballots were cast without a nomination, and Mr. Cox then withdrew, the nominee being Mr. Landrum, who was subsequently elected. He is an enterprising and business-like man, of pleasant, dignified manner, and in his ideas of subjects in general is up-to-date and progressive, and keeps himself well informed on current events and topics.

Mr. Cox married, October 2, 1884, at Mountain Home, Arkansas, Lizzie, daughter of Jeff Hawkins, a farmer and an emigrant from Tennessee. She was born in Ozark county, Arkansas, in 1868, and died in Tahlequah, May 22, 1907. Their children are: Maud M., wife of J. I. Coursey, county attorney and abstractor of Tahlequah; Mary A. and William G.

SLAYTON A. FARGO, one of the leading farmers of Muldrow and a worthy representative of one of the old Cherokee families of Sequoyah county, was born near Paw Paw, Arkansas, March 13, 1873, but his parents soon afterward returned to the Cherokee Nation and he grew up in the vicinity of the little town where he now makes his home. His father, Calvin Fargo, was born in Georgia during the forties and emigrated to the Cherokee Nation before the Civil war. He was one-sixteenth-blood Cherokee, and was once a member of the national council, having been elected as a Downing man. He was a prosperous farmer, and died in 1899. He married, first, Susan, a daughter of Thompson McKinney, a Choctaw, who was a man of prominence in the affairs of that Indian nation. The first wife died in 1884, being the mother of: William Lafayette, a stockman of Muldrow; Slayton A. and Cora. Delilah Johnson became the second wife of Calvin Fargo, and their children were: Myrtle, who married George Watts, of Muldrow; Joe L., Walter and David.

Slayton A. Fargo received his education in the Tahlequah Male Seminary. His native industry and the training which he received on the farm while growing up assured his success in his subsequent career as farmer and stockman. He began on his own



account when about twenty years old, and has been engaged in the kindred industries of farming and stock-raising ever since. When he made a home for himself it was in a box house with no luxuries, and his later prosperity is evidenced in his present home, which is one of the best farm cottages in the county. His farm comprises one hundred and seventy-five acres, having taken as his allotment the same land which he has always tilled.

Mr. Fargo is a Democrat, and he and family belong to the Methodist church. He married, April 3, 1907, Miss Nellie Treat. She was born in July, 1886, being a daughter of Frank Treat, of Johnson county, Arkansas. They have one child, Fay Fargo.

WALTER J. PACK has for the past dozen years been identified with education as a practical force, and his work in Oklahoma has stamped itself indelibly upon the lives of those within his charge. He represents a family whose members have many of them consecrated their lives to the spread of the gospel, and who are able workers in this field of usefulness. It was in the dual capacity of preacher and teacher that Walter J. Pack first located in Tahlequah, as the head of the Baptist Mission Academy and as pastor of the Baptist church.

The Pack family was founded in Virginia by their English progenitor previous to the Revolution. The great-grandfather of Walter J., Samuel Packe, was a planter and slave owner in Virginia, where he died. He seems to have been an Indian fighter in defense of the locality, and beyond these facts little has been obtained regarding his career. Besides his son Loami he had one other child. Loami held to the vocation of his father, and he served with the United States troops in the Mexican war. He married Polly Lively, and they became parents of ten children, of whom the youngest, John L., was the father of Walter J.

John L. Pack was born in Virginia in 1832, was liberally educated, became a very successful farmer, and reared his family to industry and correct principles of morality. Being of the wealthy and slave-holding class in the days before the

war he was bound by ties of sympathy and interest to the southern cause, and in 1861 entered his services in the Confederate army as a member of Lowery's Battery in Lee's Army, where he served four years. When peace again reigned Mr. Pack resumed his home on the farm and remained a successful stock farmer until the time of his death. He possessed rare social gifts, was a man of deep convictions and strict adherence to his principles, and numbered his friends throughout the whole of Monroe county, West Virginia. He was a Democrat of the strongest type, a deacon in the Baptist church and a worker and chief officer in the Sabbath school. He married Jane Ellison. He died in 1895, and his widow lives in the homes of her three worthy and honored sons. Walter J. is the oldest, and the others are: Charles Henry, pastor of the Baptist church in Parsons, West Virginia, and Luther, pastor of the Baptist church in Hambleton, West Virginia. Rev. Henry Pack is a graduate of the West Virginia State Normal at Concord, of the Theological Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky, and attended Richmond College at Richmond, Virginia. Luther Pack finished a special course at the Richmond College and graduated from Crozer Seminary at Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1908.

Walter J. Pack was born in Monroe county, West Virginia, October 23, 1868, and after attending the public school attended summer courses at normal schools and at private schools, graduated from the state normal at Concord, attended Richmond College, and spent one year in Lebanon University. He finished the course in the Louisville Theological Seminary in 1901. While completing his education he helped out his financial resources by teaching in graded schools, and also for a time conducted a private normal at Lindside, West Virginia. He also taught some in the English department in the Concord State Normal his senior year, and in every position he filled demonstrated his ability as a teacher. After completing his theological work at Louisville Mr. Pack came to the Cherokee country to assume the post of president of the Cherokee Academy at Tah-

lequah and to become pastor of the Baptist church. The work at both school and church became so arduous in the two years he remained in charge of both and his bodily vigor was so heavily taxed that a proper regard for his health necessitated his resigning from the pastorate. During his work in the church he had doubled the membership, multiplied the contributions by four, and left a congregation united in brotherly feeling and sympathy, thus furnishing an unusually good foundation on which his successor might build.

Upon assuming charge of the academy Rev. Pack found the building a small frame affair, with three teachers doing ungraded work and a Presbyterian school as competitor. He first made the acquaintance of the supporters of the school and then made his ideas and needs known. His needs were chiefly financial, but his cause so commended itself that responses to his call for aid grew in liberality until a new brick building was erected and paid for, new equipment took the place of the old, and new departments were added to give the pupils full academic work. The enrollment increased to two hundred and thirty-five, and students came in from all over this hill country, and all the highways and byways received credit for contributing toward the support in students of the school at Tahlequah. The additions to the curriculum included music, art and commercial courses. More ground was added to the campus, which was cleaned up and fenced in, and made an ideal spot for the location of an institution of learning such as occupied it. While Rev. Pack was carrying on his work as the head of this institution and doing his part as a citizen of the town he was also doing effective work as a lecturer before student and educational bodies, addressing gatherings interested in church, educational or social problems, and in other lines showing the purpose of his life and its accomplishment.

As the Baptists had two institutions near together, one at Bacone and one at Tahlequah, they decided to combine the two schools and consolidate the interests at Bacone, as there were excellent reasons why

the school at that point could not be transferred to Tahlequah. As the people of Tahlequah had helped to such an extent in the progress of their academy it was decided to sell the academy building to the city at a reduced price; it left a record in the educational world and among the Cherokees of nothing but high standards and good deeds. When the academy closed its doors its former president became principal of the high school at Tahlequah, and continued his work in the same building. He began with the fall term in 1908, and in the month of May, 1909, six students graduated, the first class under statehood from the city schools. When the Northeastern State Normal School was located at Tahlequah the state having purchased the building and grounds of the National Cherokee Female Seminary for normal purposes, Professor Pack was elected by the Board of Regents to the chair of History and Civics.

In the campaign for temperance in Oklahoma as the two territories were preparing to combine, Professor Pack urged the importance and expediency of bringing about prohibition by constitutional enactment, and was a member of several committees appointed for the purpose of promoting the action. He made many speeches in this cause, and it is the result of influence of godly men like himself throughout the state that the measure of prohibition won the day all over the commonwealth. He is president of the Law and Order League of Tahlequah, and a councilman for Tahlequah for the Fourth ward. In company with Professor Redd, Professor Pack purchased a portion of the old academy campus and platted it as the "Academy Addition" to Tahlequah. The property is the choice residence site of the city, and is being rapidly built up. He owns business houses on Main street, erected by himself, the material being the modern one, concrete; these property interests prove him to be one of the permanent and substantial citizens of Tahlequah, and one believing in the old capital's future. In Masonry he has attained the Scottish Rite degree and is chaplain of Tahlequah Blue Lodge; he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, be-

longs to the Eastern Star, and is a Woodman of the World.

Professor Pack married, at Willow Bend, West Virginia, Lida, daughter of Frank Ralston, an extensive farmer and stock raiser; she was educated in the Woman's College at Richmond, and was herself a teacher. Their children are: Marian, Elizabeth and Frances.

**GEORGE KAPP.** Prominent among the leading promoters of Vinita's prosperity is George Kapp, secretary and business manager of the Union Grain Company, a corporation doing business at different stations in Oklahoma, and incorporated under the laws of this state. W. J. Strange is president, and E. L. Orr vice-president of the company. This company was chartered in July, 1907, and has elevators in various places, including Miami, Chelsea, White Oak, Catale, Foyil, Verdigris and Vinita, at each point being an important factor in the grain business.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Kapp was born, June 20, 1871, in Cleveland, a son of Charles Kapp, and he is of German-French ancestry. A native of Germany, Charles Kapp was born in Maelhausen, in 1839, and was there bred and educated, attending universities of both medicine and literature. As a young man he served the required time in the German army, and was afterwards employed for awhile as a teacher in Germany. Being well equipped for a professional career, he emigrated in early manhood to America, locating in Cleveland, Ohio, and for twenty-eight years after coming to this country was engaged in teaching, being employed in the schools of Ohio, Michigan, Missouri and Oklahoma. He is now living retired from active pursuits in Memphis, Tennessee. Professor Kapp married, in Cleveland, Ohio, Lucy Schurer, a native of France, and of their union five children have been born, namely: George, the special subject of this brief sketch; Mrs. Minnie Lowers, of Joplin, Missouri; a daughter residing in Dewey, Oklahoma; Mrs. Celia McKinsey, of Bartelsville, Oklahoma; and Mrs. Dora Pinkerton, of Springfield, Missouri.

Educated largely under the direction of

his father, George Kapp passed his school days in Saint Clair, Michigan, in Aurora, Missouri, and in Vinita, where he attended the old college. At the age of seventeen, after a brief experience on a farm, where he became somewhat familiar with the productions of the soil, he began life in earnest as a grain buyer in Vinita, being employed by the Brinson-Judd Company. His adaptability for the work early made itself manifest, his success readily carving out the way for his present calling in life. In 1907 the opportunity arrived to form a company to operate a system of stations in Oklahoma, and Mr. Kapp, with Messrs. Strange and Orr, joined in the enterprise, and the Union Grain Company came into existence, with headquarters in Vinita. Mr. Kapp is a man of undoubted ability, and is a director of the Vinita Building and Loan Association, through which he has erected a modest home among beautiful surroundings on West Canadian avenue.

While a boy in Michigan, Mr. Kapp became much interested in bee culture while assisting a German expert in the work, and subsequently engaged in the industry himself, first in Missouri and afterwards in Oklahoma. After coming to Vinita Mr. Kapp introduced the Italian queen into a few stands that he secured in the near-by woods, and the one hundred stands that he now has in his apiary show interesting returns each season. He is naturally a bee man, the bees instinctively knowing him, and he handles them and works among them with neither mask nor glove.

On February 7, 1902, in Springfield, Missouri, Mr. Kapp married Mrs. Birdie (Springer) Harris, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, whose father, for many years, was a resident of Council Grove, Kansas. Mrs. Kapp is a woman of talent and culture, and has taken an active part in the work of the Women's Civic League, an organization which has done much towards the beautifying of Vinita.

**LUTHER W. TROUTT, M. D.** Numbers of the residents of Oklahoma are of southern birth, and to Tennessee is this state indebted for many of its progressive citizens. Among



the medical fraternity is Dr. Luther W. Troutt, who was born in Hilham, Tennessee, February 24, 1859. His parents were W. F. M. and A. C. (Clapp) Troutt, also natives of Tennessee. The father was born October 24, 1833, in Knox county, and the mother in the same county in 1836. They are now living in Granger county, where Mr. Troutt is a farmer and a stockman. Besides the Doctor there are three others of the family living, namely: Frank W., of Ft. Worth, Texas; John B., residing at Lees Springs, Tennessee; and Florence E., who is at home with her parents in Lees Springs.

Dr. Troutt was educated in the high school of Granger county, Tennessee, in the Grant Literary College at Athens, and in the Tennessee Medical College at Knoxville. In 1900 he also took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic. Dr. Troutt came to Cleora from Knoxville, where he practiced over five years. Returning to Knoxville, he remained six months, being attached to the hospital there. July 1, 1907, he came to Afton, Ottawa county, with his family, and has here resided since.

On April 10, 1889, Dr. Troutt married in Powder Springs, Tennessee, Leona Mullins, and of their union one child is living: Luther Park, born November 21, 1895. Their daughter, Willie Ray, died in 1899, aged seven years, five months and thirteen days. Mrs. Troutt died February 21, 1909, after a happy married life of twenty years. Her father, John Mullins, who was born in 1843, is still living, being a farmer and stockman of Powder Springs. The mother, Martha Mullins, died July 10, 1897, in Tennessee. There were nine children in their family, six daughters and three sons, as follows: Emma, Leona (Mrs. Troutt), Maude V., Lillie M., Nolie, Dora, W. Loran, Spurgeon and Don.

Besides his professional work, Dr. Troutt is also interested in the Cherokee National Bank of Vinita, Oklahoma, of which he is vice-president and a director. He is a member of the Baptist faith and an enthusiastic worker in both church and Sunday-school. In political belief he adheres to the principles of the Republican party.

WILLIAM H. DOHERTY is the president of the Citizens Bank of Grove and the owner of over one thousand acres of valuable and well improved land in the vicinity of that city. His parents, John and Caroline (Love) Doherty, were natives of Georgia and came to Oklahoma when children, both dying in the Cherokee Nation. They were married about the year of 1861, and their two children were William H. and Walter L., the latter engaged in a real estate business in Muskogee.

William H. Doherty was born in the Indian Territory, near the town of Westville, Oklahoma, in 1863, and he was educated in the Cherokee schools. He was left an orphan when very young, and had his own way to make in a new country. Coming to Grove in 1879, when it contained but few houses, he engaged in farming and stock raising, and continued in that occupation until in 1893 he embarked in mercantile pursuits, and in 1906 he engaged in banking. He spent two years, those of 1895-6, as a member of the National Council, and is one of the leaders among his people in church building and church work, being also a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. He is prominent as a business man, has been successful in all his undertakings, and he is the owner of a large portion of the land in the business part of the town.

In the year of 1884 Mr. Doherty wedded Mollie Hampton, who came here with her parents from North Carolina in 1875, when ten years of age. Her mother died in about 1889, and her father, Harvey Hampton, is now a member of her household. Mr. and Mrs. Doherty have five children, all of whom were educated in Missouri and Oklahoma colleges. They are Claude, William H., John H., Percy C. and Josie. Claude Doherty married Mertie Wood in 1907, and in 1904 Josie wedded George Tate.

JAMES MADISON BELL has spent the most of his life in Oklahoma, having come to Flint District, three miles east of Stilwell, with his father when a small boy. He was born in Georgia in 1830. He has four brothers, namely: John A. Bell, one of the

signers of the treaty of 1835, and who died fifty years ago; David, who was killed during the trouble of 1848; Samuel W., who died in 1849, on his way to California; and D. J., a soldier of the Civil war who died from the effects of prison life. There were also six daughters in the family, as follows: Elizabeth, who died about 1850; Nancy, who died in 1866; Sarah C., the wife of General Watie, died in 1883; Charlotte married Dr. Dupre and lives in Vinita; Martha J. died in 1858; and one died in infancy.

Mr. Bell attended the public schools, and spent four years at a seminary in Huron county, Ohio, going there with Dr. Palmer, a missionary. He returned to the territory and in 1847 went to Texas with his family, remaining five years, and then came back to Oklahoma, where he has since resided. He has been successfully engaged in farming for many years, and is an example to his people of industry and thrift. He has a good influence in the community, and is universally respected and esteemed, trying to induce his associates to adopt modern methods of carrying on their business.

Mr. Bell served four years in the Confederate army, starting out as captain in the First Cherokee Regiment. When Joseph Butler reorganized this company he became a private, and when a second regiment was formed he was recommended and appointed to the position of major in that regiment, afterward being promoted to lieutenant-colonel. At the third reorganization he was invited back into the First, and elected colonel there. He was elected senator from the Canadian District, and served a term of two years, in 1869-70. He and E. C. Bondinot were the first advocates of allotment in the Cherokee Nation, and Mr. Bell was one of the strongest opponents of the adoption of other tribes and remnants of tribes which stand cost him his position in the council.

Mr. Bell married, in 1852, Carolina Lynch, a Cherokee lady whose parents came to Indian Territory under the treaty of 1835; she was born about 1832 and died in 1866. Of their six children all died except Delia, who was born in 1856 and married T. J. Jordan, who came from Iowa in 1873. He was born in 1847 in Missouri and his

mother came to Oklahoma in 1885 and died in 1896. Mr. Jordan is a farmer and has large holdings of land. Four children were born to them as follows: Carrie, born in January, 1879; Madison, in September, 1885; John, in January, 1887; and Watie, in April, 1889. Mr. Jordan's father died in 1849, in Davis county, Iowa. His brother, Peter, is a large land holder and stock raiser in Alfalfa county, Oklahoma.

D. A. WILSON, a prominent and prosperous citizen of Blue Jacket, is one of the leading merchants of his community, and ranks high among the able and successful business men of Craig county. A native of Missouri, he was born, July 27, 1849, in Clinton county, a son of Josiah Wilson. Born and bred in Ohio, Josiah Wilson subsequently lived a few years in Missouri. During the great excitement caused by the discovery of gold in California, he became enthused with the spirit everywhere prevailing, and in the spring of 1850 started for the gold fields. His labors were not always remunerative, and the climate proved uncongenial. His health failed, and three years after his arrival on the gold fields he died, his death occurring in 1853. He married Susanna Sturgis, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Samuel Sturgis, who moved with his family to Wells county, Missouri, in 1853, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits the remaining years of his life.

Left fatherless when but four years of age, D. A. Wilson was brought up and educated in his native state, and subsequently worked as a farm hand until after the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Union Army, and served for two years as a brave and gallant soldier lad. Returning home after being honorably discharged, he remained in Missouri until 1883, when he resolved to begin life for himself in a new country. Locating in the Cherokee nation, near Grove, he carried on general farming with excellent results for nine years. Moving to Blue Jacket in 1892, Mr. Wilson has since been active in the establishment of beneficial enterprises, and to his keen foresight and energy is due much of the community's industrial and commercial stand-

ing. He is one of the foremost merchants of the place, having a large and well-stocked store, and is now president of the Blue Jacket State Bank, of which he was one of the founders and the first vice-president. In his political affiliations he is a straightforward Republican, and is now filling the office of police judge.

Mr. Wilson has been twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth A. Winscott, was a daughter of Jesse Winscott, of Fulton, Calaway county, Missouri. At her death she left eight children, namely: Laura, wife of H. Sapington, of Checotah, Oklahoma; William J., who married Lizzie Davis; Susan, wife of L. K. Haggard; C. T., who married Grace Howell; James W., who married Ora Evans; John E., who married Fay Adamson; Jessie, who married R. C. Jenkins; and Lizzie, who is the wife of G. G. Halkumb. Mr. Wilson married for his second wife Martha E. Countryman who was born in 1837, near Maysville, Arkansas, a daughter of John M. Countryman, a Cherokee, who has spent the greater part of his life in Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have five children, namely: Elgin D., Martha E., Harry E., D. A., Jr., and Wade C. All of these children have taken their allotments near Blue Jacket.

EDWIN F. KORN. A wide-awake man, full of vim and push, Edwin F. Korn, of Newkirk, has filled various public offices of trust and responsibility with characteristic ability, and is now serving most acceptably as postmaster of this city. He is likewise proprietor of the *Republican-News-Journal*, the Republican organ of the city and a weekly publication widely known throughout northern Oklahoma. He is a product of Ohio, his birth having occurred, June 10, 1854, at New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, which was the birthplace likewise of his father, Henry Korn. His paternal grandfather, Charles Korn, was an early settler of that part of Ohio, migrating there from Pennsylvania, where he and two of his brothers lived for several years. The grandfather raised a large family of children, in which there were seven sons, namely: Dan, Robert, Frank, James, William, Henry and

John. Henry Korn grew to man's estate in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and died in manhood's prime, in 1861, in Indiana, soon after enlisting in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops during the Civil war. He married Harriet Watkins, who was of English descent, a daughter of Henry Watkins, and they had one child, Edwin F., of this sketch. She survived him, marrying for her second husband Henry Binkley, and of that union two children were born, namely: Mrs. William Doyle, of Houston, Texas; and Charles Binkley, of Hastings, Iowa.

After the death of his father Edwin F. Korn lived with his paternal grandmother and his uncles at New Philadelphia, Ohio, where he gleaned his first knowledge of books, attending the city schools. While a mere lad, before entering his "teens," he began to know what it really meant to support one's self, finding work in a print shop in that river town. This labor added much of value to his book learnings, and from year to year he felt its practical advantage. He subsequently worked for awhile on the *Tuscarawas Advocate*, in that place, and then secured a position in a book and job office in Indianapolis, Indiana. Leaving there Mr. Korn next went to Champaign, Illinois, where for two years he was connected with the *Champaign Union*. Migrating from there to Glenwood, Iowa, he was employed for two years on the *Glenwood Opinion*, after which he purchased the *Malvern Leader*, which he published two years, when he sold out and moved to Kansas.

Locating in Phillipsburg, Kansas, he bought the *Phillipsburg Herald*, and was its owner and moving spirit for fourteen years. During that period the appointment of newspaper men to postmasterships became somewhat general, and President Harrison made Mr. Korn postmaster at Phillipsburg, a position which he resigned on coming to Oklahoma. During his connection with the *Herald* Mr. Korn had become acquainted with the handling of the United States mail by his appointment to the railway mail service, his appointment having been secured by Senator Ingalls during President Arthur's administration. When President Cleveland



succeeded President Arthur Mr. Korn's concluded that Republicans would not prove popular with the new administration and gracefully resigned.

In November, 1893, a few months after the opening of the Cherokee strip, Mr. Korn's located in Kay county, and for a year lived a rural life, being engaged in the, to him, novel occupation of farming. Having been so long schooled and steeped in journalistic work, the farm seemed too prosy a proposition, and, in 1894, he founded the *Kay County News*, with Jeremiah Johnson and Lincoln McKinlay. He consolidated the *Kildare Journal* and the *Republican* with the *Newkirk News*, and the consolidated three came out as the *Republican-New-Journal*, it being a chartered company, with Mr. Korn's as the principal stockholder. He was actively associated with its editorial department until his appointment, in 1904, as postmaster at Newkirk, succeeding Marshall Lambert, and still guides the policy of this paper. Mr. Korn's has been active in municipal affairs, having been a member of both the city council and the local school board, and the mayor of the city. He was appointed oil inspector under Governor Jenkins, and served in that capacity two years under Governor Ferguson.

On October 19, 1882, in Osceola, Iowa, Mr. Korn's married Ida M. Millard, who was born in that city May 3, 1860, a daughter of Rev. Alva H. and Achsa (Barstow) Millard, formerly residents of Ohio. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Korn's, namely: Harry M. and Nellie M.

Harry M. Korn's, a newspaper man, who has grown up in the *Republican-New-Journal* office, was educated in the Newkirk High School, the old Presbyterian Academy, Lincoln College and at Park College in Parkville, Missouri. He has shown wonderful aptness for verse since an early age, and has written and published in Oklahoma papers many effusions that have attracted notice far beyond the confines of his state. One of the first to win recognition was written at the age of nineteen years, and an inquiry was received from the *New York Evening Times* regarding the Newkirk author. It was en-

titled "Those First Red Top Boots," and reads as follows:

Oft visions come of bygone days,  
And childhood's pleasures come once more,  
I see a Christmas tree, and then,  
The home folk gathered as of yore,  
And Lo the candle lights expose  
Small red top boots with copper toes.

Since, down the rugged path of life,  
Far better gifts my soul have thrilled,  
Far better boots along the way  
My wandering feet have oft times filled,  
But none have gladdened me as those  
Old red top boots with copper toes.

Recent political incidents fresh in the mind of the reading public called forth the following lines from his facile pen:

#### "BECAUSE."

Because Ben Tillman couldn't see  
What harm, if any, there could be  
Should he his bank account inflate,  
By dealing in some real estate;  
And sought to satisfy the whim—  
Because of this, they're after him.

Because Foraker didn't know  
That things have changed since years ago,  
That he who worketh with the trust  
Is looked upon with sheer disgust,  
And sort of got out on a limb—  
Because of this, they're after him.

Because Boss Haskell's path in life  
Has ever been bestrewn with strife,  
Because of judgments that arose  
To ever trouble his repose;  
Of actions sly and records dim—  
Because of this, Hearst's after him.

Other selections have shown good effort on the part of this young verse maker, and mark him as a youth of brilliant promise in literary fields. His "Battin Bill," his "Last Chance" and other products of his pen, widely varying in sentiment, indicate the universe as his field.

The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Korn's, Nellie M. Korn's, is the wife of Rev. Ray P. Montgomery, of Walters, Oklahoma, an Ad-

vent minister. Mr. Edwin F. Korn's having taken his wife from a minister of the same religious faith has given his own daughter to the same creed.

**JOSHUA L. ROBBERSON.** One of the "home runners" of Oklahoma, and a pioneer lawyer of Kay county, Joshua L. Roberson has established a fine legal business at Newkirk, and as an active participator in civic and political affairs has become one of the material builders of the county seat. A son of Alexander Roberson, he was born, July 3, 1855, in Jefferson county, Illinois, where he acquired his youthful education. His paternal grandfather Joshua Roberson, moved from Georgia, his native state, to Illinois in 1819, while it was yet under territorial control. He married Margaret Culwell in Tennessee, and among the children that they reared were Henry, Jasper, Ebert, John, Edward, Alexander, Salatha, Lucy, Delilah and Elizabeth.

Born in Jefferson county, Illinois, in 1831, Alexander Roberson resided there for a full half century. A soldier in an Illinois regiment during the Civil war, he served under General U. S. Grant, at the end of the war being mustered out at Bedloe's Island. A farmer by occupation, he moved, in 1880, to Wayne county, Iowa, where his death occurred in 1883. He married Melissa Lyle, was born in Hickman county, Kentucky, in 1830, and died on March 3, 1906, in Hayes county, Nebraska, leaving seven children, namely: Rev. James M., a minister in Longmont, Colorado; Joshua L., the subject of this sketch; Mary, wife of Samuel Bradford, of McDonough county, Illinois; Henry L., of Mountain View, Washington; Charles A., of Chanute, Kansas; Hiram, of Rochester, Washington; and Lovilla, wife of J. P. Sanders, of Glenville Nebraska.

A country youth brought up on a farm, Joshua L. Roberson was employed in tilling the soil and in teaching school in his native county until moving with the family to Wayne county, Iowa, in 1880. Reading law with W. F. Howell, of Corydon, Iowa, and at the Law Department of the State University of Iowa, he was there admitted to the bar in 1883, and the following year was admitted

at Alma, Iowa, before Judge William Gaslin, while in 1892 he was admitted to the supreme court of that state. Mr. Roberson was first admitted to practice in Oklahoma in March, 1894, before Judge Bierer, later to the supreme court of the Territory, to the state supreme court at statehood, and on November 16, 1907, was admitted to the district and circuit courts of the United States. On September 16, 1893, when the Cherokee strip was thrown open to settlement, Mr. Roberson came with team, wagon and law library ready for use, camped Saturday night on the Caskaskia, at the "Soldier's camp," spent the second night at Red Rock in the Ote Reserve, and on Monday drove into Perry. Failing to suit himself, he returned to Kay county, and on September 24th located in Newkirk. He had covered the ground from Hunnewell, Kansas, to this place, and on his arrival had but five dollars, his wagon and team. Trading his wagon and harness for a tent and twenty-five dollars in cash, he moved into his cloth house and office, pitching it on the public square. He subsequently moved it to lot eleven, block thirty-three, where he had a temporary home the first winter. Legal business came along promptly, his first case being one in the defense of a squatter on a Newkirk town lot. Replacing his tent with a frame building, Mr. Roberson occupied his original lot until 1897, when he purchased lot eighteen, in the same block, and fitted up a four-room office on Seventh street, where, in 1902, his two-story business house was erected, and where his office has since been maintained. Much practice before the land office was brought to him, as well as other legal business found on the civil and criminal calendar, and in such quantities as to liberally reward him for his services. Taking the Democratic side in political issues Mr. Roberson was appointed city attorney, and came within eleven votes of being elected probate judge in a Republican stronghold. He favored statehood from the first, was active in its support, and attended all Democratic congressional conventions, save one, up to statehood, and all conventions to select delegates to national Democratic conventions.

Mr. Roberson came to Oklahoma from Or-

leans, Nebraska, where he located in 1884, when he left Corydon, Iowa, a young, inexperienced lawyer. He opened his first law office in Orleans and while there became interested in politics, as citizens of a new country invariably do, and while there was chairman of the first Democratic Delegate Convention held in Harlan county, and had also the honored distinction of serving as the first mayor of Orleans.

At Orleans, Nebraska, July 15, 1885, Mr. Roberson married Edith M. Feninger, a daughter of Frank and Augusta (Keym) Feninger, both natives of Germany. Two children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Roberson, namely: Frank A., born October 4, 1886, was graduated from the Newkirk High School, spent four years at the University of Oklahoma, and is now with the United States Geological Survey of Indian Reservations in Montana; and Augusta, born March 9, 1889, was graduated from the Newkirk High School with the class of 1909. Fraternally Mr. Roberson is a Master Mason, and belongs to all branches of Odd Fellowship, including the Grand Lodge, of which he has recently been elected Grand Master.

HARRY BRADEN, of Ponca, is one of the well known Osage county farmers, a member of the firm of Braden Brothers, and he has been engaged in this occupation in Oklahoma since the famous run which followed the opening of the Cherokee Strip. He had been in the country to the south some four years previous to this time, for he was aboard the fourth train which pulled into Guthrie at the first opening of 1889. His first business efforts in the state were with Howell Brothers, who had established a lumber yard in Guthrie, and for whom he subsequently sold lumber as a traveling salesman over Oklahoma and Texas, and he spent the years of 1892 and 1893 in Idaho in the lumber business at Bonners Ferry, at the head waters of the Kootney river, but leaving that country he returned to Oklahoma to participate in the opening of the Strip.

Starting at the signal from the Kansas line just west of Arkansas City, he ran his horse toward his coveted goal, but the coun-

try was all settled when he reached his destination and there was no place for him, so he at once began farming Indian leases and has continued it as a member of the firm of Braden Brothers during the past fifteen years. But during the past two years he has been a resident of Osage county, Oklahoma, where he is accessible to good schools for the education of his growing family.

Mr. Braden was located in Osborn, Kansas, prior to coming to Oklahoma, whither his parents had pioneered from Washington county, Iowa, and in the latter county the son Harry was born February 8, 1865. His parents were born in County Cork, Ireland, the father being William F. Braden and the mother before her marriage Sarah J. Taylor, and both died in Osborn county, Kansas. The children of their union were: Oral, of San Philippe, California; Lucy, of Boise, Idaho; Bessie, wife of E. L. Whitney, warden of the Idaho penitentiary; Frank, who is unmarried and lives in Ponca; Harry, the subject of this review; Mary, who married Frank Armstrong, of Berkeley, California; and George and Robert, of Osborn, Kansas.

The county schools educated Harry Braden, and he worked on the farm until twenty years old, when he went to Stockton to learn the lumber business with Howell Brothers, named above, and from there was sent by this firm into the new country to establish and carry on their interests in Guthrie. The firm of Braden Brothers comprise Frank and Harry Braden, and their ranch is located eight miles east of Ponca in the Osage country. They have a lease on hundreds of acres of land, and they are distinctively corn raisers, their place acquiring the dignity of a ranch because of its size and because of their identification with the raising and handling of mules. The brothers are also widely known as worthy citizens and participate actively in county politics as Republicans, Harry Braden being a county committeeman and Frank is one of the commissioners of Osage county and has the distinction of being the only Republican elected to office in either of the four adjoining counties of Kay, Grant, Noble and Osage.

In 1898, in Osage county, Kansas, Harry Braden married Carrie Phillips, a daughter



of George W. Phillips, one of the pioneers of that county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Braden are: Lela, James and George. Mr. Braden is a Knight of Pythias, and his family hold allegiance to the Congregational church.

CHARLES J. NUNN, justice of the peace of Checotah township, and one of its leading citizens, was born in Georgia, educated in private schools, and at the age of fourteen years, in Alabama, commenced life on his own account as a farm hand at seven dollars and fifty cents a month. He spent about three years in Alabama, and at the age of seventeen years moved to Mississippi, where he spent one year. He then located in Indian Territory, in the Choctaw Nation, where he again became a farm hand, continuing in this occupation until his twenty-third year, when he married and leased land. Mr. Nunn leased land in the Choctaw Nation at a cost of twenty dollars a year, and all he made besides was clear profit. In 1902 he removed to what is now McIntosh county and leased land until the advent of statehood, when he purchased an improved farm, though this land was unimproved at the time he began to lease it. Mr. Nunn has owned a farm since 1907, and now has one hundred and thirty-five acres under cultivation, owning one hundred and sixty-eight acres altogether. He has made all modern improvements, and the land that he purchased for ten dollars an acre would now be worth (1910) thirty-five dollars an acre.

At the time of Mr. Nunn's settling in the Choctaw Nation the country had many lawless characters, and many ruled by their six shooters. Few white people lived in the nation, except along the Arkansas border, and many of them were undesirable citizens. The full blood Indians were among the most peaceable citizens, and the lawless characters were among the whites or the mixed bloods. Mr. Nunn frequently attended church with his six-shooter buckled to him, as a means of personal protection, and also in order that he might be able to help protect the minister and the other church-goers. At the time he first came to the locality where he now lives Checotah was not yet a village and the

place where it now stands was inhabited by a set of tough characters. However, as soon as the town began to grow things changed and the conditions have changed very materially since he has been a resident of the county. McIntosh county was then one immense pasture, with but few farms and those very small, while now the country about is dotted with good sized farms, most of them in a high state of cultivation.

At the time statehood was adopted Mr. Nunn was elected the first justice of the peace, and his position lasts four years. He is a member of Checotah Lodge No. 20, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically is an old-line Democrat. He and his family worship at the Missionary Baptist church. He is one of the representative, intelligent, public-spirited citizens of the state, and is well liked and esteemed. He is a man of high character and his honesty and probity are unquestioned.

Mr. Nunn's father, Gus Nunn, was a private in the Confederate army; he was wounded and never fully recovered from the effects, dying about 1868. He married Mova Anthony, and they had five children who grew to maturity, namely: James, deceased, whose family lives in Mississippi; Thomas, of Tennessee; Mack, of Texas; Charles J.; and Samuel, of Mississippi. After the death of Mr. Nunn his widow married T. H. Thrut, now deceased, and she now resides with her son in Texas.

In 1888 Charles J. Nunn married Mollie Alexander, of the Choctaw Nation, a daughter of D. P. and Catherine (Tyler) Alexander, both natives of Tennessee. Mr. Alexander and his wife were early settlers in the Choctaw Nation. They were parents of eight children, two of whom are deceased. The others are: Mollie (Mrs. Nunn), Robert, Adolphus, Oscar, Nellie (wife of Mose Sharp), and Fred. Mr. Nunn and his wife became the parents of the following six children; Lula, Ida J., Maud, Edward M., Minneola and Hyla J. Lula, now deceased, was the wife of James Grimes.

WALLACE B. CLARK, attorney at law, of Ponca, came to Oklahoma in 1903 and opened a law office in this city, where he has

since been conspicuously identified with his profession.

Mr. Clark was born in Chariton county, Missouri, March 26, 1875, a son of Randolph Clark, who was born in that county August 25, 1841. The founder of this family in Missouri was Benjamin Clark, the grandfather of Wallace B., who moved there from North Carolina, where his pre-Revolutionary ancestors settled and made their homes. Benjamin Clark went to Missouri some time in 1830, and is buried in the family graveyard near Keytesville. His wife, who before her marriage was Mary Baker, was a Kentucky woman. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters. Two of the sons, Robert, the eldest, and Randolph, the next in order of birth, were soldiers in the Union army during the Civil war, while the other son, Bowlin, espoused the Confederate cause and was in the Southern army. One daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, died in Chariton county, Missouri, and the other daughter married there and has passed her life in that state. Randolph Clark was a private in Company B, Forty-first Missouri Infantry, all through the war. He voted for Lincoln and every other Republican presidential candidate up to and including Taft, and to his children transmitted the spirit of patriotism. In Linn county, Missouri, he married Miss Carrie Dover, daughter of Abraham Dover, a native of Ireland; her mother was a Scotch woman. Mrs. Clark died in February, 1909. Their children are: Andrew J., of Centerville, Iowa; Nancy J., wife of John J. Rogers, of Chariton county, Missouri; William S., of Macon county, Missouri; John C., of Nebraska; Margaret, wife of A. G. Sterner, of Prairie Hill, Missouri; Mary, wife of S. L. Addis, of Marceline, Missouri; Christiana, wife of E. B. Proctor, of Loganda, Missouri; Wallace B., whose name introduces this sketch; Edward and David, twins, who reside in the home county.

Wallace B. Clark was educated in the district schools, in the Salisbury Academy and in the Keytesville Normal School. He began life as a teacher, and followed the profession in Chariton and Ray counties for seven years, shifting from that to the law. While engaged in teaching, he spent his

leisure time in the study of law. After his retirement from the school room he entered the office of Major Mullins, at Linneus, where he completed his legal studies, and, January 13, 1899, before Judge John P. Butler, at Salisbury, he was admitted to the bar. At Marceline, Missouri, he began his legal career, and for four years he practiced law in Linn county, also during that time taking an active part in county politics, working in the interest of the Republican party. From Marceline he came to Oklahoma and has since been identified with the practice of law in Ponca. Here, too, he has been active in politics. Indeed, his work as a campaigner began before he had reached his majority. In 1896 he was on the list of speakers combating free silver sentiment in Missouri, and suffered, with others, the humiliation of being "howled down" in the intensely Bryan portions of the state, yet he has twice since seen his native state go Republican. In the campaign in 1907 he advised against the stand of his party and advocated the adoption of the constitution and its modification by subsequent legislation. That year he was nominated for county attorney of Kay county, and previously, while in Linn county, he received a like honor.

September 15, 1898, Mr. Clark married, in Marceline, Missouri, Miss Gertrude Adams, daughter of John W. Adams. They have one child, Frances W., born January 1, 1900.

NATHAN V. BRAY. For eighteen years Nathan V. Bray has resided within a mile of his present home at Council Hill, McIntosh county, which, applied to the standard of the new country in which he has flourished, makes him an "old settler." He had previously spent ten years in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, being a Georgia emigrant, and for considerably more than a quarter of a century has therefore been an active figure in the agricultural and livestock industries of Indian Territory and Oklahoma. In 1892, when he moved from the former into what is now McIntosh county, near Council Hill, there was only one house between that point and Muskogee, a distance of sixteen miles, and only two residences oc-

cupied by white men within the fifteen miles between Council Hill and Checotah. The entire country, for leagues around, was simply a vast prairie covered with great herds of cattle and horses—the paradise, or free range, for the stockman.

Mr. Bray is a Georgian, born in Troup county and a son of W. C. and Isabella (Boddie) Bray, of English-Scotch ancestry. The paternal grandfather emigrated from England to the United States in 1830, soon afterward settled in Troup county and was one of the pioneer physicians to practice in that part of the state. He also conducted a large plantation, worked, of course, by slave labor. His wife (the paternal grandmother) was Julia Walton, a niece of George Walton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a representative of a family whose settlement in America antedated the Revolution.

W. C. Bray, the father, was reared on the Troup county plantation, and became a large employer of slave labor himself. Naturally espousing the cause of the south during the Civil war, he served as first lieutenant of Captain Anthony Gore's company and fought bravely in Lee's army of Virginia. He was captured at Roanoke island, and for three months was imprisoned in the hold of a vessel on a regular diet of pickled pork and bad crackers, after which he was glad enough to be exchanged and rejoin the Confederate ranks before the conclusion of the war, fighting his way up to the rank of colonel. He then returned to Troup county, and until his death in 1880 was engaged in a brave attempt to rebuild his shattered fortune. The elder Mr. Bray was twice married, and of the children borne by his first wife (Isabella Boddie), the following reached maturity: Richard V.; Julia W., who married W. J. Dunlap, of Georgia; Nathan V., of this sketch; Mary, who became the wife of Shepard Heard, of Georgia; W. W., a resident of McIntosh county; and Isabella. After the death of the first Mrs. Bray the widower wedded Mrs. Anna Brown (nee Gates), and they reared the following six children by this marriage: Charles, a resident of Georgia; Baxter, who resides in McIntosh county; Nettie A., married and

also a resident of Georgia; and Robert, Claude and Clarence, all living in McIntosh county.

Nathan V. Bray received his education in public schools and under private instructors, first coming west in 1879 and three years later settling in the Choctaw country of the Indian Territory, whence he moved to the Chickasaw country, spending altogether some ten years in these sections of the present Oklahoma. His four years in the Choctaw nation were spent chiefly in lumbering, and the remainder of the period he was a resident of Davis, Chickasaw Nation, where he was engaged in ginning and merchandising. Upon locating in what is now McIntosh county in 1892, he established himself in his present business as a farmer and a livestock raiser. Although conditions have greatly changed since the free range was abolished, Mr. Bray has adapted himself to the new order of things with the adaptability of the good citizen, and is still prosperous and happy. He is a Democrat in politics, but has neither asked nor received any public reward for his party services.

In 1900 Mr. Bray was united in marriage with Miss Mabel Woosley, a resident of Illinois, daughter of Elijah and ——— (Crow) Woosley, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia. Mr. Woosley was one of the early settlers of this part of Oklahoma, migrating directly from Kansas and locating near the present site of Davis, where for three years he conducted the "Ouchitan," the first hotel of the locality, of which he was also the builder. He then engaged in the livery business at Purcell for some years, and died in 1909 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bray. Mrs. Woosley still resides in Purcell, the mother of Lockwood, of Purcell; Mabel, wife of Mr. Bray; Eliza, of Purcell; and Pearl, now the wife of Bart Nix, of Guthrie. The three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Nathan V. Bray are W. C., Julia W. and Pauline. The members of the family are of the Catholic faith, mostly attending the church at Muskogee.

J. W. COBB, the leading liveryman of Checotah and an active citizen of Checotah county, is of a Tennessee family whose es-



tate was dissipated by the stress of the Civil war, but repaired through the manly and wisely directed efforts of father and son. He was born in McMinn county, that state, and is a son of W. C. and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Cobb, both representing pioneer families of the commonwealth. The Cobb family is of English origin, its American forefathers emigrating from the mother country prior to the Revolutionary war, in which not a few of them participated. Georgia became an ancestral state quite early in the history of the States, and branches spread all over the south. David Cobb, the grandfather of J. W., was one of the pioneers of eastern Tennessee, being one of the first ministers of the Gospel in that section of the state and a member of the old Cobb family of Georgia which has supplied a governor and other prominent men to forward the public interests of that state. The Rev. Cobb of Tennessee was with the United States troops in the Mexican war, but otherwise devoted the mature years of his long life to the spreading of the Gospel among both the whites and the Indians of the south. He lived to the age of ninety years and reared a large family.

The father, W. C. Cobb, was a prosperous planter with a large force of slaves, and when the Civil war broke out joined a Confederate command which was incorporated into General Longstreet's famous division of the Army of Virginia. He served for two years as captain of this company, but during the later portion of the war was purveyor-at-large for the quartermaster's department, supplying it with both cattle and provisions, as well as cavalry horses. At the close of the war Mr. Cobb returned to his Tennessee home, but the disorganized condition of those sections of the south which had been ravaged by the contending armies induced him to turn his attention to the far southwest. In the year following the war he therefore established himself as a farmer and stock raiser in Fannin county, Texas, being thus engaged for ten years. For a number of years afterward he was engaged in business in Cooke county and in 1906 moved to Armstrong county, where he has since conducted profitable ventures in agriculture and stock-raising. At the age of eighty-eight

years he is still enjoying good health and may look back on an honorable life, in which he has bravely fought, whether on the losing or the winning side. By his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Reynolds, W. C. Cobb became the father of eight children, of whom the following reached manhood: Monroe and Louis C., now both residents of Armstrong county, Texas; James, of Payne, Oklahoma; Albert, also of Armstrong county; and J. W., of this sketch. Mrs. Elizabeth Cobb died in 1865, and some years later Mr. Cobb married Miss Nannie Hoyle, of Tennessee, who bore him the following: Charles, who is a resident of southern Texas; Joseph, who lives in Wood county, Oklahoma, and Susan (deceased).

J. W. Cobb developed into manhood on his father's ranches in Fannin and Cooke counties, Texas, obtaining his education in the country schools of his residence neighborhoods. He remained in Cooke county, engaged in farming and stock-raising, until 1885, when he moved to Johnson county, Arkansas, and continued the same in that locality. When he became a resident of Oklahoma, in 1904, he settled in Texanna as a general merchant, but, although he was reasonably successful in his business for six years, in 1910 he purchased the leading livery establishment of Checotah, which he has since conducted with the most encouraging results. In politics Mr. Cobb has never deviated from the Democracy of his forefathers. He is also an active fraternalist, belonging to Checotah Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Checotah Lodge No. 20, I. O. O. F.

In 1890 Mr. Cobb married Miss Phineay Holmes, of Johnson county, Arkansas, daughter of J. P. and Mary Holmes, her father being a farmer of that county. Mrs. Cobb is the eldest of five, her sisters being as follows: Jennie, now residing in Texanna, Oklahoma; Annie, widow of J. R. Doty, of Deming, Arkansas; Ida, now Mrs. Arthur Simmons, also of Texanna; and Love, who married J. M. Stanton, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes reside near Texanna. The seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cobb are as follows: Thomas, Loula M.; Minnie, now the wife of John Winkle, of Texanna,

Oklahoma; Ho, Myrtle, Samuel L. and John W. Cobb.

ROBERT JONES, a member of the well-known firm of Jones & Company, the largest retail butcher firm in Checotah, Oklahoma, is also one of the most extensive stock dealers in his part of the state. Mr. Jones was born in Washington county, Arkansas, in 1855, and is a son of Daniel and Margaret (Jones) Jones. The parents were among the early settlers of the state, and the father was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war. He was killed while doing scout duty near Fayetteville, Arkansas. He and his wife reared seven children, viz: Eliza, deceased, wife of John O'Brien; N. S., of Checotah; Albert, deceased, whose family lives in Checotah; Robert; James, of Checotah; Nannie, deceased, wife of James Gilbert; and John, of Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The early days of Robert Jones were spent in his native state, where he lived until seventeen years of age. He attended school but a short time and is largely self-educated. In 1873 he went to Texas and located in Bell county when it was sparsely settled. After the first year he engaged as a cowboy, and spent several years in this occupation. When first arriving in Texas, however, he spent one year hunting buffalo in Jones, Haskell and Shackelford counties, then public domain. Shackelford county was then a border county, and the men who were with Mr. Jones had five Tonkaway Indians, who were in the service of the U. S. as scouts, to show them where lay the danger line between the whites, Comanche and Kiowa Indians. In 1877 Mr. Jones hunted buffalo with others in Taylor county, near Abilene and Colorado Springs, although at that time there were no settlements in these places. At that time it was a frequent occurrence to see wagon trains containing buffalo hides and meat, and Mr. Jones brought back to Belton, the county seat of Bell county, a load of buffalo hams and venison, perhaps the last load sold in that county.

Mr. Jones spent several years in Bell county engaged in farming, stock raising and dealing in stock, which he shipped to distant markets. The southern and eastern

portions of Bell county were almost in a virgin state, and so few were the settlers that all kinds of game abounded with the exception of buffalo, and continued for several years. Belton was only a small village; Salado, on Salado creek, was an older town, but not so large, and these two were the only trading points in the county. Schools were very few and the settlers had to bear the hardships and privations of pioneers. They generally had their corn ground at a water mill, and Colonel Jones had a mill some few miles east of Salado, on Salado creek, to which the farmers frequently hauled their grain from thirty-five to fifty miles. Mr. Jones was one of the earliest young men to migrate to Texas after the war, and had some very exciting and trying experiences in the days of early settlement in that state. He became very successful as a farmer and stockman, and in 1903 removed to Coryell county, where he engaged in ranching and stock dealing until 1906, when he became a resident of Checotah, Oklahoma, where he has since been actively engaged in farming and stock raising. He is also manager of the most extensive butcher business in the city. He is also the most extensive dealer in cattle and hogs in his community. He cultivates about six hundred acres of land and owns other real estate. He is the architect of his own fortune, and has acquired his wealth through earnest endeavor and unremitting energy.

On November 11, 1875, Mr. Jones married Barbary E. Moore, daughter of Christopher and Martha (Rampey) Moore. Mr. Moore and his wife had ten children, as follows: Thomas J.; Barbary; Mary, wife of Henry Goodnight; Texana, wife of Tom Goodnight; Mattie, wife of Will Pertict; Rev. Letcher; Eva, wife of Andrew Grissom; N. G.; Henry; and Munroe. Mr. Moore and his wife reside in Bell county, Texas. Mr. Jones and his wife became the parents of nine children, four of whom lived to maturity: Annie, wife of Mose Lewis, of Hood county, Texas; Edgar; Minnie, deceased, wife of Frank Smith; and Ethel, wife of H. F. Allen, of Checotah; Edgar married Daisy Hendrickson, a daughter of T. D.

and Roda (Bigham) Henderson, now of Coryell county, Texas.

Politically Mr. Jones is a Democrat of the old type. He is a member of Checotah Lodge No. 20, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Jones is very well known and highly respected.

**WILLIAM H. BUSH.** A line of enterprise which has important bearing upon the material and civic progress of every community is that involved in the proper handling of real estate, and among the able representatives of this business in Coweta county is Mr. Bush, whose home and headquarters are in the thriving little city of Coweta. The books of his real-estate agency at all times show most desirable investments, and his annual transactions have attained large dimensions, implying a popular appreciation of his ability as an intermediary and of the fair and honorable business policies followed by him.

Mr. Bush was born in Morris county, New Jersey, in 1849, and is a son of Ralph and Ellen (VanWert) Bush, both representatives of staunch Holland Dutch ancestry and members of families founded in the historic old commonwealth of New Jersey in the early colonial days. Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of the subject of this review were found enrolled as valiant soldiers in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, and the names of both the Bush and VanWert families have ever stood exponent of the utmost loyalty and patriotism, as one generation has followed another onto the stage of life's activities. Ralph Bush was one of the honored citizens of Morris county, New Jersey, at the time of his death, when eighty-eight years of age, and he and his wife reared a family of five children, of whom the eldest is he whose name initiates this sketch; Louis is a resident of Los Angeles, California; Sarah is the widow of John Ward and maintains her home in the city of Newark, New Jersey; George passed the closing years of his life in Huntington, Indiana; and Emma is the wife of Edward Renshaw, of Boonton, New Jersey.

William H. Bush was reared to maturity

in his native state and received his early educational training in the common schools of the city of Newark. There also he learned the trade of a brickmason, and when eighteen years of age he went to Dennison, Iowa, where he continued in the work of his trade as a journeyman until 1872, when he engaged in contracting and building on his own responsibility and principally in the direct line of his trade. He was successful in his efforts as an independent contractor and continued in this line of business for thirty years.

In 1904 Mr. Bush moved to Oklahoma and took up his residence in Coweta, which was then a village of comparative insignificance. Here he immediately established himself in the real-estate business, and in connection with the same he has contributed materially to the upbuilding and civic advancement of this community. He is also the owner of a well improved ranch of five hundred and twenty acres, affording a fine range and excellent agricultural facilities, and he is one of the successful farmers and stock-growers of Wagoner county, as well as one of the representative business men of Coweta, where he has erected for his own occupancy one of the most attractive modern residences in the city. He is essentially progressive and public-spirited, and all measures tending to conserve the best interests of his home city, county and state receive his earnest support. In national affairs he gives a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, but in local matters, where no definite issues are involved, he is independent of strict partisan lines, casting his ballot in support of candidates who seem best fitted for the respective offices. Both he and his wife are held in unqualified esteem in the community in which they maintain their home and in which their interests center.

On the 2d of May, 1872, Mr. Bush was united in marriage to Miss Caroline E. Lowell, of Des Moines, Iowa. She is a daughter of John J. and Elizabeth (Beardsley) Lowell, who were early settlers of the Hawkeye state, whither they moved from Michigan. Both the Lowell and Beardsley families are of English ancestry, and the Lowell family was founded in New Hampshire long prior



to the war of the Revolution. John J. Lowell died in 1905, at the age of eighty-seven years and nine months, and his wife is now (1909) in her eighty-sixth year. Of their children three attained to years of maturity, —Harriet became the wife of David Henry and is now deceased; Caroline E. is the wife of the subject of this review; and Elmer E. is a resident of Hiawatha, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Bush have three children, concerning whom the following brief data is entered: Ella is the wife of Charles Johnson, of Kalamazoo, Michigan; Emma is the wife of Thomas H. Richardson, of Michigan; and Ralph B. remains at the parental home, being associated with his father in his various business operations.

WILLIAM HENRY BRADLEY, of Stilwell, was born August 1, 1870, in Crawford county, Arkansas. At the age of twelve months he was taken by his parents to the Indian Territory, the family locating just fourteen miles from where he now lives, and at the age of five years he removed with his parents to Washington county, of the same state, where he attended public school. In 1889 he removed to Van Buren, Crawford county, and served an apprenticeship as a butcher, after which he spent some time in western Oklahoma and Texas, and engaged in stock raising. From 1901 until 1904 he was railroad construction foreman, and then located in Stilwell, where he engaged in the butcher business.

Mr. Bradley's father, Isaac H. Bradley, was born in Tarrant county, Texas, served four years in a Texas regiment in the Confederate army, and died in November, 1876, in Washington county, Arkansas, when William H. was only six years of age. His wife, Nancy J. Bradley, was born in 1841, in Tennessee, and moved at an early age to Shelby county, Illinois. Her first husband, Andy Wade, was made a prisoner of war by the Union army and confined in Chicago, where he died of privation in 1864. In 1868 Mrs. Bradley rode horseback from Mattoon, Illinois, to Fort Worth, Texas, and obtained room in her brother-in-law's wagon for her two children, who also made the trip. She

died March 19, 1904, at Westville, Oklahoma, at the age of sixty-three years. By her first husband she had four children, and four also by her second husband; by her second marriage her children are: William H., and Ada, Amanda and Ruthie Bean, the last three deceased.

William H. Bradley is a young man of public spirit and enterprise, and is ready and willing to espouse the cause of right and progress in the community. In 1906 he was elected mayor of Stilwell, and served one year under the Federal regime. In 1908 Mr. Bradley was made president of the first board of trustees elected under statehood at Stilwell, and in 1909 was elected a police judge. He married Cora, daughter of W. W. Thomason, of Bentonville, Arkansas, January 17, 1905, the marriage taking place at Fayetteville, Arkansas. The union has been blessed with two sons, George Wade and W. H. Bradley, Jr.

A. LEE BATTENFIELD, of Pryor Creek, was born on May 29, 1878, in Russellville, Arkansas, and he is a son of David M. and Sarah E. (Lee) Battenfield. The four sons of their family are all living in Oklahoma and their daughters are residents of Arkansas. David M. Battenfield, born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1837, moved to Arkansas when a young man, and he died there on the 6th of June, 1888. His father had come to the United States from Ireland. Sarah E. Lee was born in 1850 in Westmoreland, Virginia.

A. Lee Battenfield graduated from the Russellville University in Arkansas, and later he practiced law in that state for some time before coming to Oklahoma. Here he made a strong stand in the fight for statehood, and he was associated in practice for some time with Judge L. W. and Jeff Davis, the former now a United States senator. In politics Mr. Battenfield affiliates with the Democratic party, and in 1907 he was elected the attorney for Mayes county by a majority of four hundred votes over the Republican candidate. He has been very successful in his chosen profession, and he has gained prestige and influence in the community.

J. T. PERKINS, a prosperous real estate dealer in Pryor Creek, was born in Franklin county, Missouri, January 20, 1854, a son of W. B. and Phoebe (Haigles) Perkins and their only living child. W. B. Perkins, born August 25, 1826, in Louisa county, Virginia, moved to Missouri when about eight years of age, and is now living at Fayette, that state. He was formerly engaged in agricultural pursuits. Phoebe Haigles, born March 29, 1816, died on the 3rd of March, 1894. They were married on the 1st of January, 1851, and of their three children the two daughters died in infancy.

J. T. Perkins attended the public schools and later the Central College at Fayette in Howard county, Missouri, and after leaving the school room he engaged in farming and stock raising. His life previous to the year of 1909 was spent in his native state of Missouri, and coming then to Pryor Creek in Oklahoma he embarked in the real estate business, investing in both city property and farm lands, and he has been very successful in all his undertakings and is one of Pryor Creek's enterprising and public spirited citizens.

On the 6th of November, 1879, Mr. Perkins was married to Nettie Bowman, from Henry county, Missouri, and she died in 1897, after becoming the mother of four children: Susie, born February 5, 1884, and living at Fayette, Missouri; Benjamin, born in 1887, married Anna Overall and is living at Broken Arrow, Oklahoma; Phoebe, born in 1892, is living with her parents in Fayette; and Alla, who died in 1885, at the age of three years. On the 3d of January, 1899, Mr. Perkins married Ida Gray, from St. Louis, Missouri, and their four children are: Joseph, born February 16, 1900; Paul, born October 7, 1902; Marguerite, born November 1, 1905; and Emory, born May 3, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins are now living at Fayette, Missouri, to afford their children better educational advantages.

CHEESIE MCINTOSH, the oldest attorney of Checotah and among the ablest lawyers in that part of Oklahoma, is a grandson of William McIntosh, the last chief of the

Creek Indians by that name, or rather of a faction of his tribe called the Lower Creeks, and who was assassinated because he signed the treaty of 1824 by which the Creeks were removed to Indian Territory. The great-grandfather, James McIntosh, was a native of Scotland, who came to America as a captain in the English army during the Revolutionary war, and after the fight was over located in Georgia, where he married a Creek and became the father of William, the grandfather mentioned. From early boyhood the latter showed the shrewd traits of his Scotch ancestry, as well as the bold independence which appeal so strongly to the Indian character. In his young manhood he was chosen chief of the confederated tribes of southern Georgia, known as the Lower Creeks, and in their behalf he signed the treaty of 1824. The Upper Creeks, who were bitterly opposed to a session of their lands in Georgia and a removal west of the Mississippi, were so incensed at this action that they sanctioned, if they did not inspire his assassination shortly before the treaty was ratified by the government. It was a number of years thereafter before the exodus actually commenced, and among the first to occupy lands in the tract allotted to the Creek nation was Daniel N. McIntosh, then but a boy and a son of the assassinated chief. He was the only son in the family and, with his mother, occupied allotments seven miles northeast of where Muskogee afterward sprung up and which also became the birthplace of Cheesie McIntosh. The youth who thus came into the new Creek country inherited the best traits of his deceased father and improved them by education and contact with the progressive conditions of his times. In generous measure, also, his people passed over to him the affection and confidence which so many of them had reposed in his father, and for half a century he was their foremost representative both in their internal affairs and in their dealings with the general government. In 1856 he served as the clerk of the Creek nation and as a delegate to Washington, and was prominent in the negotiations which resulted in the peaceable detachment of a portion of its western lands for the use



D. N. MCINTOSH AND SONS





of the Seminole Indians. In this dual capacity Mr. McIntosh was considered the chief representative of the Creek Indians at Washington. At the outbreak of the Civil war it was natural that he should support the Confederacy. In July, 1861, he raised Company A of the First Creek Regiment; was elected captain of it, and in September of the same year, upon perfecting the regimental organization, was chosen colonel of the entire command. His services were performed in the Trans-Mississippi department. Although present at the battle of Pea Ridge, his command was not called into action, but he did participate in the battle of Cabin Creek, fought in the Cherokee nation under General Gano, and in the engagement at Elk Creek, in the Creek nation, under the general command of General D. H. Cooper. Before the conclusion of the war Colonel McIntosh was placed in command of a brigade, consisting of the First and Second Creek regiments and the Seminole contingent. At the conclusion of the war he returned to his home near Muskogee, and there engaged in farming and stock raising until his death. As he was among the military leaders of the Five Tribes in rebellion against the general movement, so he was among the most prominent in affecting a reconciliation by which the Creeks retained their lands under a new treaty. He not only represented his people at Washington for many years thereafter, but served as one of the supreme judges of his own nation. He was also one of the members of the Creek national commission to meet the Dawes commission of the United States government and provide the practical machinery for the allotment of lands and the abolishment of the tribal form of government. So that in the lives of the grandfather and father of Cheesie McIntosh is embraced the entire latter-day chapter of the Creek Indians, from the time they became a permanent confederacy, or nation, within defined territorial limits, and governed themselves, under the protectorate of the general government, until they abandoned tribal relations altogether and were incorporated into the citizenship of the American republic.

Daniel Newmon McIntosh, father of Chee-

sie, was married in 1846 to Miss Jane Ward, daughter of Bryant Ward, a Cherokee, and to this union were born six children, who reached maturity, as follows: Cheesie; Lucy A., who died as the wife of Charles Bard; F. B., of McIntosh county; Rolla, a resident of Checotah; Daniel N., who also lives in the county; and Susanna, who married Thomas Harvison and is now deceased. Mrs. McIntosh, mother of this family, died in 1869. In 1872 the husband married Miss Bell Gauler, of Washington, D. C., and the offspring of this union are as follows: Etta C., wife of Edward Smith, of McIntosh county; Zenophon, who resides in Durant, this state; Mononodes, of Onapa, Oklahoma; Noka, wife of Patrick Highland, of McIntosh county; and William Y. and Kiniah, the two last mentioned living with their mother in Washington.

Cheesie McIntosh was born on the paternal farm seven miles northeast of the present city of Muskogee in the year 1848, receiving his early education at Linden and Jefferson, Texas, and Boonsboro, Arkansas, and completing his literary studies at New Middleton, Tennessee. He then took up the burden of life for himself, first teaching school in Smith county, that state, and then assuming his law studies in the office of E. W. Turner, of Carthage. In 1889 he was admitted to practice, and was busily engaged in professional work as a member of the Smith county bar until 1901. In April of that year he located at Checotah, thus returning to the locality of his boyhood and his father's prominence. While a resident of Tennessee he served eight years as superintendent of schools of Smith county, and five years of his residence in Checotah has been spent as Creek tribal superintendent of public schools, in connection with his legal practice. He was also a member of the Sequoyah constitutional convention and materially assisted in framing the instrument, which was accepted by popular vote but rejected by the general government. He has always taken an especially deep interest in the schools; is a stalwart Democrat, a broad-minded citizen and shows decided and most agreeable evidences of his southern blood, breeding and education.

In 1879 Mr. McIntosh married Miss Mollie F. Bolton, daughter of William and Nancy (Reeves) Bolton. Before the Civil war her family numbered some of the most prominent planters of Tennessee, her immediate household comprising ten brothers and sisters: James, W. C., John, David (deceased); George; Norah, who married John Stallings; Mollie F. (Mrs. McIntosh); Eliza, who became the wife of Calvin Kinney; Nancy, now Mrs. John J. Ballard; and Sallie, wife of T. D. Wooten. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh are the parents of four children—Freeland Adair, Van Allen, Daniel Newnon and Waldo Emerson McIntosh, who reside with their parents at Checotah, Oklahoma.

**DANIEL NEWNON MCINTOSH.** Among the native born citizens of Oklahoma, many of whom have made the most of their opportunities for acquiring land, is Daniel Newnon McIntosh, who has for several years past devoted his time and attention to the cultivation of the two crops bringing the best results in this section, corn and cotton. Mr. McIntosh is one of the oldest residents of McIntosh county, and was born in what is now Muskogee county, October 15, 1862, a son of Colonel D. N. and Jane (Ward) McIntosh. Colonel McIntosh is mentioned at greater length in the sketch of Cheesie McIntosh, found on preceding pages of this work.

Daniel N. McIntosh received much of his education in the old Asbury Mission, supported by a church, and also attended the country schools, which were supported by the Creek government. Upon attaining his majority he engaged in farming and stock raising, and is now counted one of the successful men of his county. Although Mr. McIntosh is a Democrat of the old school, he does not at present take any active part in political movements. When the land was largely governed by the Creek laws; he was a member of the Light Horse, holding a position similar to a department chief of the present day. He also served some time as an Indian policeman, under Colonel Schoenfelt, U. S. Indian Agent. However, since the advent of statehood he has not held any office of importance, and

devotes the greater part of his time to his farming interests.

In 1892 Mr. McIntosh married Alice Bailey, daughter of Daniel and Susan (Laffoon) Bailey, of Arkansas. Mr. Bailey settled in what is now McIntosh county, about 1890, and became a farmer. He died in 1902 and his wife in 1898. They reared a family of five children, namely: Alice, Mrs. McIntosh; S. W., of Oklahoma; George W., also of Oklahoma; Robert E. L. and Benjamin. Mr. Bailey had one child by a previous marriage, Annie, wife of T. J. Osborne, of McIntosh county. Mr. McIntosh and his wife have children as follows: Hannah, Virgie, Thelma and Annie.

Mr. McIntosh is a representative citizen and prominent man of the community, being well known and highly esteemed. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of well improved land, and each of three children has an equal amount, under his charge, so that he controls six hundred and forty acres of valuable land. He is an industrious, careful farmer, and has made his own way in life, beginning with almost nothing.

**ARCHIBALD E. CARDER, M. D.** In period of residence in Coweta, Wagoner county, Dr. Carder has the distinction of being the oldest physician and surgeon of this thriving little city, though he is by no means advanced in years. He is one of the representative members of his profession in Wagoner county, where he controls a large practice and where he is held in high regard both as a physician and as a citizen of distinctive loyalty and public spirit.

Dr. Carder is a native of Marshall, Texas, where he was born in 1864, a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of the Lone Star state. He is a son of George W. and Ellen (McDaniel) Carder, natives respectively of Virginia and North Carolina; their marriage was solemnized in Arkadelphia, Arkansas, and in 1863 they removed from that state to Texas. George W. Carder was loyal to the cause of the Confederacy during the climacteric epoch of the Civil war and served for some time in the commissary department, besides having been also a member of the staff of the general command-



ing his brigade. After the close of the war he returned to Arkadelphia, Arkansas, where he engaged in the mercantile business, in 1865, and where he continued to maintain his home until 1893, when he moved to another location and passed the remainder of his life. He died in 1903, at the age of seventy-five years, his wife having preceded him to eternal rest, as she died in 1900. Of their two surviving children the subject of this review is the elder, and Mary is the wife of James Pannell, a merchant of Arkadelphia, Arkansas. George W. Carder was one of the most influential and honored citizens of Arkadelphia, of which city he served as mayor for sixteen years, being a recognized leader in public affairs of a local order and being a man of marked ability and sterling attributes of character.

Dr. Archibald E. Carder was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools of Arkadelphia, Arkansas, where also he attended the Baptist High School, an institution of superior facilities. After leaving school he engaged in the installing of water and electric-lighting plants throughout Arkansas. On the 1st of June, 1894, he took up his residence in Wagoner, Indian Territory, where he engaged in the lumber business. With this line of enterprise he continued to be actively identified until 1897, when he was matriculated in a medical college in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1901 and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the same year he returned to Wagoner county and resumed his residence in Coweta, where he had previously practiced for some time as an undergraduate. He resided in what is now known as old Coweta, and when the new town of the same name was started his was the first family to take up its abode in the place. Here he has since continued in the active and successful practice of his profession, and since 1904 he has also conducted a well appointed drug store. His labors in his profession have been signally faithful and self-abnegating, and it may be stated that when he first entered practice in Wagoner county he ministered to the settlers throughout a territory covering a radius

of about twenty miles, making his various professional visits on horseback and having the Creek Indians as his principal patrons, as the white settlers in this section were then very few in number. He has retained the confidence of the Indians, who regard him as their friend and counselor, and his labors have been equally appreciated by the white settlers who have come to the new state and located in this section. He has given his influence and tangible aid in furthering the development and substantial upbuilding of his residence city and is one of the essentially representative citizens of Wagoner county.

In politics Dr. Carder gives a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party, of whose basic principles he has the highest admiration, and he is a prominent factor in the party councils in his home county. He and his wife hold membership in the Christian church and he is affiliated with Coweta Lodge, No. 250, Free and Accepted Masons, and with Wagoner Lodge, No. 1059, Modern Woodmen of America. He was a member of the city council of Coweta under the old law, and has been a valued member of the board of education. He has been specially active and zealous in furthering the cause of popular education in Wagoner county and has been an earnest advocate of providing the best possible facilities, with a constantly progressive policy.

In 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Carder to Miss Nettie May Rowley, a daughter of John C. and Elizabeth Rowley, of Arkadelphia, Arkansas, to which state they moved from Indiana in the early '80s. Dr. and Mrs. Carder have no children. They are prominent in the social life of the community and their pleasant home is a center of gracious hospitality.

THEODORE S. JOHNSON. A successful merchant of the Cherokee country for years and now a leading business man and marshal of Vian, Sequoyah county, Theodore S. Johnson has been identified with the advancement of Oklahoma almost continuously since 1885. He is a native of Lincoln county, Tennessee, where he was born February 9, 1859, but at the age of eight years

accompanied his parents to Arkansas. For some twenty years they resided in Poinsett, Craighead and Benton counties, that state, the father dying in Benton county in 1889 and his widow (nee Martha Pasinger) in Oklahoma during July, 1908. The paternal grandfather, David Johnson, long resided in Tennessee, on the border between Giles and Lincoln counties, and married Millie Bryan, an Irish lady, by whom he had nine children. Of these the father of Theodore S. was the eldest, the other members of the family being: Jane, who became Mrs. Nelson of Giles county, Tennessee; Sarah, who married Ben Malone of Alabama; Hiram, who died in Arkansas; "Sis," who married George Hope of Tennessee and Nancy, who became Mrs. Young and also resided in that state; John H., who passed his life in the Lone Star state; William G.; and Adaline, who married a Mr. Newman and also resides in Texas. Besides Theodore S., of this sketch, the children of the household were as follows: Nancy Verina, now the wife of William M. Bell, of Tamaha, Oklahoma; P. Jefferson, a resident of Haskell county, that state; Dee, now of Boxar county, Texas; and Lillie V., who became the wife of John Adams, of Roswell, New Mexico.

When Theodore S. Johnson was a boy the conditions in Arkansas were not favorable for the acquirement of an education, particularly by one whose parents were in straightened circumstances. His education was consequently neglected, but he became a good farmer and just before he reached his majority became an independent agricultural factor in the community. In the course of his wanderings for profitable employment and general self-improvement he moved into Franklin county, Arkansas, where he found a large share of his good fortune in the shape of a wife. Aside from this addition to both his resources and responsibilities, when he migrated to the Choctaw country he possessed but seventeen dollars and a half. But he located in the fertile Arkansas river bottoms near Blaine and there placed himself in easier financial circumstances. The family then went to the Cherokee country, vibrating between the

Indian territory and Arkansas until Mr. Johnson made a more permanent stand at Tamaha, Oklahoma, and engaged in merchandising. He was an active merchant there for six years and the closing out of his business brought him sufficient capital with which to purchase the large stock of general goods from Gill and Kreipkee of Vian. Since that time and in that place he has developed a large trade not only as a general merchant, but as a dealer in town real estate and farming lands, owning personally five hundred acres of land near Vian. He also dealt quite extensively in cattle and farm produce, and is the owner of improved and valuable town property. Since he accepted the marshalship of the town, however, he has placed the active management of his store in other hands. In politics, Mr. Johnson is a Democrat and has served as mayor of Vian and as a member of the school board. On the 5th of October, 1885, he married Miss Sarah J. Hopper, daughter of Zachariah Hopper, who was a resident of Franklin county, Arkansas, but a native of Georgia. Mrs. Johnson was born in the county named May 11, 1861, and has become the mother of the following children: Ethel, who married Frank Thompson and now resides in New Mexico, mother of a daughter, Milli; Myrtie M., wife of Walter West of Vian; Fleettee O.; Madaline I., who is the wife of Gordon Mabray of Vian; Bonnie Alta and Pitty Crude Johnson. Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are earnest members of the Baptist church.

JEFFERSON E. HAYES. An influential factor in the financial and business circles of the vigorous young commonwealth of Oklahoma and one who wields much influence as a man of affairs and as a liberal and progressive citizen is Mr. Hayes, who is president of the First National Bank of Webber's Falls, Muskogee county, and who is one of the leading merchants of this thriving little city, where he has an inviolable hold upon popular confidence and esteem.

Mr. Hayes is a native of Bartow county, Georgia, where he was born on the 17th of April, 1862, and he is a scion of one of

the honored families of that fine old southern commonwealth, where he was ushered into the world at a time when the state was the scene of much of the strenuous conflict of the Civil war. He is a son of Marion T. and Catherine (Smith) Hayes, the former of whom was born in North Carolina and the latter in Tennessee. His father was a successful planter and influential citizen of Georgia at the inception of the Civil war, through the ravages of which he met with severe financial reverses, as did the majority of the citizens of the south who were loyal to the cause of the Confederacy and to the institutions under whose influence they had been reared. He was among the first to tender his services in defense of the cause of the Confederacy, enlisting in a Georgia regiment of volunteers and serving with the same from the opening of the great internecine conflict between the states until the close of the same. He was a member of the Eighth Georgia Battalion, whose record was one of utmost gallantry and severe service, and with the same he took part in many of the important battles incident to the progress of the war, including that of Iuka, where he was severely wounded, being incapacitated for service for some time. This honored veteran of the Confederacy still maintains his home in Georgia, residing in Adamsville, and has attained to the patriarchal age of ninety years (1909). His cherished and devoted wife remains by his side and is seventy-five years of age at the time of this writing. Of their nine children all but one attained to years of maturity: James W., who died in Webber's Falls, Oklahoma, in 1892, was one of the pioneers and honored citizens of this place; Amelia is the wife of Edward J. Slaughter, of Webber's Falls; George W. died in Georgia, where his family still reside; Sarah E. became the wife of Douglas Bradley and both are now deceased; Rozetta is the wife of William S. Bradley and they reside in Georgia; Jefferson E., subject of this review, was the next in order of birth; Benjamin M. is a representative farmer residing near Webber's Falls, Oklahoma; and Sophrona P., now deceased, was the wife of M. A. Lucas, a resident of Russellville, Arkansas.

Jefferson E. Hayes was reared to maturity in his native state, to whose schools he is indebted for his early educational discipline. He assisted in the work and management of the home plantation until he had attained to the age of twenty years, when, in November, 1883, when he came to the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, and became one of the pioneers of Webber's Falls, with whose business and civic interests he has been prominently identified during the long intervening period, within which he has witnessed and aided in the development of this favored section and seen the same become a part of one of the sovereign states of the Union. Soon after his arrival he engaged in the general merchandise business in Webber's Falls, where he also established a cotton gin, and he secured land in the vicinity, bringing the same into effective requisition in the raising of cotton, cereals and other products, besides which he became an extensive dealer in cattle. Fortified by indomitable energy, marked business acumen and sterling integrity of purpose, he was able to realize a large measure of success in his various operations and he soon gained recognition as one of the leading citizens of this section of the state. In 1902 he became associated with other representative capitalists in establishing the first bank in Webber's Falls,—the First National Bank, and he has been president of the institution from the time of its inception. J. C. Buchanan was the first cashier, and was succeeded by H. H. McCauley, the present incumbent. Frank Vore is vice-president. The bank is one of the solid financial institutions of the state and its promoters and organizers did much to further the industrial and commercial prestige of Muskogee county when they organized the bank and gave to the same their personal and capitalistic support. In many other ways has Mr. Hayes contributed with all of liberality and zealous appreciation to the development of the state in which he is an honored pioneer and of the section which had but few white settlers when he here took up his abode with the definite object of establishing a permanent home. When he came to Webber's Falls his financial resources were limited, but his pre-



science and mature judgment have enabled him to gain a large measure of success along the varied lines of industrial and business enterprise to which he has directed his attention. His general mercantile establishment in Webber's Falls is one of the most extensive in the county and controls a large and representative patronage. He maintained his residence in this place until 1908, when he purchased a handsome modern residence in the city of Muskogee, which is now the family home, though he continues to give his personal supervision to his varied interests in Webber's Falls. He is an extensive dealer in real estate, and through his operations in this line has done much to secure to Muskogee county and other sections of the state a desirable class of citizens. Though he has at all times given his aid and influence in the support of such political measures as have conserved the general welfare of the community he has had no desire for public office. He is a stalwart in the camp of the Democratic party and is well fortified in his opinions as to matters of public policy. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and he and his family hold membership in the Missionary Baptist church.

In 1882, shortly before his removal to the present state of Oklahoma, Mr. Hayes was united in marriage to Miss Mary Boulineau, who was born and reared in the state of Georgia and who is a daughter of B. L. and Mary (Dove) Boulineau, the former of French and the latter of English lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have four children,—Leila, Catherine, Freda and Mary,—and the family is prominent in the social life of the community.

GEORGE W. HOGAN, elected the first sheriff of Delaware county, in 1907, was born October 7, 1858, in Georgia, and moved to Arkansas in 1873, thence in 1883 to Oklahoma, which has since been his residence. He was a farmer and also a vocal music teacher before his election to office. He was educated in the Georgia public schools. His father was born in North Carolina, was a farmer, and died during the war, being a private in the Confederate army. The

mother, born in Tennessee, now lives in New Mexico.

Mr. Hogan had two brothers, William, born in 1859, died in 1902, and Thomas, born in 1860. He is a man of considerable importance in the city, the owner of considerable property, and has the confidence and esteem of the entire community. Mr. Hogan married, March 1, 1883, Ellen, daughter of Martin and Mary (Leforce) Tygert, born in Arkansas in 1861. Her father, a farmer and a member of the Arkansas Legislature, now lives in Benton county, Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan became parents of the following children: Norman, born December 25, 1883, and Lloyd, born in November, 1894, both deceased; Ninia; Cleveland, born March 23, 1888; Thomas V.; Mack, born in 1896; and Ellen, born September 18, 1901. Cleveland married Arlie Day and Ninia married Lena Brewster.

ROBERT GRAYSON, one of the oldest residents of McIntosh county, was born eleven miles south of Muskogee, Oklahoma. He is a son of Bill Grayson, who was a son of William, half white, of Scotch parentage. The Grayson family came from Alabama in 1832, and were members of the McIntosh party. Robert Grayson's mother was Mariah Grayson, a full-blood Creek, whose parents died in Alabama. The Graysons were one of the leading Indian families, and Bill Grayson was one of the most successful and prominent farmers of this section; he was killed during the war by jayhawkers or robbers, for his money and personal property. He did not take any active part in the war, but was a peaceable, law-abiding citizen, and his loss was mourned by many. His death occurred at Fort Gibson, and he left a widow and three children. The children were: Zella, widow of Cillie Harrutt, three-quarter Creek; William, and Robert. Mrs. Grayson survived her husband but a short time.

At a very early age Robert Grayson was thrown upon his own resources; he was reared by his uncle, William Grayson, but began farming on his own account when a young man. He has been very successful, and now owns eight hundred acres of fine

land, and lives in a handsome modern cottage. He located on his present farm about 1885, when this section was but sparsely settled, and there were only a few houses between Checotah and Eufaula, a distance of ten miles in either direction. The majority of the Indians lived in the timber, which was less exposed to inclement weather than the prairie, and also abounded with wild game, though the buffalo, elk and antelope had moved farther west. Large herds of cattle roamed on the prairies and the lowlands of the rivers. The country was at that time peaceful in the main, but there were frequent interruptions of this peace, although of no very serious nature or far-reaching results. Mr. Grayson is one of the most successful farmers of the region and now cultivates about two hundred acres of land. He is a public-spirited citizen, and is independent in politics.

By his first wife, Wena, Mr. Grayson had one son, Johnson, deceased. In 1883 Mr. Grayson married the second time; his wife, whose Christian name is Louisa, was left an orphan very young, and was one of three children, of whom one died in infancy. Her parentage is unknown. By this marriage Mr. Grayson has had eight children, of whom three are dead; the others are: Robert, Emma, Billie, Watt, and Frank.

**JUDGE PRESLEY D. MITCHELL.** Prominent among the highly esteemed and valued citizens of Stillwater, Payne county, is Presley D. Mitchell, county judge of Payne county and one of the foremost lawyers of this section of Oklahoma. A son of Lycurgus J. Mitchell, he was born, December 12, 1870, at Jacksonville, Missouri. His paternal grandfather, Thomas J. Mitchell, an Irishman, born in Virginia, died in Madison county, Kentucky, where he settled when young, and where he subsequently married Nancy Harris, the daughter of a citizen of prominence, being one of a large family of children.

The only child of his parents, Lycurgus J. Mitchell was born in Madison county, Kentucky, and about 1840 located in Missouri, where he was fairly successful as a farmer, carrying on his agricultural labors

in Randolph and Macon counties. During the Civil war he served as a soldier in the Confederate army. In 1902 he came to Oklahoma, and now resides five miles south of Ripley. He married a daughter of Presley Doggett, who reared several children, the others being as follows: Emily, wife of James McGrew, one of the territorial governors of Kansas; Amanda, wife of James Gilliland, of Keokuk, Iowa; Sarah, wife of Wesley Ferrin, of Beloit, Kansas; Melissa, deceased, married Calvin Wimer; Andrew J. died in Iowa; and Addison, died in Ottumwa, that state. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lycurgus J. Mitchell, namely: Presley D., of this brief sketch; Eugene T., who died in Payne county, Oklahoma; Emma J., wife of W. H. Jackson, of Payne county; Burkley S., who died in Payne county, in 1908; Paul Y., of Gotebo, Oklahoma; and Claud D., of Payne county.

Talented and liberally educated, Presley D. Mitchell completed his early studies at Fayette College, after which he was engaged in pedagogical work for a few years, teaching school in Randolph, Macon and Howard counties. In 1893 he began reading law with Captain Ben Eli Guthrie, at Macon, Missouri, and in May, 1894, was admitted to the bar before Judge Andrew Ellison. He tried his first case at Higbee, Randolph county, and subsequently located at Salisbury, Missouri, where he remained until coming to Oklahoma in 1900. Here he first engaged in the practice of his profession at Ripley, from there removing to Cushing, where he had the distinction of being elected as the first county judge of Payne county, a position that he is ably and faithfully filling.

Wherever he has lived Judge Mitchell has evinced an intelligent interest in politics as a wise Democrat, and, being nominated without opposition as county judge, defeated his Republican opponent by the party strength. He helped organize the town of Ripley, was a member of the city council, and served as city attorney and as city clerk. On going to Cushing he served as councilman in that place.

On August 29, 1901, in Stillwater, Oklahoma, Judge Mitchell married Edith T. Cox, who was born, March 1, 1876, in Macon

county, Missouri, a daughter of S. M. and Susie (Todd) Cox, who moved to Lincoln county, Oklahoma, from Salisbury, Missouri. The Judge and Mrs. Mitchell have two children, Melville and Ruth. Fraternally Judge Mitchell is a Blue Lodge Mason.

**SAMUEL C. FULLERTON.** An esteemed and highly respected citizen of Miami and a leading lawyer of Ottawa county, Samuel C. Fullerton is widely known as one of the senior members of the Miami bar, and has here built up an extensive and remunerative practice. A son of Josiah D. Fullerton, he was born September 11, 1877, in Lawrence county, Missouri, the state in which his grandfather, John W. Fullerton, located in pioneer days.

A farmer by occupation and a slave owner, John W. Fullerton migrated to Missouri in 1833, settling in Jasper county. He accumulated a large body of land in that vicinity, and was there a resident until his death in 1855, at the age of fifty-five years. He married for his first wife a Miss Hayden, who bore him five sons and three daughters as follows: Jesse, Taylor, Robert, John, Josiah D., Mrs. T. R. Ross, Mrs. C. C. Warner, and Mrs. Sarah Williams. By his second marriage he had one son, Samuel.

Born in 1840, in Jasper county, Missouri, Josiah D. Fullerton, received a limited education in the common schools, and during the Civil war served in the Union army, belonging to a regiment of infantry. Choosing the free and independent occupation of a farmer, he was engaged in tilling the soil in Lawrence county, Missouri, for many years, laboring diligently and meeting with well merited success in his efforts. He is now a resident of Colorado Springs, Colorado. He married Sarah E. Gibson, a daughter of David E. Gibson, who moved from Tennessee to Missouri in 1833, locating in Jasper county the same year that the Fullerton family did. She died in 1889, leaving three children, namely: William H., of Bridgeport, Oklahoma; Samuel C., the special subject of this brief sketch; and Mrs. N. E. Swindle, of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

When a small child Samuel C. Fullerton

accompanied his parents to their new home in Sarcoxie, Missouri, and was there brought up and educated, being graduated from the Sarcoxie High School when seventeen years of age. Subsequently reading law with Judge George F. Davis he was admitted to the bar before Federal Judge Thomas at Vinita, Oklahoma, in 1898. Mr. Fullerton had, however, had practical experience in law business in different Missouri courts, practising in both Jasper and Lawrence counties before coming, in 1897, to Oklahoma. In this state he has confined himself almost exclusively to civil practice, combined with such commercial practice as developed during the growth of business conditions.

In his political affiliations a Democrat, Mr. Fullerton successfully managed the campaign for delegates to the constitutional convention. When local government of the place was being put in motion, he was for a number of years city attorney of Miami. He is now ex-president and city attorney for the First National Bank of Miami, and is also attorney for the City Water Works Company and for the Miami Electric Light Company, enterprises which he, with Dr. McWilliams, H. F. Reniker and James K. Moore, established.

On November 24, 1901, Mr. Fullerton married Minnie L. Beck, one of the eleven children of George W. Beck, one of the early white settlers of Ottawa county. For many years Mr. Beck was a successful merchant and business man of Ottawa county, being first located in Afton and subsequently in Miami, where until recently, when he retired from active pursuits, he was one of the directors of the First National Bank of Miami. Mr. Beck came from thrifty German stock, and was born, in 1849, in Saline county, Illinois, where he spent his boyhood days. He began his mercantile career in Shawneetown, Illinois, from there coming to Oklahoma in the "eighties." He became a resident of Miami in 1895, and has since borne his share of the burden imposed in the upbuilding of the present city. Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton have three children, namely: Pauline F., Samuel Clyde and Katherine.

Fraternally Mr. Fullerton is a Mason,



prominent in the order and serving in 1903 as Grand Orator of the Indian Territory Masons. He takes an intelligent interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of the educational status of Oklahoma, and after statehood was a member of the first school board organized in Miami. Living on his farm adjoining Miami, Mr. Fullerton is doing considerable experimental work with tame grasses as his special subject. He is studying the nature of clover, timothy and alfalfa, their adaptability to Oklahoma soil, and making a strenuous effort to find some way of producing a better and hardier plant in the use of which he can create public interest.

JOHN W. REECE, one of the leading attorneys of Stillwater, and county attorney of Payne county, is one of the old citizens of the state and city. He was born in Jamestown, Ohio, and is a son of William and Nannie (Ward) Reece, old settlers of Ohio. On the paternal side he is of Welsh descent, and on the maternal side English.

William Reece was an educator until recent years, and is now retired from active life. He came west in 1886 and settled in Great Bend, Barton county, Kansas, where he became superintendent of public instruction, and afterward accepted a position as superintendent of the schools in Emporia, Kansas. For a few years he was engaged in educational work in Nebraska and then retired from active duties, and now resides at Anadarko, Oklahoma. He and his wife are the parents of five children, as follows: Linna of Anadarko; Lois, wife of Frank Beam, of McPherson, Kansas; Archie F., wife of J. C. Petro, of Hutchinson, Kansas; John W.; and Hazel, wife of M. C. Peters, of Waurika, Oklahoma.

John W. Reece was educated in the public schools of Springfield, Ohio, and after coming west also attended school in Great Bend, Kansas. He graduated from the city high school of Emporia in 1902, and for one year took a course in the academic department of the State Normal School of Emporia. He taught school one year and then entered upon the study of law. He spent two years in the office of Francis Martin,

at Fall City, Nebraska, and in 1906 took examination for admission to the bar before the Supreme Court of Nebraska, and was admitted to practice law. He then removed to Joplin, Missouri, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and at different times while there was associated in practice with the well known law firm of Galen and A. E. Spencer, also with ex-Lieutenant Governor S. H. Claycomb. In 1900 he removed from Joplin to Stillwater, where he soon became well known for his ability in the legal profession. In 1903 he was elected city attorney, and has been re-elected twice; he held the office until his election to the office of county attorney in 1907, still held by him. He has always been a strong supporter of the Democratic party, by whom he has been elected to positions of trust. Few men of his profession in this section of Oklahoma are equally well and favorably known. He has been admitted to practice law by the courts of Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma and by the Federal Courts.

When Mr. Reece first settled in Stillwater the population numbered about twenty-four hundred, and has now nearly doubled. He has always taken a keen interest in public affairs and progressive movements. He is especially interested in school and church work, he and his wife both being members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to Stillwater Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Stillwater Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen and K. O. T. M.

Mr. Reece married, December 30, 1903, in Joplin, Mabel, daughter of J. W. and Mary Radley; her father was superintendent of mines in Joplin. Mr. and Mrs. Radley had five children, namely: Mabel, Augusta, Conrad, Karle and Mary. The parents now reside in Jerome, Arizona. Mr. Reece and his wife are parents of three children, Eulah M., Robert W., and Lenore Marian.

Mr. Reece has been the attorney for his city and county in some very important civil litigations, and his success in these cases, as well as in the many civil cases for private citizens, has contributed no small part in his present standing before the people as a lawyer and citizen. As county at-

torney he has been successful. So far during his present term he has tried six murder cases, resulting in five convictions. In one case the jury sentenced the defendant to forty-five years in the penitentiary. He believes in law enforcement and the people believe in him.

**WILLIAM F. SMITH.** Of all the old frontier cattle men of Texas who settled in Kay county, Oklahoma, William F. Smith is the only one left who is still engaged in the business. His fame among the people of his vocation began more than three decades ago on the border line in Texas, and many interesting pages might be written of his experiences covering a score of years in the "Lone Star State."

Mr. Smith is a native of the Shenandoah Valley. He was born at Harrisburg, Rockingham county, Virginia, in March, 1846, and has in his veins a mixture of Irish, English and German blood—a combination which is found in many of the best of our American citizens. John L. Smith, his grandfather, came to this country from Ireland and settled in the Shenandoah Valley, where he was a planter and slave owner. Among his sons was one John M., who was born at Harrisburg, Virginia, in 1819; passed his life there as a trader, and died at that place in 1877. John M. Smith married Lydia Huffman, who was of German and English parentage, and who died in 1896, at the age of seventy-two years. Of the children of this union only one reached mature years—William F.

Before he was sixteen William F. Smith left school and entered the army, and after his soldier life was ended circumstances were such that business seemed of more importance to him than schooling. Consequently his education is of that broad kind gained in the school of experience rather than under the instruction of a teacher in the schoolroom. He enlisted in the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, Stewart's division of General Lee's army, and took part in all the movements of that noted cavalry leader; was wounded, twice taken prisoner but escaped, and saw the close of hostilities, when the Confederate leaders sheathed their

swords and advised their followers to return home and aid in reuniting our common country.

From 1865 to 1868 Mr. Smith made his home in Baltimore, Maryland, trading and dealing in stock and getting an insight into the cattle business as it was carried on on the shores of Chesapeake Bay. In 1868 he came west. That year he established his home at Decatur, Wise county, Texas, and during the next two or three years he was a driver over the trail from Texas to Abilene and to Baxter Springs, Kansas. He became acquainted with both the Chisholm and the Dodge trails and knew the great men of the business then as others have since known him. Following this experience he began a life of wandering over the Texas frontier, and bought cattle in almost every settlement. He also became a cattle raiser as well as a dealer, and had an interest in the "OS," the "O-spear," and the "Turkey Track" brands. In 1877, he drove the first bunch of cattle into the country around Sweetwater, intending to go on west to another grazing ground, but the Indians stole the horses belonging to his party, and the outfit, thus stopped, remained in that country for three years. In 1880, we find him in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country of Oklahoma. He, however, continued to call Texas his home until 1888, when he came to the Osage country in the Indian Territory. At the time Mr. Cleveland became president Mr. Smith had a ranch in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country, and by the connivance of a few government officials he was forbidden by the president to remain. As a result of this order to vacate the land he was occupying, Mr. Smith lost heavily. Also at one time he was engaged in ranching at the Double Mountain fork of the Brazos river. Between the years 1868 and 1888 he drove thousands of cattle across the United States into Canada, and sold them to grazers and feeders in the British dominion.

On coming to Oklahoma Mr. Smith settled about three miles east of the Ponca agency, on the old Peacock ranch, where for a few years he was associated with a company which pastured a large part of the Osage domain. After severing his connection with

the company he continued business as an individual, increasing his holdings until in his palmy days he shipped out of the country in a single year no less than fifteen thousand head of cattle. Now, however, he has only a small ranch, near Kaw City, in the Osage country, and as the years crowd down upon him he finds it to his liking to curtail his business toward the final point of windup.

Mr. Smith has been a member of the Cattle Raisers' Association since its organization in 1880, and for a long time was one of the inspectors of the association. In Masonic work he has advanced through the various degrees up to and including those of the Knight Templar and Mystic Shrine. Politically he is a Democrat.

Personally Mr. Smith is a man of stocky build, with strong and determined features and mental qualities to match—withal a striking appearance. With his wife and only child, Lydia, now entering womanhood, he resides in a splendid home on North Fifth street, Ponca. Mrs. Smith, whom he married in Winfield, Kansas, was formerly Miss Mattie J. Delozer, and is a daughter of Fountain Delozer, originally of Missouri.

**GEORGE E. CARNEY.**—Prominent among the keen, progressive business men that located in McIntosh county at a very early period of its settlement and have since aided in every possible way its growth and advancement, whether relating to its agricultural, industrial or financial interests, is George E. Carney, now president of the First Bank of Hoffman and one of the foremost citizens of that place. A son of the late George R. Carney, he was born in the village of Crystal Springs, Copiah county, Mississippi. His grandfather, John Carney, was born and reared in South Carolina, but subsequently settled in Alabama, from that state migrating to Mississippi.

George R. Carney was born in Perry county, Alabama, in 1844. Although but a boy when the Civil war broke out he bravely offered his services to his country, enlisting, in January, 1862, in the Confederate army, and serving until the close of the conflict. He was at the front in many important battles, including among others the engage-

ments at Vicksburg, Corinth and Port Hudson. Returning home he courageously set to work to retrieve the family fortunes, which, like those of his neighbors and friends, had almost entirely disappeared. He had been brought up on a large plantation, where all of the work had been carried on by slaves, but in the new order of things he manfully put his shoulder to the wheel, and subsequently devoted his energies to the management of his land, as a planter meeting with good success. He died while yet in the prime of life, in 1906. George R. Carney married Eliza Brown, who was born in Mississippi, and died in 1900. They reared seven children, namely: John D., a wealthy planter in Copiah county, Mississippi; Corinne, wife of B. W. Mathis, of Crystal Springs, Mississippi; George E., the special subject of this brief biographical sketch; Sallie M., wife of J. D. Perry, a machinist in Crystal Springs, Mississippi; Walter L., deceased, late of Crystal Springs, Mississippi; Minnie, wife of A. O. Doss, of Crystal Springs, and Stella, wife of Harry Ritterhoss, of Hoffman, McIntosh county, Oklahoma.

George E. Carney received excellent educational advantages in his native state, attending first the public schools, subsequently being graduated from the Commercial College at Meridian, and later taking a course of study at the State University in Oxford, Mississippi. Embarking then in business for himself, he established a general store at Crystal Springs, afterwards opening the first wholesale grocery in that place. He was successful in his mercantile career, and carried on an excellent wholesale business until coming to Oklahoma in 1905. Locating in McIntosh county, on the present town site of Hoffman, Mr. Carney, perceiving the great possibilities of the place, immediately made a bold venture in real estate and building. Buying land, he erected the first business house of any importance in this part of the county. At the same time, in order to further advance the interests of the community and to assist worthy individuals who came here with limited means, he gave financial aid to enable early settlers to buy farming



lands or establish homes, thus becoming in a manner the "father" of the town.

In 1907 Mr. Carney and his brother-in-law, Mr. Ritterhoss, opened a general hardware store in Hoffman, stocked it with a fine line of farmers' and builders' supplies, and is carrying on an extensive and lucrative business in that line. At the opening of the town site the incorporators of the town established a small banking institution, and in 1906 Mr. Carney with others organized the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of which he was the principal stockholder and the vice-president. In April, 1909, these two banks consolidated under the name of the First Bank of Hoffman, capitalizing it at ten thousand dollars and electing George E. Carney president; D. W. Kensey, vice-president, and Charles Dorsey, cashier. This institution has been prosperous from the start, and is carrying on a very substantial business for a new country. It has already attained a good standing in the financial world, and has corresponding banks in several important money centers, including Muskogee, Oklahoma; Kansas City, Missouri, and Saint Louis, Missouri.

Mr. Carney also owns valuable real estate, having farm lands in both McIntosh and Okmulgee counties, improved and unimproved, some of it being located in close proximity to oil regions or mineral fields. Politically Mr. Carney takes an active interest in the success of the Democratic party, supporting its principals by voice and vote, and has served his town as treasurer and in other minor offices. Fraternally he is a member of Hoffman Lodge, No. 211, I. O. O. F.

**L. A. FOSHEE.**—Standing prominent among the industrious and far-sighted men who have been actively identified with the development and advancement of the industrial interests of McIntosh county is L. A. Foshee, a well-known merchant and farmer of Hitchita. He was born, February 6, 1854, in Tallapoosa county, Alabama, a son of Riley and Susanna (Sarrells) Foshee, natives of Georgia. During the Civil war Riley Foshee served in the Union army from 1861 until 1865, being on special duty the greater part of the time. At the close of the

conflict he returned to his plantation in Alabama, and remained there until 1880, when he migrated with his family to Arkansas, where he spent the remainder of his long life, dying, in 1899, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. His widow, now a resident of Pike county, Arkansas, is ninety-two years old. Of the children born of their union twelve grew to years of maturity, as follows: Wiley, of Arkansas; John, of Alabama; Matilda, wife of William Grimes, of Alabama; Mary, wife of Mack Kimon, of Arkansas; E. J. and Newton, of Arkansas; L. A., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Calista Patterson, of Pike county, Arkansas; Susanna, wife of James Williams, of Arkansas; Simeon, of Alabama; Jeremiah, also of Alabama, and Anna.

L. A. Foshee received a limited education in a private school in Alabama. In 1879 he located in Pike county, Arkansas, where he carried on general farming for twelve years, meeting with fair success. Coming from there to the Creek Nation in 1891, he located first on the Arkansas river, twenty-five miles northwest of the present site of Muskogee. Muskogee at that time was taking great pride in the possession of three mercantile houses, one being owned and conducted by Clarence Turner, a hardware merchant with a limited capital; a dry goods and grocery store was conducted by a Mr. Patterson, and a similar establishment was managed by Captain Deafer. There was one bank in the place and a few business places of minor importance, including restaurants and boarding houses, and there was also one drug store. The country roundabout was in its pristine wildness, the vast prairies being covered with horses and cattle, which were under the care of the natives, no white man being seen outside of Muskogee. While living on the Arkansas river Mr. Foshee was extensively engaged in agricultural work, farming more land than any other man in that vicinity. His neighbors would frequently inquire why he farmed so much good pasture land, thus spoiling the ranges. After living in that locality three years he came to old Hitchita, which, with the surrounding country, was one great prairie. He located among the Indians, being for a time the only white man

in what is now McIntosh county. He settled on land that was afterwards allotted to his wife, who was a one-eighth blood Creek Indian, and to her children. He labored hard to improve his property, and ere statehood had under cultivation about thirty acres, which was then considered a large farm, in the meantime occupying the small log house, fourteen by sixteen feet, which the Five Civilized Tribes built on settling in this country, subsequently using it as the Council House. This house, which has a stone chimney, Mr. Foshee still keeps in a fine condition. It is made of hewn logs, six by ten inches in diameter, while the chimney, which is made of stone hewn by the Indians, he has removed to another house in the same yard. This chimney has the names of its builders cut in the stones, but being carved in the language of the Creek Indians cannot be read by the visitor or even by Mr. Foshee. This was the very first house erected in the Creek Nation, and was originally a double house, just double its present size. Among other relics and papers of interest in the possession of Mr. Foshee is a copy of the first treaty made by the secretary of the United States with the Creek Indians, some of the papers bearing date of 1808.

Mr. Foshee married, August 21, 1874, Mary A. Berryhill, a daughter of William Berryhill, of English descent. His wife was of Creek Indian parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Berryhill reared seven children, namely: Silas, living in Alabama; Mrs. Cynthia Clayton, of Alabama; Jerusha, wife of Joseph Gibson, of Wagoner county, Oklahoma; Thomas, of Alabama; Mary A., wife of Mr. Foshee; Mattie, wife of Joe Foshee, of Alabama; and Frankie, wife of Frank Mann, of Alabama. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Foshee has been brightened by the birth of seven children, of whom six are living, namely: Mattie, wife of Joseph C. Morton, of whom a brief sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; W. R., engaged in farming in McIntosh county; Susanna, wife of P. D. Berryhill, of Hitchita; S. L., engaged in agricultural pursuits; Walter, a merchant and farmer; and Andrew J., also engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits. Politically

Mr. Foshee is a Democrat, and takes great interest in the success of his party. Religiously both Mr. and Mrs. Foshee are members of the Primitive Baptist church.

BENJAMIN F. WYLDE, one of the pioneers of Ponca City, Oklahoma, made the run into the "Strip" on opening day, 1893; located a claim, proved up and patented the same, and has since maintained his home there. Mr. Wyld steamed out of Arkansas City, Kansas, on the lower step of the front end of the first Santa Fe passenger train that left there at the firing of the official pistol, and, with stakes prepared and with flags in hand ready to mark his location he jumped from his perch when the train pulled into Cross, the official town of the railroad, and ran south-westward to the grassy sward, the site of his future home, and staked the south half of the southeast quarter of Section 21, and the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 28, township 26, range 2 east. Others followed him, men much younger than himself, but none could match him as a sprinter when a free home in such a rich country as this was at stake and, although his claim was contested, it was a half hearted battle and he distanced his enemies. Six years from the day he staked his claim he filed government patents for it, and the last act in his drama of settling in the west was closed.

The encroachments of the town of Ponca began to be felt, and a demand arose for the platting of a portion of his land. He did so from time to time, and has platted as many as five additions to the town, concluding the disposition of his property for town purposes in the summer of 1909, when the last batch of more than three hundred lots was placed upon the market. In settling here, Mr. Wyld was fortunate in joining both sites of the rival towns of Cross and Ponca City. The town of Cross seemed to have the initial advantage because of the fact that it was fathered by the Santa Fe Company. It was laid off by the Cherokee Townsite Company, a concern which arranged with those Cherokees who declined to sell their homestead rights to the government, but located tracts in different parts of the reservation for their homes. These tracts fell into the hands

of the Cherokee Townsite people and Colonel Baker had charge of their interests at Cross. The town of Ponca was arranged for by a company of Arkansas City men, chief among whom here was B. S. Barnes, afterward a prominent citizen of the town. From the day of the opening a strong rivalry existed between the towns, which, after a few years, ended in the capitulation of a few of the Cross leaders and a unification of urban sentiment in favor of Ponca City.

Mr. Wylde was born at Vermilion, Erie county, Ohio, September 11, 1843. At his native place, at Dixon, Illinois, and at Valparaiso, Indiana, he passed his boyhood days, and in the last named place he reached his majority. The family left Ohio in 1850, and it was in 1856 that they settled at Valparaiso, on a farm. In the time of the Civil war he left the farm and entered the army, going out as a member of Company H, Twenty-third Indiana Infantry, under Captain Moore in Colonel Babbitt's regiment, which was a part of the army of the Cumberland, and served in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, participating in many of the heavy battles of the Atlanta campaign. When Atlanta fell this regiment was detailed to guard the country between there and Chattanooga; to tear up the railroad, and to do other duty calculated to cripple the enemy and render further resistance impossible. In July, 1865, Mr. Wylde was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Indiana, and two months afterward he came west to Kansas. He visited McPherson, Franklin, and other counties of the state, and in Ottawa, although past his twenty-second year, he went to school for some time. From there he went to Missouri, where he settled and where for twenty-five years he made his home, leaving there in 1893 to come to Oklahoma. This period of twenty-five years was spent near Mexico, where he was first a farmer, then a teacher, and finally a nurseryman.

Mr. Wylde's father, James Wylde, was an Englishman. He was born in Wellington, England, in 1811, came to the United States in 1831 and settled in Erie county, Ohio, with his parents and other members of the family, James being the fourth in a family

of seven children. The others were: John, who died near Kendallville, Indiana; William, who passed away at Vermilion, Ohio; Jesse, who reared a family near Unionville, Missouri, and died there; Fannie, who married Thomas Grover, a sea captain whom she met en route to America, and who afterward was engaged in the lake trade, their home then being in Chicago; Mary, wife of Shepard Grover, died at Vermilion, Ohio; and Hannah, wife of George Worcester, who also died at Vermilion. In the early days James Wylde was an iron manufacturer, but finally he settled down on a farm and devoted the latter years of his life to agricultural pursuits. He married Mary Hitchcock, a daughter of David Hitchcock, of Vermilion, Ohio. She died in Mexico, Missouri, in 1906, at the age of eighty-nine, having outlived her husband some years. Their children were Sarah A., who married Elliott Cohoon, and whose death occurred in Audrain county, Missouri; Benjamin F., the subject of this sketch; Lucy E., wife of C. J. Defaivre, of Idaho; David L., of Ft. Morgan, Colorado; George W., who died in Washington; James M., postmaster of Benton City, Missouri; and William E., who died in Callaway county, Missouri.

On September 29, 1883, Benjamin F. Wylde married, in Benton City, Missouri, Miss Anna Stockwell, daughter of S. B. and Elizabeth (Jones) Stockwell, formerly of Maysville, Kentucky. Mrs. Wylde was born at Kokomo, Indiana, in 1862. The fruit of their union is a son, William Franklin Wylde, a young business man of Ponca City, identified with a prominent real estate firm. He was born October 2, 1884, and in September, 1905, married Miss Carrie Davis, of Perry, Missouri.

In his early life, Benjamin F. Wylde was a Republican, but the shifting of party lines and the changing of conditions have tended to make an independent voter of him. His son is a Democrat.

CHARLES A. PETERSON, M.D., a successful physician and a prominent citizen of the old capital city of Tahlequah, has been identified with the professional and educational affairs of this section of Oklahoma since 1893. He



was primarily an educator and made a reputation for himself in connection with the Cherokee Indian schools.

He was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, June 27, 1867, lived on a farm until he was about seventeen years old, and then began his independent career as a country school teacher. He entered Wabash College as a member of the class of 1892, and by the end of his sophomore year his work in his studies and his interest in Presbyterian church affairs recommended him as the proper man to take charge in the field of missionary education, and he was accordingly selected as head of the old and famous Dwight Mission School at Sallisaw, Indian Territory. After two years and a half there he was placed in charge of the Tahlequah Institute. He began his work at the capital in January, 1896, and continued as superintendent until the fall of 1902. He then abandoned school work and entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he completed the four-year course and was graduated in 1906. Since then he has been in active practice at Tahlequah. He is a member of the Cherokee County Medical Society and the Oklahoma State Medical Association. His duties of citizenship are chiefly performed in the lines of education, and he is a member of the city board of education and the Carnegie library board.

Dr. Peterson was married in Indiana, September 6, 1888, to Miss Hannah N. Duckworth. She was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, December 11, 1867, her father, John Duckworth, being a pioneer of that county. Dr. and Mrs. Peterson have the following children: J. Norwood, Kenneth Berry, Dwight A. and Mary Galela.

Dr. Peterson's grandfather was William Peterson, who was born in Pennsylvania of German antecedents, and died at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1877, aged seventy-seven. His wife was Eliza Wheat, and they had eight children.

Isaac Peterson, the Doctor's father, was born in Putnam county, Ohio, in 1835, grew up in Montgomery county, Indiana, where his parents located in 1840, and was a substantial farmer. He married Mary E. Berry, a daughter of David Berry, a Virginian by

birth. She was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, in 1838, and still resides there. Their children were: Ida, wife of S. G. Patterson, of Fremont, Nebraska; Dr. Charles A.; Dr. William B., of Indianapolis; Dr. Bert D., a dentist of the same city; and his twin sister, Bertha E., wife of Royal Dice, of Crawfordsville.

RICHARD C. ALLEN, city attorney of Coweta, was born in Bladen county, North Carolina, September 14, 1882, a son of Richard P. Allen, a merchant living near Wilmington. Richard P. Allen was first lieutenant of a company in the Civil war, being most of the time stationed at Fort Fisher; he took part in few engagements. He was slightly wounded by a spent ball, which struck him on the forehead, leaving a scar which lasted him until his death. Upon returning home at the close of the war he engaged in mercantile affairs, which he continued until his death in February, 1897. He married Kate, daughter of John T. Moore, of North Carolina, the father being a relative of President Johnson's wife. Mr. and Mrs. Allen were the parents of six children, five daughters and one son, one of whom died in infancy. The daughters are: Anna P. (deceased), wife of L. P. Cromartie, of Wiggins, Mississippi; Bertha, wife of E. C. Wooten, of Clarkton, North Carolina; Katie B., wife of Lee Smith, of Kelly, North Carolina; Ella, wife of Dixon Smith, of Lagoon, North Carolina. The daughter Ruth died in infancy. Mrs. Allen still resides on the homestead.

Richard C. Allen received his education at Kings Creek Academy, under his uncle, Y. D. Moore, now superintendent of public instruction of Caldwell county, North Carolina. He graduated from Warke Forest College, a prominent Baptist institution of North Carolina. He was admitted to the practice of law by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in 1903, beginning the practice of his profession in Wilmington and Elizabethtown, North Carolina, where he remained until November, 1903, the date of his removal to Coweta. He immediately opened an office, and his clientele has been constantly increasing from the very start. Besides a large patronage in Coweta, he also

has cases in Wagoner, the county seat. Soon after coming to Coweta, in December, 1903, he received the appointment of city attorney, which he filled two years and then resigned. He was general attorney for the Western Investment Company five years, this being one of the largest mercantile establishments ever carried on in the country. Recently he has again accepted the office of city attorney, which post he so ably and acceptably fills.

Mr. Allen is prominent and popular socially, and greatly respected and esteemed. He is public spirited and enterprising as a citizen. He belongs to Coweta Lodge Number 178, Knights of Pythias, in which he now fills the chair of chancellor commander. Politically he is a Democrat, and actively interested in the success of his chosen party in the state and county.

In 1906 Mr. Allen married, in Coweta, Lillian, daughter of Charles W. Lumpkin, one of the oldest settlers in this section, but now living in Guthrie. Mr. Lumpkin's wife was Katie Kinsley. He was manager of the Town Site Company, of Coweta, and is extensively engaged in the real estate business. He and his wife have two children, Lillian, Mrs. Allen, and Carl, of Guthrie, Oklahoma.

**LUKE G. MCINTOSH.** One of the most prominent citizens of McIntosh county, Oklahoma, is Luke G. McIntosh, now holding the office of superintendent of public instruction in the county. He is a native of what is now known as Fame, in McIntosh county, and was born on the old McIntosh homestead in 1851. He is a son of Chillie and Leah (Herrod) McIntosh, both natives of northern Alabama, and the former a half breed, of Scotch extraction. The family is described at length in connection with the sketch of Cheesie McIntosh, to be found in another part of this work. Chillie McIntosh came to the Indian Territory in 1832, with the first of the Creek tribe to settle there. He was employed by the national government to take charge of them and settle them on their different allotments. He located the first settlement in the neighborhood of what is now Muskogee, and as others followed in

later years he located them in different parts of the Creek Nation land.

Chillie McIntosh was a man of superior intelligence and of a good education, and served many years as interpreter for the government. He was a slave-owner and a farmer and stockman on an extensive scale. At the outbreak of the war he espoused the cause of the Confederates and raised the first Creek regiment for service, being elected colonel of same. He served in the trans-Mississippi campaign and participated in most of the battles fought by General Cooper, who was in command of the Indian troops throughout that section. At the close of the war Mr. McIntosh was a colonel commanding a brigade, and his brother, D. N. McIntosh, was colonel of the Second. When the war was over the Indian troops disbanded and returned to their homes. A great number of the Creeks held slaves and the behavior of the negroes who remained was good. In those days the criminal code among the Creeks was very strict, and amalgamation between the races severely punished—the first offense with fifty lashes, the second with one hundred lashes and the third with death to both parties.

After the war Chillie McIntosh settled on his farm at Fame and devoted his time to its improvement. He was also frequently employed as interpreter and to help in negotiating treaties with the wild tribes of Indians in their relations with the national government. He became a man of prominence in his own nation and was very useful to the government. He was fully trusted by his own people, and was a most public spirited and useful citizen. He died at the age of seventy-five years, in 1879. He was twice married, his first wife, Miss Porter, being a white woman; by her he had two sons, Rev. John and Captain William, the latter of whom served in the Confederate army. By his second marriage he had four children, namely: Albert, deceased; Mildred, deceased, wife of David Cummings; Luke G.; and Mariah, deceased, wife of James Gray.

Luke G. McIntosh first attended the mission and after the war attended school at Canehill, Arkansas, for two years; he then spent four years at Nashville, Tennessee, and

for several years was prominently identified with educational matters in the Creek Nation. He taught in many of their principal schools and in 1884 was made superintendent of public schools in the nation, holding this position until statehood. He was the first to hold the office of superintendent of public instruction in McIntosh county after the advent of statehood, and has performed his duties with ability and efficiency. He was twice elected to the House of Warriors, but served only a short time, as he was soon after appointed to new school duties.

In 1882 Mr. McIntosh married Leona Raford, a native of the county and a half-blood Indian woman, daughter of Phillip and Genette (Thomas) Raford, also of mixed blood. Nine children were born of this union, only two of whom survived, namely: Lucas, a merchant, and Ida, attending school. Mr. McIntosh and his family worship at the Baptist church.

Politically Mr. McIntosh is a Democrat of the old school, and he takes an active interest in the welfare and progress of his community. He is one of the most successful and energetic farmers of the county, having several hundred acres under a fine state of cultivation. He is a self-made man, and has made the most of his opportunities for advancement and culture. He is well known and universally esteemed.

DR. RICHARD L. FITE, for the past quarter of a century engaged in the practice of medicine at Tahlequah, came there from Bartow county, Georgia, in 1883, a young physician just out of college looking for a good location for beginning practice. He was born in Gordon county, Georgia, October 17, 1856, and spent his boyhood among farm scenes and associated with an atmosphere of refinement and culture. His parents were both possessed of unusually good educations. He is descended from pure German stock, and his ancestors came to America just in time to identify themselves with the cause of independence in the colonies and join the ranks of the Continental army. The name was originally Viet, and shortly before the Revolutionary war three brothers, Peter, Conrad, and Leonard Viet, came to America;

Peter settled near Salisbury, North Carolina, Leonard in Philadelphia and Conrad in Baltimore, Maryland. It was at the home of the last named that the first session of the Continental Congress seems to have been held. During the years following their settlement in America the name was somehow Americanized "Fite," probably changed by the brothers themselves, as all three branches of the family use the same spelling.

Peter Fite took part in the Revolution and became a rich slave-holding planter; he died near the place of his first settlement about 1835, at the age of eighty-seven years. His children were: Jacob; Peter; Elias; Henry; Christina, wife of Lieutenant Pierce, of Tennessee; Rachel, married John Simpson; and Mary, who married John Murray, and died in southern Illinois.

Richard's grandfather, Peter Fite, was born in 1790, and passed away in 1887; his wife, Nancy Carlook, was born in 1798 and died two years after her husband. They were also planters and wealthy slave owners, and influential citizens in their county.

Dr. H. W. Fite was born in Tennessee, in 1825, and was reared in that state, where he received his education. He received his medical education at the School of Medicine at Nashville, Tennessee; he located in Georgia for the practice of his profession, and was identified with the interests of that state until compelled by age to retire from his life of active usefulness. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was appointed a surgeon in the army of E. Kirby Smith, and took part in the battle of Perryville, in General Bragg's army. Following this he was transferred to Pemberton's army at Vicksburg, and was there paroled when the city fell into the hands of the Federals. Later he rejoined the army and was with General Longstreet's command at Knoxville until after the siege was raised; he was on the field of battle at Chickamauga. He accompanied the army of Bragg to Chattanooga, where Missionary Ridge was fought, and then General Johnston was placed in command of the army and conducted the retreat to Atlanta; Dr. Fite was with this entire campaign. Hood succeeded Johnston and was defeated in Atlanta and also at Franklin



and Nashville, in all of which Dr. Fite took part as a surgeon. After this he returned to Tupelo, Mississippi, and joined Johnston, who had replaced Hood in the east, and proceeded against Sherman's army then marching north through the Carolinas; near Goldsboro, North Carolina, he witnessed the surrender of Johnston to Sherman, the end of the war.

Dr. H. W. Fite married Sarah T. Denman, daughter of Colonel Felix G. Denman, a soldier in the war of 1812, a large land owner and slave holding planter of Georgia. Mrs. Fite died in 1891, the mother of Judge Augustus W., a member of the supreme court of Georgia for sixteen years; Laura; Dr. Richard L.; Nancy J.; Dr. F. B., of Muskogee, Oklahoma; Sarah F.; and Mary E.

Dr. Richard L. Fite was a student in the high school of Sonora, Georgia, and on reaching his majority worked on a farm and taught school. He chose medicine as his profession, and attended the Southern Medical College at Atlanta, Georgia, where he graduated with first honors, in 1881. He took a post graduate course in the New York Polyclinic in 1891. After his graduation he practiced a year in Georgia, and spent one year in Texas, after which he came to Tablequah, which has since been the field of his labors. He has built up a satisfactory and lucrative practice in the capital, and is recognized as one of the leading men in his profession. He and his family are all Democrats, and he has taken rather an active part in the Cherokee affairs. He was medical superintendent of the educational institution of the nation, of the insane asylum, and of the national jail for several years. He favored single statehood, and was a delegate to the two statehood conventions. He is, like his father's family, a Presbyterian, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He owns considerable property in and near Tablequah and has a sumptuous country home adjoining the city limits of the historic old capital.

Dr. Fite married, in 1884, at Tablequah, Nannie K., daughter of Carter Daniels, a prominent Cherokee citizen. Her mother was a niece of Sequoyah, the Cherokee Cadmus. Their children are: Houston Bartow,

Augustus Willard, Sarah Katharine, John Stapler and Denman Wylly.

CHARLES M. RANDALL, a prominent and well-to-do citizen of Texanna, has been actively identified with the development and advancement of McIntosh county, and during its earlier days experienced his full share of the hardships, privations, vicissitudes and even horrors of border life. A son of Wiley P. Randall, he was born, April 10, 1860, in Copiah county, Mississippi. He comes on the paternal side of sturdy Scotch ancestry, his great-grandfather, S. J. Randall, having been born and bred in Glasgow, Scotland.

A self-educated man, Wiley P. Randall taught school for many years in Mississippi as a young man. During the Civil war he served four years in the Confederate army, being a commissioned officer in the cavalry belonging to General Armstrong's brigade. Being captured by the enemy at the battle of Corinth, he was confined in the prison at Rock Island, Illinois, for eight or nine months, and after his exchange rejoined his command. Moving with his family to Texas in 1868, he located at Thornton, Limestone county, where he met with excellent success in business, being first employed in farming and later in mercantile pursuits. He lived to the good old age of eighty-two years, passing away in Thornton, Mississippi, March 19, 1905. He was a man of deep religious convictions, inheriting the faith of his Scotch ancestors, and, although not a member of any church until after sixty years of age, he was never found without a Bible in his pocket. He married Elizabeth E. Wamack, who was born in Mississippi seventy-seven years ago, and is now living. She is of English descent, her emigrant ancestor having come from England to America prior to the Revolutionary war, settling in that part of Mississippi then known as the Choctaw Nation. She bore her husband the following children: Columbus, of Thornton, Texas; Charles M., the special subject of this sketch; Lula, deceased; Oscar, deceased; Jarrett G., deceased; Walter, deceased, served as corporal of his company in the standing army; Emma, wife of Dr. G. W. Stone, of Waxahachie, Texas; Alma, wife of Jesse

Gentry, of Ennis, Texas; John K., of Houston, Texas; and Everett, who died in infancy.

Attending public and private schools in Thornton, Texas, and vicinity, Charles M. Randall acquired a practical knowledge of books while young. At the age of eighteen years, venturesome, ambitious and daring, he left his father's home and came to the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, locating at Eufaula, in what is now McIntosh county, where for two years he was engaged in buying and selling walnut timber. Moving then to the Choctaw Nation, he was for a while engaged in mercantile pursuits at Broken, but after his marriage with an Indian maiden, who was one-fourth Choctaw blood, embarked in agricultural pursuits, becoming an extensive and prosperous general farmer and stock-raiser. Since taking up his residence in Texanna, McIntosh county, in 1908, Mr. Randall has been mostly employed in clerical work.

When Mr. Randall located first in Eufaula the entire Creek Nation was in a state of turmoil, and the few whites were people of the most desperate character, and in their lawless acts were aided and abetted by the worst element of the Creek Indians. For two years Mr. Randall served as deputy United States marshal, and was associated with the capture of many notorious criminals. He witnessed the hanging at Fort Smith, Arkansas, of eleven of these desperate men, ten of whom were Indians, the other being a white man. The Choctaws then had a law in force making sorcery a felony, punishable by death after the third offense, and he saw three Indians tried and convicted under this law, and saw them shot.

Mr. Randall has been twice married. He married first, in 1878, in the Choctaw Nation, Luenda McKinney, a daughter of John and Sarah McKinney. Her father was one of the most prominent Indians of the Choctaw Nation, which he represented as a delegate to Washington, D. C., being known as "Layer John." His uncle, Thompson McKinney, was for many years governor of the Choctaw Nation. Mrs. Luenda Randall died in 1882, leaving two children, namely: Lottie E., who married Nute M. Southard, has passed

to the life beyond; and Grover C., living at home.

Mr. Randall married for his second wife, in 1887, Julia Westbrook, who was born in Montgomery county, Illinois, a daughter of Riley and Annie E. Westbrook, who settled in the Indian Territory in 1880. Mr. Westbrook was for many years a soldier in the United States army, and served during the Civil war and for several years afterwards. He died in 1884, leaving his widow with six children, all of whom are living in the Choctaw Nation as follows: Amos; Julia, wife of Mr. Randall; Andrew J.; Joseph, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Willis Boyd; and John B. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Randall six children have been born, namely: Florence E., Zoria, Ruth, Claude R., Kyle C., and Clarence A. Mrs. Randall is a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while the two older daughters belong to the Baptist church. Politically Mr. Randall is an old-time Jeffersonian Democrat, and is now rendering good service as deputy sheriff. When the first Federal Court of South McAlester was established he was made notary public, and served until statehood was declared, a period of nine years. Fraternally he is a member of Enterprise Lodge, No. 74, A. F. & A. M., and of Unity Lodge No. 71, I. O. O. F., of Brawley, Arkansas.

J. C. HOGAN, of Pryor Creek, arrived in the Indian Territory on the 5th of February, 1870, and his first home here was in Evansville, he having remained there nine years before coming to Pryor Creek. His father, who came originally from Ireland, died in South Carolina, and his mother, born in Henderson county, North Carolina, died in Texas in September of 1908. J. C. Hogan came to this state from Georgia, and before establishing his home in Pryor Creek he had been engaged quite extensively in farming and in stock raising. He has the credit of having erected the first brick house in this city, and he is a man of considerable prominence here, a stockholder and director in the First National Bank.

Mr. Hogan married in the Indian Territory on the 6th of March, 1870, a native daughter of Georgia, and of the nine chil-

dren which blessed their marriage union five died in childhood and those surviving are Viola Hancock, J. Z. Hogan, Graham Hogan and Mabel, all living in Pryor Creek. The parents have given to their children the best of educational advantages. The two eldest pursued courses in the seminary at Tahlequah, and J. Z. Hogan also pursued a business course at Fort Smith. He is the present mayor of Pryor Creek. He has been twice married, wedding first Alice Dege, and, second, Eva Henry. Graham Hogan, the second son, studied in Mexico, Missouri, and also took a business course at Parsons. He is the present owner of the Hogan Transfer. He married Neva Campbell. The daughter Mabel graduated from the Pryor Creek school and she is now attending William Wood College at Fulton, Missouri.

EMMETT JOHNSON, M. D. Distinguished not only as one of the early settlers of Haskell county, but as the pioneer physician of this entire section of Oklahoma, Emmett Johnson, M.D., is one of the leading citizens of Kinta, and as a man of enterprise, energy, and practical judgment has been an active force in promoting its material growth and prosperity. A son of William Johnson, he was reared in Oregon, where he acquired his first knowledge of books.

Born and reared in Tennessee, William Johnson lived there until after his parents moved to Missouri. Then, being somewhat inclined to rove about, he took his young wife to California. Not satisfied, however, with his chances for obtaining anything more than a mere living on the Pacific coast, he subsequently settled in eastern Oregon as a pioneer of Baker county, in the part now included within the limits of Malheur county. Locating not far from the present site of Vale, he embarked in the stock business, which he carried on successfully until his death, which was caused by an accident in 1895. He married first Martha Guin, whose parents were early settlers of Saline county, Missouri. She died in 1872, leaving six children, as follows: Sarah M., wife of W. C. Carrollton, of Missouri; James W., living in Alaska; Emmett, the subject of this brief sketch; Allen G., of Westfall, Oregon;

Mrs. Jessie R. Briggs, of Seattle, Washington; and Charles E., of Westfall, Oregon. Mr. Johnson married for his second wife America Arnold, who survived him, and is now a resident of Ontario. Two children were born of that union, namely: Taylor C., of Westfall, Oregon; and Maude L., wife of Elmer Dorey, of Ontario, Oregon.

Leaving home at the age of fifteen years, Emmett Johnson found employment on the ranch of W. E. Dixon, a man of culture and education, who from the first took great interest in the youth thus brought to his notice. Under the advice and instruction of Mr. Dixon the lad read and studied evenings for three years, acquiring a far better education than the average farmer's son of those times. At the age of twenty-five years Mr. Johnson turned his attention to the study of medicine with Dr. Horn, of Union, Mississippi, and subsequently entered the University of Tennessee at Nashville, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900, having had the honor of being class president. Soon after receiving his degree of M.D. Dr. Johnson came to the Choctaw Nation seeking a favorable location, and selected the place where he has since resided, for two years thereafter making his home with Governor Green McCurtain. There were no railways in this vicinity, no town had been laid out, and there were few white people near. Meeting with good success as a practitioner, the Doctor took unto himself a wife, and, in 1902, erected the first house in what is now Kinta, Haskell county, the town being platted that same spring. The land comprised in the town site belonged in common to the Indians, but a white man secured the tract, sold the right to build, and when the restrictions were removed every man received a clear title to his property. The town immediately began to grow with surprising rapidity, business enterprises sprang up as if by magic, a veritable boom of prosperity striking the town. Cotton gins were erected, stores and factories were established, and the population increased. There are now in this comparatively new town three dry goods stores, two groceries, a bank, three churches—Baptist, Methodist and Christian—two hotels, two restaurants, two blacksmith shops, one



livery stable, and a population of five hundred good people. When Dr. Johnson first located here his patronage extended eastward twenty-five miles to thirty-five miles towards the northeast, and westward an equal distance, a distance that he covered on horseback, building up an extensive and lucrative practice and gaining a fine reputation for skill, ability and fidelity.

The Doctor married, in 1901, Catherine Willingham, of Farmersville, Texas, a daughter of J. S. Willingham. Her parents, who were farmers, reared eight children, as follows: Lena, wife of John Jolley; Robert; Pink; Catherine, wife of Dr. Johnson; Murphy; Kirby; Pearl, a teacher in the Kinta schools; and Chester.

Dr. Johnson has acquired much property through his own exertions, in addition to his town holdings, having under a good state of cultivation three hundred acres of as fine bottom and prairie land as can be found in this section of the state, his farm being further improved with good dwelling houses for his tenants, substantial barns, and all the necessary outbuildings. He is local surgeon for the Fort Smith, Western Saint Louis, and El Reno Railways, and has served as president of what was known as the Sans Bois Medical Association. He is vice president of the Kinta State Bank.

Politically the Doctor is a Democrat, and, in 1907, represented the western portion of Haskell county as a delegate to the first Democratic convention held after statehood. Fraternally he belongs to Kinta Lodge, No. 318, A. F. & A. M.; to Kinta Chapter, No. 199, Order of Eastern Star; and to South McAlester Consistory, No. 2.

**JUDGE WESLEY ANDERSON.** Conspicuous among the better known and more prominent residents of Kinta, Haskell county, is Wesley Anderson, a thriving agriculturist and a citizen of worth and integrity. A son of John Anderson, he was born, in 1849, in the Choctaw Nation, and since early life has been actively and prominently identified with its highest and best interests.

John Anderson, a native of Mississippi, came to the Choctaw Nation with the migration of 1833, and was placed in charge of a

portion of the Indians, with the title of captain. Settling at Tushkahoma, near the first Council House built by the Choctaws, he engaged in agricultural pursuits, becoming extensively employed in stock raising, but carrying on general farming on a limited scale. Public spirited and active, he did much towards advancing the civilization of the Indians, teaching them how to become self supporting as tillers of the soil. A member of the Choctaw Nation, Captain Anderson fought during the Civil war on the Confederate side for the purpose of protecting the property of his people. He died, in 1874, at the age of eighty-six years. Captain John Anderson was three times married, his third wife, Mary Bohennon, a half-blood Choctaw, who died a short time before he did, having borne him nine children, of whom five grew to years of maturity, namely: Graham, deceased; Wesley, the special subject of this brief sketch; Houston, of the Choctaw Nation; Jensey, deceased, was the wife of Swinney McKinney; and John, deceased.

Brought up on his father's ranch, Wesley Anderson acquired great proficiency in the Choctaw language while a boy, but was taught English at that time. Succeeding to the free and independent occupation in which he was reared, he has been exceedingly prosperous in his agricultural operations, acquiring a fair share of this world's goods. Prior to statehood, he was very active and influential in public affairs, the first office to which he was appointed by the chief having been that of Light Horseman as guard to the Governor, a position which he filled most ably. He subsequently served for a long time as a representative from his district to the state capital at Tuskahoma, being first elected for the term of one year, but afterwards re-elected seven successive times to the same position. He was afterwards elected senator for a term of two years, and was subsequently re-elected twice to the same office, serving six years in the senate. Mr. Anderson was later elected county judge for Jack's Fork, which included Pushmataha county, but resigned the position before the expiration of his term. He was then appointed one of the three superior judges of the Choctaw Nation, and served in that ca-

capacity four years. Then, just prior to statehood, Mr. Anderson was appointed treasurer of the Choctaw Nation, and served until statehood, in 1907, a little less than a year. Judge Anderson was likewise a member of Dawes Commission, and after the agreement entered into between the Choctaw Nation and the United States was a delegate from the Nation to the meeting in which the agreement was ratified, filling the office to the entire satisfaction of his people. Since statehood he has not held any official position, but has performed his obligations as a loyal citizen with ability and fidelity.

Judge Anderson has been three times married. He married first Mica Yotah Stightly, who was of mixed blood, and their only child, Park J. Anderson, is cashier of the Kinta State Bank. Mr. Anderson married for his second wife Elsie Crefat, a nearly full-blooded Choctaw. He married for his third wife Susan Cansaw, and they have one daughter, Thelma Anderson.

Judge Anderson is an extensive land holder, having under a high state of culture several hundred acres of valuable land, on which he has made improvements of a most excellent character, having a beautiful residence and all of the buildings and equipments necessary for carrying on farming according to the most modern methods. Politically Mr. Anderson is a straightforward Republican. Fraternally he is a member of Kinta Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of Kinta Lodge, K. of P.

**REV. DAVID C. MURPHEY.** It is most gratifying to be able to present in this history a brief review of the career of this honored pioneer of the state of Oklahoma, though there is no possibility of entering into the details of his service as one of the early missionaries among the Indians of the old Indian Territory or to narrate the many incidents of his specially varied and interesting labors on the frontier of civilization. None has shown more consecration and zeal in a noble calling, and none has commanded more fully the confidence and affectionate regard of the Indians, as well as of the incoming white settlers, than this revered clergyman and missionary of the Methodist

Episcopal church, South. He now maintains his home in the village of Chant, Haskell county, and is one of the venerable and honored pioneers of the great commonwealth in which he has so long lived and labored to goodly ends.

Mr. Murphey was born in Hardman county, Kentucky, in 1832, and is a son of James and Nancy (Wright) Murphey, both representatives of staunch Irish lineage. James Murphey, the founder of the family in America, emigrated from the Emerald Isle to this country prior to the war of the Revolution, in which great struggle for national independence he showed his loyalty to his adopted land by serving as a soldier under General Washington. He settled in Virginia, and after the war moved to Kentucky, becoming one of the pioneers of that commonwealth, where he passed the residue of his life. Of his children only two attained years of maturity—James, Jr., and Daniel. The former of these was the father of him whose name initiates this review. James Murphey, Jr., was one of the prominent figures in the early Indian conflicts in Kentucky, and was an intimate friend and counselor of David Crockett, one of the nation's historic characters. He was with Crockett on the latter's campaign for Congress in Tennessee. He also served under General Jackson in the war in Florida, in which he endured the hardships incidental to traversing the great everglades. He died in 1835, one of the honored pioneers of the old Bluegrass state, and his wife survived him for a number of years, having passed away in 1854. They became the parents of seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest in order of birth, and he is now the only one surviving. The names of the other children were as here noted: John, William, Elizabeth, James, Jemima and Martha J. Elizabeth became the wife of John G. Stotter; Jemima was twice married, having first wedded Thomas Freeman and after his death having become the wife of Robert Patrick; and Martha J. became the wife of Rev. Levi Colbert, a clergyman of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Rev. David C. Murphey was reared to maturity in Kentucky, and his early educa-

tional training was most meager, as from infancy he was handicapped by weak eyes, which rendered it impossible for him to devote himself to even the limited educational work otherwise at his command. At the age of fourteen years he was bound out to serve an apprenticeship at the printer's trade in an office at Hickman, Kentucky, but on account of the condition of his eyes he was not long able to follow the trade of compositor, though he gained valuable training in this connection, as it has well been said that the discipline of a newspaper office is equivalent to a liberal education. Upon attaining to his legal majority Mr. Murphey turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and he also devoted considerable time to work at the carpenter's trade, as he had much natural mechanical ability.

When the Civil war was precipitated upon a divided nation Mr. Murphey showed his intrinsic loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy by enlisting as a private in Company A, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Faulkner and attached to Lyons' brigade. His company, however, was assigned principally to detached service in scouting, and he participated in a number of the important battles marking the progress of the great internecine conflict between the states. On the authority of a comrade familiar with the details of his protracted and faithful service as a soldier of the Confederacy, it may be said that few men in the service showed more valor and loyalty and few gained a more prominent place in the ranks of the southern armies. He has been honored by many testimonials and marks of approbation by other members of the Confederate forces, including officers of high rank, and has medals awarded for gallant and meritorious service. Mr. Murphey was captured on the Obion river in Tennessee, but effected his escape, after which he was compelled to remain in the brush for five months before he could again join his command. During this period he was fed and otherwise provided for by the southern sympathizers of the locality. He retains a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and is an honored member of the United Confederate Veterans' Association.

After the close of the war Mr. Murphey returned to Henry county, Tennessee, where he remained until 1872, after which he passed one year in Dent county, that state. In 1873 he came to the southwest and in the fall of that year he located in Sebastian county, Arkansas. In 1866 he had become a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and in 1878 he left Arkansas to become a missionary of this church in the Indian Nation. He was assigned to service among the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, and among them he labored with all of zeal and earnestness for the long period of seventeen years, within which he accomplished results of a scope and importance difficult to imagine. He became a veritable "guide, counselor and friend" to the red men and did much to uplift them and to bring them into the fold of the divine Master. He also passed one year as a missionary among the Osage Indians, being the first protestant minister sent to this tribe after it was driven from Kansas and Missouri. His life and labors on the frontier have made him one of the most widely known and most honored ministers of the present state of Oklahoma, and in connection with this work in the early years he encountered the most lawless characters and most implacable desperadoes of the frontier. He gained their confidence, however, and they ever accorded him consideration and kindly treatment, understanding the true worth of the man, his abiding human sympathy and his desire to aid his fellow men in all walks of life. He knew the members of the famous Dalton gang, was entertained over night at the home of the mother of the Dalton boys, and performed the ceremony that united Robert Dalton to his first wife. Mr. Murphey manifested no fear of the most hardened criminals, and this had much to do with the respect accorded him by this element. He is now living virtually retired from active labors, having "fought the good fight" and having ever shown the faith that makes faithful in all the relations of life. He has viewed with pleasure and satisfaction the magnificent development and upbuilding of the state of Oklahoma, and his name merits an enduring place on the roll of its pioneers. In politics



he has ever been an advocate of the generic principles of the Democratic party, and he still takes a lively interest in the questions and issues of the hour.

Mr. Murphey has been married four times. In 1853 he wedded Miss Barbara Phillips, who died in 1854, leaving no children. He later married her sister, Miss Adeline Phillips, and they became the parents of eight children, concerning whom the following brief record is given: John D. is a resident of Muskogee, Oklahoma; Joseph M. resides in Washington county, this state; Madaline is the wife of William Fitz, of St. Joseph, Missouri; Mary E. is the wife of Anderson Beshears, of Pawnee, Oklahoma; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Alexander Sellers, of Eufaula, this state, is now deceased; Charles W. resides in Oklahoma; and Nancy is the wife of Charles Shade, of McAlester, this state. Mr. Murphey's second wife was summoned to eternal rest in 1884, and in 1886 was solemnized his marriage to Mrs. Lucy Lowery, who died in 1891, leaving no children. In 1892 he was united in marriage to Mrs. S. Elizabeth (Pickler) Wilson, who has been thrice married. Her first husband was William B. Williams, her second was Caleb Wilson, and by this marriage she had three children, of whom only one attained years of maturity—Eliza A., who is now the wife of Andrew J. Cooper, a successful farmer of Haskell county, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Murphey are passing their days in quiet and contentment, being surrounded by a host of devoted friends and finding that their "lines are cast in pleasant places" as the shadows of life begin to lengthen from the golden west.

DR. JOHN C. ROBINSON, of Chant, Haskell county, Oklahoma, was born July 8, 1866, near Columbia, Missouri, and is a son of Louis and Annie (Campbell) Robinson. Louis Robinson was a successful farmer, and died in July, 1887, leaving a widow and several children; Mrs. Robinson still resides at Columbia. Their children were: Harvey, a farmer; Edward, deceased; John C.; Clara, wife of J. McIntire, of Andrain county, Missouri, and Clark, an attorney and county recorder of Boone county.

The early education of J. C. Robinson was received in the public schools, and later he attended the State University at Columbia. He completed his education by a course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1890. After practicing a few months in Boone county, Dr. Robinson moved to Oklahoma, and for nineteen years practiced his profession at or near McAlester. In 1908 he located in Chant, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He is in partnership with Dr. Henderson, and they have the practice of the three large coal mines, which employ from three hundred and fifty to four hundred men, with their families. Thus they are given the most extensive practice of any physician in the country, and they also have quite a practice throughout the country surrounding Chant. Dr. Robinson is local surgeon for the Fort Smith & Western, and he is a member of the State Medical Association. He is a comparatively new man in his community, but has made, and is still making warm personal friends among the old settlers and all classes from whom he receives professional calls. Politically Dr. Robinson is a Democrat.

In 1901 Dr. Robinson married, at Denver, Colorado, Mrs. Alice Anderson, whose maiden name was Dobbins, and Mrs. Robinson has one child by her former marriage, Vehna. Dr. Robinson is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Master Mason of Solomon Lodge, No. 32; a member of Indian Consistory, No. 2, at old McAlester, and of the Consistory or Scottish Rite, Albert Pike Lodge, No. 2, at South McAlester. He is also a member of the Elks order, and is affiliated with McAlester Lodge, No. 533.

SAMUEL T. PHILLIPS.—The vice-president of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Chant and one of the honored and essentially representative citizens of the thriving little city of Chant, Haskell county, Mr. Phillips is to be noted as a pioneer of this section of the state and as one of the founders and builders of the town in which he now maintains his home and in which he established the first mercantile business. He is now living virtually retired, and is one of the influential men of his county. He has contrib-

uted in generous measure to the civic and industrial development of this section, and is well entitled to representation in this historical work.

Samuel T. Phillips is a scion of staunch old southern stock and was born in Chickasaw county, Mississippi, on the 19th of April, 1847, being a son of William and Mary (Vandiver) Phillips, both of whom were natives of South Carolina, whence the respective families moved to Mississippi in an early day. William Phillips was a carpenter and wheelwright by trade, and was one of the first settlers in Okalona, Pontotoc county, Mississippi, in which place he erected the first house and opened the first grocery store. Both he and his wife continued residents of Mississippi until their death, and they ever commanded the high regard of all who knew them. William Phillips continued in the mercantile business for a number of years, conducting a small store, and was one of the well-known citizens of Prairie Mount, Mississippi, at the time of his death, his devoted wife having preceded him to eternal rest. He served for a short time in the ranks of the Confederate army during the war between the states, with the rank of sergeant. Of the ten children nine attained to years of maturity, and concerning them the following brief record is entered: William H. is a resident of Poteau, Oklahoma; Bettie is the wife of John Maloney, of Terrell, Texas; Margaret is the wife of William Brown, of Brownsville, Mississippi; Samuel T., of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; Mollie is the widow of John Chrisman, and resides in Calhoun county, Mississippi; John is a resident of New Mexico; G. Lemuel maintains his home in Faughtner; Myra is the wife of Benjamin Chrisman, of Calhoun county, Mississippi, and Henry is a resident of Texas.

Samuel T. Phillips was reared to maturity in Pontotoc county, Mississippi, where he received limited educational advantages, but he has effectively supplemented his early training by the valuable lessons learned in connection with the practical affairs of life. He was loyal to the customs and institutions under whose influence he had been reared, and when he was but sixteen years of age

he tendered his services in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. He became a member of Company I, First Mississippi Cavalry, with which gallant command he saw long and arduous service. His regiment served for a time under General Forrest, later was with General Ross in Texas, and finally was assigned to the command of General Van Dorn. Mr. Phillips participated in the battles of Jackson and Harrisburg, Mississippi, and in the innumerable skirmishes in which his command was involved. His regiment was largely engaged in the scouting service, and many of the skirmishes in which it took part might well have been dignified by the title of battles, so severe and sanguinary were they. Mr. Phillips continued with his command until the close of the great fratricidal conflict between the states and his regiment was disbanded in Georgia. After his return to Okalona, Mississippi, he took the oath of allegiance to the Union and prepared to win the victories of peace. He had learned the trade of carpenter under the direction of his father, and in 1869 he set forth to seek his fortunes in the great southwest section of our national domain. He took up his abode in Yell county, Arkansas, where he continued to reside for the ensuing eighteen years, during which he devoted his attention principally to agricultural pursuits. At the expiration of the period noted, in 1886, Mr. Phillips removed with his family to the Choctaw Nation, in the present state of Oklahoma, and took up his residence near the present town of Cameron. He has thus been a citizen of Haskell county for nearly a quarter of a century, and has not only witnessed but has also materially aided in the development of this favored section, with whose interests he thus identified himself at a time when it was still a part of the Indian Territory. He reverts with pleasure to the experiences and conditions of the early days, and states with much of appreciation that at that time the moral tone of the community was fully as high as at the present, though it was a period of primitive facilities and conditions. Upon coming here Mr. Phillips resumed his active and energetic association with the great basic industry of agriculture, having leased land from the Indians. He

continued to be thus engaged in the vicinity of the present town of Cameron for two years and then removed to Red Oak, in which locality he was identified with the same important line of enterprise for two years. He was employed by the Choctaw Railway Company for two years. In 1893 he came to Poteau, and in 1897 moved to Bonanza, Arkansas.

In the year 1902 Mr. Phillips became one of the first settlers in the new town of Chant, where he engaged in the grocery, flour and feed business, opening the first store in the town. In this new field of endeavor he had the able co-operation of his wife, who continued his coadjutor until he retired from business. He initiated his mercantile enterprise upon a small scale, and by fair and honorable dealings and by keeping pace with the growth and development of the country he succeeded in building up a large and prosperous business, expanding the scope of the same to meet the demands placed upon his establishment and gaining a secure hold upon popular confidence and esteem. In 1909 he disposed of his business and he and his wife are now enjoying a season of rest and recreation after many years of earnest toil and endeavor. They are well known throughout this section of the state, and their circle of friends is practically coincident with that of their acquaintances.

In politics Mr. Phillips has ever been a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and he has been an active worker in its behalf. He has never been ambitious for public office, but in 1906 he was appointed United States marshal for the Choctaw district of Oklahoma, in which position he served for eighteen months. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is affiliated with Cazer Lodge, No. 26, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and with Cazer Lodge, No. 222, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Phillips has been twice married. In 1869 he wedded Miss Marthey B. Reed, daughter of Irving and Ellen (Garman) Reed, of North Carolina, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1895. They became the parents of nine children, concerning whom the following brief data is given:

Lula is the wife of Adam McAnnally, of Rushville, Arkansas; William is a resident of Blocker, Oklahoma; Mollie is the wife of Oscar Adams, of Chant, this state; Timothy H., Samuel and James are all three residents of Chant; Elizabeth is the wife of William Moore, a prosperous merchant in Chant; Alice is the wife of James Wilsey, of Chant, and Joseph married and lives in Chant. On Christmas day of the year 1898 Mr. Phillips was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. McConnell, who was born in the state of Arkansas and who is a daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Miller) McConnell, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Alabama. Mr. McConnell, who became a successful farmer and stock grower in Arkansas, served four years as a soldier in the Confederate army. He died in Sebastian county, Arkansas, on the 24th of March, 1899, his wife having passed away on the 28th of the preceding month, so that "in death they were not long divided." They reared three children to years of maturity.—Dr. John W., who was a physician, engaged in practice at Booneville, Arkansas, died in 1908; Rachel, who is the wife of John Williamson, of Sebastian county, Arkansas, and Mary A., who is the wife of the subject of this review.

OSCAR L. HAYES. Even as Oklahoma is a new and young state, so it is favored in being vitalized by the infusion of young blood into its civic and business life, gaining to itself men of aggressive commercial ideas and of progressive policies. Among its representative business men in the full prime of vigorous and productive strength is numbered Mr. Hayes, who is president of the Hayes Mercantile Company, of Webber's Falls, Muskogee county, and he has had a large share in furthering the development and upbuilding of this prosperous and attractive little city, where he is known and honored as a liberal and loyal citizen and energetic and substantial business man.

Mr. Hayes was born at Adairsville, Bartow county, Georgia, on the 27th of February, 1872, and is a son of James W. and Missouri (Slaughter) Hayes, both natives of Georgia and representatives of staunch old families of that commonwealth. James W. Hayes re-



moved with his family to Webber's Falls, Oklahoma, in 1880, and here he established a ginnery and saw mill, in connection with the operation of which he also conducted a general store and identified himself with the live stock industry. He erected the first cotton gin in this section of the state, the same having a capacity for the output of twenty-five bales a day, and he was not only one of the honored pioneers of Muskogee county but was also one who contributed in large measure to the normal development of the same, and especially to that of Webber's Falls. He continued to be actively identified with manifold business and industrial interests in this county until his death, which occurred in 1892. He was the third person to engage in the mercantile business in Webber's Falls and few, if any, have made a record for more generous accomplishment for the general welfare than did he. He was essentially broad minded and public spirited, and he devoted his fine energies not only to the upbuilding of his various business interests, which grew to large proportions, but also to the promotion of effective agencies and enterprises conserving the general progress of this now favored section of the state. He was a man of inflexible integrity and of generous attributes of character—loyal to his friends and signally devoted to his family. His name merits an enduring place upon the roll of the sterling pioneers of Oklahoma. His first wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, died prior to the removal from Georgia, and of their children three are living—Oscar L., whose name initiates this article; Lena E., who is the wife of Dr. William H. Harrison, of Cottondale, Florida, and Lester C., who is engaged in the wholesale chinaware business at Muskogee, Oklahoma. After coming to Webber's Falls, James W. Hayes married Mrs. Vicie Schoate, a descendant of a Cherokee family. She died in 1905, leaving three children—Pearl, Cora and Stella.

Oscar L. Hayes secured his early educational discipline in the schools of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and later completed a course in a commercial college at Quincy, Illinois, in which he was graduated in 1899. He was nineteen years of age at the time of the

death of his father, and he forthwith assumed charge of the latter's large and varied business interests. He proved himself fully equal to the heavy responsibilities thus placed upon him, and he has well upheld the prestige of the honored name which he bears. The business of which he is now the head was formerly conducted under the firm name of Hayes & Vore. In 1906 Mr. Vore retired, and the Hayes Mercantile Company was then organized and incorporated, with a capital stock of thirty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Hayes has been president from the time of incorporation, and it is to his executive genius and progressive policy that the enterprise has grown to one of immense scope and importance. The large and well-appointed establishment utilized a floor space of fully ten thousand square feet, and in the various departments are to be found comprehensive lines of dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, groceries, hardware, farming implements and machinery, etc. A well-equipped retail lumber yard is also conducted by the company, which also owns and operates the largest cotton gin in this section of the state. The fine establishment has its own electric lighting plant, and the facilities throughout are essentially metropolitan. Mr. Hayes is also the owner of several finely improved farm properties in Muskogee county, and is one of its popular and influential citizens. In politics, while never having aught of ambition for public office, he gives a loyal support to the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and he is affiliated with Webber's Falls Lodge, No. 14, Free and Accepted Masons, as well as with the local organizations of the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World.

On the 5th of October, 1900, Mr. Hayes was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Dixon, daughter of Mrs. Emma (Dixon) Goodwin, of Van Buren, Arkansas, and they have two children, James W. and Catherine.

DURWARD R. BRANHAM. Within the past decade few citizens have been more prominently identified with the development and upbuilding of the present state of Oklahoma than have the subject of this sketch and his honored father, Dr. George H. Branham. He

whose name initiates this review is one of the essentially representative business men and influential citizens of Haskell county, where his capitalistic interests are wide and varied, and he maintains his home in the flourishing little city of McCurtain, where he is cashier and one of the principal stockholders of the McCurtain State Bank, which has the distinction of being the first banking institution established in Haskell county. The McCurtain State Bank was founded by Dr. George H. Branham in 1901, in which year it was incorporated with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. It is now one of the substantial and popular banking houses of this section of the state and controls a large and prosperous business, the while it affords facilities that are potent in furthering the industrial and civic progress of this part of the vital new commonwealth of Oklahoma.

Durward R. Branham was born at La Plata, Macon county, Missouri, on the 10th of October, 1882, and is a son of Dr. George H. and Icy (Edwards) Branham, both natives of Kentucky. Dr. Branham is a graduate of the Louisville Medical College, of Louisville, Kentucky, and prior to his removal to Oklahoma he devoted practically his entire time and attention to the work of his profession, gaining prestige as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the state of Missouri. Since coming to the southwest the exactions of his large and important interests have precluded him from doing professional work of more than nominal order. In the year 1900 he removed to Oklahoma and took up his residence in what is now Hughes county. He identified himself most intimately and prominently with local interests, both civic and industrial, and it may be said without fear of legitimate contradiction that few residents of this state have contributed in more generous measure to its development and social and material upbuilding as one of the sovereign commonwealths of the Union. He became the owner of a large landed estate, and still retains much valuable realty in Hughes, Haskell and other counties. Recently he is continuing in the same line of worthy and productive enterprise in the territory of New Mexico, where he has large interests, and he now maintains

his home the greater portion of the time in San Jon, that territory. Dr. Branham has been twice married, his first wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, having been summoned to the life eternal in 1884 and being survived by three sons—James, who is associated with his father's business at San Jon, New Mexico; Garland E., who is engaged in the general merchandise business at Echo, Oklahoma, and Durward R., whose name forms the caption of this article. In 1888 Dr. Branham was united in marriage to Miss Clara Gordon, of Chillicothe, Missouri, and she died in Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1909, being survived by one son, George H., who is with his father at San Jon, New Mexico.

Durward R. Branham gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native state, and when but fourteen years of age he secured employment in the drug store of Hugo Kohler, of St. Louis, Missouri, with whom he remained three years, within which time he became a capable pharmacist. At the expiration of the period noted Mr. Branham became a bookkeeper in the Bank of Mokane, at Mokane, Missouri, a position he retained for several years, gaining valuable experience in banking systems and business methods, so that he was well equipped for the position to which he was called soon after coming with his father to Oklahoma in 1900. In the meanwhile he amplified his experience through other and important business connections. In 1901 he engaged in the hardware business at Wetumka, Hughes county, this state, as one of the interested principals in the firm of John D. Richards & Company. Later a reorganization was effected, and the business was incorporated under the title of the Richards-Boyle Mercantile Company. Its operations were greatly amplified, and well equipped stores were maintained at Okemah, Dustin and Wetumka, Indian Territory, now a part of the state of Oklahoma. With this prosperous business enterprise Mr. Branham continued to be actively identified until 1905, when he disposed of his interest and removed to McCurtain, where he became cashier of the McCurtain State Bank, which had been founded by his father about four years pre-

viciously, as already noted in this article. He has given a most able administration as the active executive of the affairs of this institution, in which he is a large stockholder, and it is now one of the ably managed and most substantial of the banking concerns of the new state.

Mr. Branham is also president of the Sans Bois Land and Development Company, incorporated under the laws of the state, with a capital stock of four thousand dollars; is secretary of the City Electric Light and Power Company, of McCurtain; is president of the McCurtain and Chant Telephone Company, and owns and operates a number of farms in Haskell county. No citizen is more progressive and public spirited, and he is ever ready to give his influence and tangible co-operation in the promotion of measures and enterprises tending to advance the civic and commercial interests of his home city, county and state.

In politics Mr. Branham is one of the recognized leaders in the ranks of the Republican party in the state. He is an active worker in behalf of the cause of the "grand old party," and is at the present time chairman of the Republican central committee of Haskell county. Upon the admission of Oklahoma to the Union he had the distinction of being secretary of the first Republican congressional convention, which met at McAlester in 1907. In a fraternal way Mr. Branham is affiliated with McCurtain Lodge, No. 126, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 14th of June, 1950, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Branham to Miss Josephine Benham, daughter of Charles A. and Caroline Benham, of St. Louis, Missouri, where Mr. Benham is a representative business man, being one of the interested principals in the wholesale grocery house of the Goddard Grocery Company. Mrs. Branham has two brothers and two sisters. Blanche is the wife of Boyle A. Buckner, of Nevada, Missouri; Grace is the wife of Harry Ogden Crane, of New York City; Guy is a resident of Los Angeles, California, and Ross remains at the parental home in the city of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Branham have one daughter, Josephine Laverne, who was born on the 21st of October, 1908. They are prominently

identified with the best social activities of their home city, and their popularity is of the most unequivocal order.

ELIZABETH J. COX. In the thriving and attractive little city of Chant, Haskell county, no person is better known or held in higher esteem than Mrs. Cox, who has the distinction of having been appointed the first postmaster at this place, an office of which she is still the capable and valued incumbent. It was largely due to her efforts that a postoffice was established in Chant, and she waged a battle royal with the neighboring town of McCurtain before she was able to secure post-office service for the town in whose development and upbuilding she has taken a vital and helpful interest. She is the widow of T. K. Cox, who died in Chant on the 17th of November, 1908, having been assistant postmaster at the time of his demise. Mrs. Cox is a woman of distinctive culture and of gracious personality, is known as a specially able executive and business woman, and is well entitled to representation in this history of her home state.

Tandy K. Cox was born in the state of Missouri on the 19th of May, 1857, and was a child at the time of his father's death. His mother later became the wife of Franklin Tobey, and soon afterward they moved to Franklin county, Arkansas, being numbered among the earliest settlers in that section, where Mr. Cox was reared to manhood and where his marriage to Miss Elizabeth J. McCormick was solemnized in the year 1899. Mr. Cox devoted the major portion of his active career to farming, and was one of the early settlers of the town of Chant, where he and his wife took up their residence in 1903 and where his death occurred in 1908, as noted in the initial paragraph of this sketch. He was a staunch Republican in politics and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as are also his widow and daughter.

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Cox was born in the city of Topeka, Kansas, and is a daughter of Rev. Charles W. and Mary E. (Mock) McCormick, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Illinois, their marriage having been solemnized at Lawrence, Kansas. The father was a man of marked intellectu-



ality and was one of the early clergymen of the state of Kansas, in Shawnee and Douglas counties, where he maintained his home until 1879, when he removed with his family to Franklin county, Arkansas, where he became the founder of the town of Vesta, where he established a mill, a cotton gin and a general store, and where he built up a large and prosperous business, becoming one of the prominent and influential citizens of that section of the state. After having assisted in the upbuilding of the flourishing village of Vesta, where he continued in business for a number of years, his health became much impaired, and he removed to his farm in Sebastian county, Arkansas, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 25th of January, 1893. His cherished and devoted wife, held in affectionate regard by all who knew her, died on the 24th of December, 1900. Of the four children, Mrs. Cox is the eldest; Lucy E. died at the age of about thirty-eight years; Annie is the wife of Robert Kersey, of San Antonio, Texas, and John H. is a successful business man in the city of Seattle, Washington. The lineage of the McCormick family is traced back to staunch Irish extraction, and the original representative of the family of which Mrs. Cox is a member came to the United States from County Cork. He was a relative of Cyrus McCormick, whose name is known throughout the world in connection with the invention and manufacturing of mowing and reaping machines.

Mrs. Cox was afforded excellent educational advantages, including a course in Lane University at Leocompton, Kansas. She turned her scholastic acquirements to good use when a young woman, becoming a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Sebastian and Franklin counties, Arkansas. After her father founded the town of Vesta, that state, she was appointed its first postmaster, in 1884, under the administration of President Hayes. She retained this office for a period of seven years, at the expiration of which, in 1891, she engaged in teaching in the public schools of that section, having followed the pedagogic profession most successfully in Franklin and Sebastian counties, Arkansas, until 1903, in

which year she came with her husband to Haskell county, Oklahoma, and located in what is now the town of Chant. This place was then known as Panther, and was entirely unorganized as a village, the San Bois Coal Company representing the principal industrial enterprise of the locality. As the nearest postoffice was two miles distant at the time of the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Cox, the latter, by reason of her present intimate experience in connection with postoffice affairs, discerned the imperative demand for an office at Chant. The people of the community rallied to her standard, becoming informed of her facility in postal work, and they valiantly supported her in her earnest and indefatigable efforts to secure a local postoffice, in opposition to the insistent objection of the town of McCurtain, in which was established the nearest postoffice. The conflict between the rival towns waged vigorously for a year, and it should be a matter of recorded history that the laurels of victory were gained to Chant mainly through the effective labors of Mrs. Cox. After the postoffice department had given instructions to drop and receive mail pouches at Chant the railroad company refused to give this service for a period of fourteen days. In this emergency the valiant woman, who had responded to the general request to assume charge of the new office, proved well her fertility in expedients, for she secured a mail pouch at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and within the fourteen days noted she made several trips back and forth from Chant, where mail was to be dispatched. The Chant mail had been sent back from McCurtain to Fort Smith, and under these belligerent auspices Mrs. Cox finally succeeded in establishing the office in the thriving town which is now her home. It is a matter of record that no conflict and difficulty has attended the founding of a postoffice in any other section of the Union in many years. The Chant office is now the second in importance in Haskell county, and is the largest money order office in the county in volume of the business of the registry and mail order departments. It will undoubtedly soon be advanced to the position of an office of the third class. The postmaster's salary at the beginning was about seven

hundred dollars, and by increase of the business it is now eleven hundred dollars, including money order work. No rural free delivery routes touch this office, but it supplies the demands of a large and appreciative service, all patrons having unstinted admiration for the able postmaster and according to her unequivocal esteem. Mrs. Cox is a member of the National League of Postmasters of the United States; is denied the right of franchise, but is well fortified in her convictions as to matters of public policy, thus placing her faith in the principles of the Republican party. She and her daughter are zealous members of the Methodist church, and are popular factors in connection with the social life of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Cox became the parents of two daughters—Mary E., who is now the wife of James E. Bennight, of Acme, Wyoming, and Myrtle B., who is deputy postmaster under the administration of her mother.

**FRANK L. MCKEE.** One of the largest business corporations of this part of the state is the McKee Construction Company, composed of Charles F. and Frank L. McKee. And although this firm has been in business only since the brothers came to the state, in the spring of 1909, they were previously connected in business with their father, Simpson McKee, the well-known contractor of Springfield, Illinois. Under his able teaching the sons learned the business thoroughly in its every department, and the father and sons together constructed many of the prominent buildings of Springfield, including the present Armory building there, which covers one-half of a block and is three stories high in the arsenal department and one story in the armory. This building is sixty-five feet high from the inside, and covers an acre of ground. The last building constructed by this firm was what is called the Booth building, erected of steel and hollow tile, strictly fireproof, and one of the handsomest buildings of the city and the tallest office building. It is finished throughout with mahogany. The high school at Vincennes, Indiana, was also built by them, as was also the large public school at Bridgeport, Illinois, and the handsome Methodist

Episcopal church building at Watsela, that state, the latter erected at a cost of sixty-seven thousand dollars.

It was soon after the completion of this church building that the McKee brothers came to Oklahoma, and here as well as in the older central states, they have fully demonstrated their ability in their chosen profession. They have at the present time under way several large contracts, including a three-story school building for Stillwater, a church at Muskogee, and a building for the A. and M. College at Tishmingo, and another for the same institution at Warner, besides smaller buildings in other portions of the state. As mentioned above, the McKee brothers were thoroughly fitted for the high place they now occupy in the building circles under their father's training, a man well known among the builders of the central states and one of the leaders in his line, and his sons are doing credit to his splendid training and guidance. Their present contracts also include a large hospital building at Muskogee.

Frank L. McKee was born near Zanesville, Ohio, in 1882, and was educated in the schools of Springfield, Illinois. The McKee brothers take no active interest in political life, but are progressive citizens, and perform their full share in the development and well being of the state of their adoption.

**THOMAS C. CARLOSS, M. D.** An active, skillful and popular physician of Hoffman, McIntosh county, has built up an extensive and lucrative practice in this part of Oklahoma. He was the second practitioner to locate in this vicinity, and is the only one now here. A native of Missouri, he was born, in 1875, in Osceola, Saint Clair county, a son of Henry C. Carloss.

Although born and bred in Kentucky, Henry C. Carloss spent a large part of his early life in Saint Clair county, Missouri, being a member of one of its pioneer families. He was there employed in agricultural pursuits until 1883, when he moved to Texas, where he continued his farming operations for many years. Coming with his family to Oklahoma in 1909, he located in Magnum, Greer county, where he is prosperously em-

played as a dealer in cotton. He married Fannia Cock, who was born in Missouri, and they are the parents of six children, all sons, namely: William; John, living in western Texas; Richard, deceased, late of Texas; Lannie, of Hobart, Oklahoma; Thomas C., the subject of this sketch; and Ralph, of Magnum, Oklahoma.

Laying a substantial foundation for his future education in the public schools of Alvord, Texas, Thomas C. Carlross entered Fort Worth University, at Fort Worth, Texas, in 1893, when the institution was first established, and was subsequently graduated from its medical department. Having passed the examination of the State Medical Board, he located in Alvord, Texas, and was there engaged in the practice of his profession from 1894 until coming to Oklahoma, in 1905. In the meantime, wishing to further perfect himself in the knowledge of his profession, Dr. Carlross entered the medical department of the Southwestern University, at Dallas, where he was graduated with the class of 1904-5. On December 23, 1905, the Doctor located in Hoffman, and as a physician has met with eminent success, his practice in this vicinity including all of the country within a radius of seven miles, his extensive patronage keeping him busy.

Dr. Carlross married, in 1899, Etta Chatham, who was born in Alvord, Texas, where her parents, Lemuel A. and Mattie (Thompson) Chatham, were pioneer settlers. Mr. Chatham, a successful farmer and stockman, came to Hoffman, Oklahoma, in 1905, and here erected the first residence and the second business house. He subsequently established the first drug store in this place, and managed it until retiring from active pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Chatham have three children, as follows: Etta, wife of Dr. Carlross; Charles, a druggist in Muskogee, Oklahoma, and Forest, of Hoffman, Oklahoma. The union of Dr. and Mrs. Carlross has been brightened by the birth of two children, namely: Leila L. and Lorren L.

Dr. Carlross, in 1898, enlisted in Company H, Third Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the Spanish-American war, being on special duty in Texas with the recruiting officer. He is now serving as local

surgeon for the M., O. & G. Railroad. Politically the Doctor is a Democrat of the old school, and fraternally he belongs to Hoffman Lodge, No. 211, I. O. O. F. Both he and his wife are active and consistent members of the Baptist church, and are generous contributors towards its support.

REVEREND ORLANDO SHAY, one of the pioneer ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was born in Saint Louis, Missouri, in 1867. He is a son of George C. and Maria (Snoddy) Shay. The Shay family came to Missouri in 1856, and the Snoddy family in 1840. Mr. Shay settled in Uriah, and worked for a railroad company; he joined the Confederate army and served under General Price at the beginning of the war. He took part in the battle of Wilson's Creek, and was afterwards transferred to General Lee's command, participating in the battles of Vicksburg, Shiloh, Shenandoah, and others. He was wounded three times, and was with Lee at the time of his surrender. At the close of the war he located in Saint Louis, where he lived until 1893, and then came to the Creek Nation, settling near Sallisaw, and moved in 1902 to Checotah, where he still resides, a farmer and stock man. His wife died in Arizona, September 17, 1877. They were the parents of three children, of whom the only one now surviving is Orlando. Mr. Shay married (second), in 1878, Mary Edwards, and they are parents of eight children, namely: Mariah, Robert L., E. C., John, Pollie, Mattie, Emily, and one deceased. Mariah married Lacy Mullens, of Sallisaw, and Pollie is also married.

Reverend Orlando Shay spent one year at Hiram and Lydia College, of Altus, Arkansas, and three years at the church school at Vinita, Oklahoma. He had preached one year before receiving the last three years' instruction. Before coming to Checotah he spent some years at Henrietta. In 1907 Reverend Mr. Shay became presiding elder for the full blood Creek and Cherokee Nation, which also includes the Seminole Nation, and covers some twelve or thirteen large counties in the eastern portion of Oklahoma. He has many and various duties and a large field to cover, so that his entire time and attention



are taken up with this work. Since assuming this office the property of the churches under his supervision has doubled in value, and the society at large has prospered to such a great extent as to be highly gratifying to the ministers, the people and to himself. Reverend Shay has the full affection and esteem of his people, who look forward to his every visit with pleasure.

Besides his ministerial duties, Reverend Shay has large real estate interests, as he and his family own several valuable farms. He takes an active interest in farming, and has one of the most beautiful orchards in McIntosh county, in which he grows many fine varieties of apples and peaches. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a member of Checotah Lodge, No. 88, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Reverend Mr. Shay married, January 24, 1901, Mrs. Minnie Lerblance, of Cherokee parentage, daughter of James Bowls and his wife, Chough Younk, the latter a half breed. The grandfather of Mrs. Shay, Captain Boles, was chief of the Cherokees of Texas in an early day, and a warm personal friend of General Houston, with whom he served during the wars of 1836 and 1848. Mrs. Shay's parents died when she was a small child, leaving her and her brother Richard. Reverend Mr. Shay and his wife have four children—Jessie L., Minnie T., Helen and Wynema. By a former marriage Mrs. Shay has a daughter, Lillian Lerblance. Reverend Mr. Shay is the principal stockholder in the electric light and ice plant of Checotah, and is also the owner of the largest mercantile building in the city.

**WILBER S. JONES.**—One of the oldest settlers of McIntosh county is Wilber S. Jones, who is among the leading stock men of his part of the state. Mr. Jones was born in Fayetteville, Arkansas, and is a son of Albert and Mary (Malone) Jones, both natives of Tennessee. Albert Jones was a farmer and stock man, and in 1874 he removed to Texas, where he carried on farming for a number of years. In 1902 he located in Oklahoma and took up his residence near where the town of Checotah now stands. There he died, January 3, 1904. He and his wife

reared seven children, viz.: Wilber S.; Robert; Susa, wife of E. Ashbrook; Lulu, wife of Till Thomas; Dollie, wife of E. Dobbs; Nerva, wife of Sam L.; Sterling and John H.

The education of W. S. Jones was received in Fayetteville, Arkansas, and he attended the university there for some time. He went with his parents to Texas, and when eighteen years of age began working for himself as a cow herder, in Williamson county, Texas. He lived in Texas until 1892, when he located in old Oklahoma, and in 1893 he removed to what is now McIntosh county. The village of Checotah then had only one store, one hotel and two other small buildings used for business purposes, besides about half a dozen residences of the cheapest order, known as boxed buildings. For several years after settling at Checotah Mr. Jones carried on farming on leased land, and in 1894 became deputy United States marshal for the Indian Territory, Northern District. He has probably had to deal with as many tough and undesirable characters as any man now living in the vicinity who served a similar length of time in a like capacity. Among the most noted men he arrested in the course of his duties were members of the Pemberton gang and the Turners, who were associated with them. The Shelby brothers were also considered desperate characters, as well as many others, most of whom had been engaged in rustling cattle or robbing stages or trains. Some were tried in Muskogee, and many were given life sentences. The members of the old Hughes gang were tried in Fort Smith, Arkansas, and old Mr. Hughes received a sentence of only five years. The Shelby brothers were each sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Mr. Jones served as marshal until 1907 brought the advent of statehood, and he can recount many interesting experiences and occurrences, which we should be pleased to include did lack of space not forbid. Since 1907 Mr. Jones has been principally engaged in farming, and has met with gratifying success.

April 11, 1899, Mr. Jones married Lillie Dobbs, daughter of Elisha and Sarah Dobbs. Mr. Dobbs and his wife have four children, namely: George and Rose, twins; Lillie, Mrs. Jones; and Beatrice, wife of Joe Love.

The following children have been born to Mr. Jones and his wife: Leo, Hazel, Roy and Clyde. Mr. Jones is a member of Checotah Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican, and actively interested in public affairs. He is highly esteemed in the community, where he is well known, and is considered an enterprising and representative citizen.

WILLIS MONROE HUNTER, M. D., a prominent physician of Vian, Vian township, Sequoyah county, was born in York township, Van Wert county, Ohio, March 29, 1867. His grandfather, Dr. John Hunter, came to this country with his brother (Caraway Hunter) from France. The brother (Caraway) became dissatisfied and returned to France. Dr. John Hunter was raised in a city; he received a good education and could speak five different languages. He came to America when he was about twenty-three years old; he married shortly after coming and to this union was born one child, named William Hamilton Hunter. Dr. John Hunter located at White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county, Virginia, some twenty years before the breaking out of the Civil war, and at the last account of him he was still there and had become quite wealthy.

William H. Hunter, the father of our subject, was born at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, March 1, 1844. His mother only lived till her son was two weeks old. His father then placed his young son in Henry Gardner's family, and they all (Henry Gardner) moved to Green county, Ohio, near Xenia. The father paid \$300 a year for eight years for his son's raising, and furnished the son with all his clothes. About this time Mr. Gardner's wife died. Then for one year William H. lived with Peter Dingess, from there going to Heskiah Clemmons; he next lived with Rev. Noah Hough for three years on a farm. At the breaking out of the Civil war September 19, 1861, Mr. Hunter enlisted in the Thirty-first O. V. I. under Captain Millers for three years and was in twenty-seven battles, the first at Mills Springs, Kentucky. He was in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and was never wounded during this service. After the ex-

piration of his term of enlistment he returned to Green county, Ohio, where he remained a short time. He then went to Van Wert, Ohio, where he was married to Miss Eliza Jane Demint, May 23, 1866, and they moved to a farm in York township, remaining there seven years. Then selling out, they moved to Washington township, where they purchased a farm and remained fourteen years. On selling this they bought a farm in Union township, but only remained there one year, when they sold it and bought a fine farm of one hundred and eighty acres one mile southeast of Willshire, in Willshire township, where they remained till after the death of the wife, when the father moved to Willshire, where he is now a retired farmer. He is a stockholder in the Old Willshire Bank and one of its directors. To the union of William H. and Eliza J. Hunter was born the following children: Willis M., Frank J. and Ida E. Frank J. died at Vian, Oklahoma, February 22, 1910, aged forty-one years, one month and ten days. Ida E. married Lee Bell and lives on a farm adjoining the home place in Ohio.

James Demint, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Clark county, Ohio, November 1, 1806. He was reared on a farm, and afterwards moved from Clark county to Green county and settled on a farm near Xenia. He remained on this farm till October 31, 1861, when he enlisted in the Seventy-fourth O. V. I. and served in that company until August 12, 1864, when he was transferred to Company B, Seventh Reserve, and remained in this company until his death, which occurred November 21, 1864. The immediate cause of his death was by the taking of wrong medicine by mistake. He died in the company hospital at Washington, D. C., near Spokane. At the time of his death he was aged fifty-eight years and three weeks. He had married Mary Jane Hillyard July 30, 1842, and to this union was born the following children: Jesse, Cynthyanne, Eliza Jane, John and Susanne, all of whom have preceded him to the other world, except Jesse. Mary Jane (Hillyard) Demint, the grandmother of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, December 16, 1823. Afterwards her parents moved to

Green county, Ohio, where at the age of eighteen years, seven months and fourteen days, she was married to James Demint on the 30th day of July, 1842. After the death of her husband she moved from Green county to Van Wert county, where she purchased a farm four and one-half miles southeast of Van Wert. She lives there with one of her grandchildren; her son Jesse also lives in the same yard. She has remained a widow since her husband's death, and is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church, and raised her children to adhere to that faith. She has lived to see her great-great-grandchildren, or her fourth generation. She is well and enjoying good health for a woman of her age, being in her eighty-seventh year.

Eliza Jane (Demint) Hunter, the mother of our subject, was born near Xenia, Ohio, February 20, 1850; she afterwards moved with her mother to Van Wert county and remained on the farm until after her marriage to William H. Hunter, which occurred May 23, 1866. She and her husband lived happily together until death separated them June 27, 1902. She gave her heart to God early in life and remained a Christian till death. At the time of her death she was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Willshire, Ohio.

William M. Hunter was reared on a farm near Middle Point, Ohio, till he was twenty-one years old, when he entered the Western Ohio Normal school at Middle Point, and during this time he began the study of medicine under Dr. L. E. Ladd (in 1888) and continued reading under this preceptor till he entered the Baltimore Medical College of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1890; during the recess of the school in the summer he returned to his preceptor and remained with him till September, when he returned to college and remained there till he was graduated in 1892. Dr. Hunter immediately began the practice of his chosen profession at Wren, Ohio, where he remained six months; then sought a broader field and for two years and a half was in active practice at Worstville, Paulding county, Ohio. He there met with phenomenal success, was elected coroner of Paulding county on the Republican ticket with a plurality of 746 votes. He afterwards

resigned his office as coroner on account of permanent change of residence from the county. He moved to Middle Point, Ohio, to accept a partnership with his former preceptor, where he had a large scope for the exercise of his skill and where his professional abilities were fully recognized. Dr. Hunter remained with his preceptor (Dr. L. E. Ladd) for two years and a half. He then returned to Baltimore, Maryland, and took a review of the medical work for two months, returning home in March. He was married to Miss Ida M. Lefever March 18, 1897. They then started out on a search for a new field for the doctor's profession, which tour was somewhat in the nature of a wedding trip. They started from Willshire, Ohio, March 31, 1897, and traveled by wagon to Richmond, Indiana; there they took the National pike to St. Louis, Missouri; from there they went to Springfield, then to Seneca, and from there they visited the following towns: Vinita, Wagoner, Ft. Gibson, Tahlequah, Stilwell, Sallisaw, and finally located at Vian (Northern district Indian Territory), now Sequoyah county, Oklahoma, June 21, 1897, and remained here ever since, where they are both received in the best of society.

Ida M. (Lefever) Hunter was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, January 15, 1877, and spent a part of her childhood days there. Her father, Charles W. Lefever, afterwards moved to Paulding county, Ohio, on a farm, remained there a few years and then moved with his family to Elgin, Van Wert county, where Ida M., as stated above, was married to Dr. Hunter. To this union was born one child (a girl), named Gale Ophelia.

J. C. McCURDER.—Among the most prominent men of McIntosh county, Oklahoma, is J. C. McCurder, who is a most successful farmer and well-known citizen. Mr. McCurder was born in Arkansas in 1861, a son of J. W. and Susan (Bell) McCurder, who came to the Creek Nation about 1870 and settled about ten miles southwest of Eufaula. They leased land, and Mr. McCurder carried on farming several years. He died on this land in 1884, leaving a widow and three children. He had served a short time in the



Confederate army and had held various minor offices in Franklin county, Arkansas, before locating in Indian Territory. He did not, however, take any active part in Indian political affairs. His wife survived him many years and passed away in 1900. They were parents of five children, three of whom lived to maturity, as follows: J. C.; David B., of Oklahoma City, and Maggie G., wife of Thomas Harvey, of Haskell county.

J. C. McCurder received his early education in the public schools of Arkansas but did not attend school after he was twelve years of age. He has been successful in a business way, and is considered one of the enterprising, representative citizens of the county. He spent his young manhood in Indian Territory, where there were few white settlers, and learned the possibilities and opportunities offered for business advancement and prosperity. He learned every detail of farming and stock raising, and has always exerted himself in a manner to insure success. At the age of twenty-five years he married Angelina Stewart, the only child of H. L. and Amanda (Smith) Stewart, and of this marriage six children have been born, of whom the following four survive: Lottie C., wife of J. H. Kirby, of Muskogee county; Samuel K., Jennett and Clemons A. Mr. McCurder has one hundred and twenty acres of land under cultivation, besides about the same amount belonging to his children. He and his family worship generally in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Politically Mr. McCurder is an old line Democrat, and he takes an active interest in the success of his party. He intends to do his share toward the progress and development of the county, and is an intelligent, up-to-date farmer.

**SAMUEL J. LEWIS.**—One of the leading young farmers of McIntosh county, Oklahoma, is Samuel J. Lewis, who lives near Checotah. Mr. Lewis was born in what is now the town of Coweta, when it was in the Creek Nation. He is a son of Samuel F. and Sarah G. Lewis, who came from Georgia to the Nation about 1848-50. Mrs. Lewis is about one-quarter Creek and her husband is a trifle less than one-quarter Cherokee. They

settled between where Coweta now stands and the village of Porter, where Mr. Lewis became a successful and prominent farmer. He served as peace officer and deputy marshal. Like many others, Mr. Lewis was extensively engaged in stock raising before statehood, but afterwards turned his attention almost wholly to farming, as stock raising was not nearly so profitable as when much of the land was considered almost as common property. He and his wife now reside near Coweta. Only two of their children grew to maturity, namely: Lucile, wife of S. J. Brown, of Oklahoma, and Samuel J.

The early life of Samuel J. Lewis was spent on a farm, and he acquired most of his education in the Creek Mission school in Eufaula, although he spent one term attending school in Tahlequah. When about twenty years of age Mr. Lewis married Susie Smith, daughter of Daniel L. and Mary Smith, who is two-thirds Creek. He then engaged in farming on land controlled by his wife's father. His own allotment was close to that of his wife, and together they own a good amount of fine land. Mr. Lewis is an enterprising farmer and carries on his farm along modern methods. He is a public-spirited citizen and well known in the county. Mr. Lewis and his wife have one son, Alford G. They had four other children who are deceased. Politically Mr. Lewis is a Democrat, and although he takes no active part in politics he is much interested in public affairs.

**WILLIAM L. ODOM,** sheriff of McIntosh county, is an old and prosperous stockman who came into the Creek nation in 1887, when he had but just passed his majority. There is no one who understands its people better, or who has gained a wider respect from all classes. Sheriff Odom was born in Johnson county, Arkansas, February 8, 1866, and is a son of Robert and Angeline (Swift) Odom, natives respectively of South Carolina and Virginia. His father came to Johnson county when but fourteen years of age, and there he reached manhood, farming most of his life, but distinguishing himself as having served in both the Mexican and

the Civil wars. When the war of the Rebellion ceased, he was a Confederate prisoner at Fort Smith, Arkansas, but at his release returned to his farm in Johnson county, where he died in May, 1878. The deceased left a widow and the following sons and daughters: Charity, now a resident of McIntosh county; Jacob and John, both residents of Arkansas; Jessie, who married, died and left a family in that state; Richard, who died as a resident of Oklahoma; George, of Arkansas; and Edward, who resides in McIntosh county. The mother of this family survived until 1908.

The sheriff was educated in his native Arkansas county until he was thirteen years of age, when he moved to a farm in Parker county, Texas. After a year of farming and ranching in that part of the state, he returned to Arkansas and for six years engaged in agricultural pursuits near Fort Smith, coming to Oklahoma (then the Creek nation of the Indian territory) in 1887. Although he was one of the pioneer whites of the region, there were few "bad men," and on the whole he has spent more than twenty years of peace, quiet and growing prosperity, having from first to last been recognized as one of the most successful cattlemen in this section.

Mr. Odom located at Checotah in 1898, served as its city marshal for two years, and then devoted himself to his stock interests more vigorously than ever, not having relinquished them even under the far more strenuous duties of the shrievalty. When statehood came in with 1907 he was elected to the office by eighty-eight votes, and in March of the following year occurred the complex troubles between the negroes and whites at the old Hickory grounds, near Henryetta, and the uprising of the lawless Creeks under Crazy Snake, which resulted in numerous riots and much bloodshed. In the battle between the negroes and whites, there were killed one of the latter and twenty blacks, besides several negroes wounded. On the 27th of March Mr. Odom's son, Herman, with three deputy sheriffs and two volunteers, attempted to serve a warrant of arrest on Crazy Snake, who, with his lawless Creeks and two negro desperadoes, had been carous-

ing in a cabin belonging to one of the number. At the approach of the officers the Indians and negroes fled, but upon being ordered to halt opened fire, and in the running fight of seventy-five yards which followed, Ed Baum, one of the deputies, was shot to death, and young Odom, in coming to his relief, was killed from ambush by the Indians. In the opinion of the sheriff Crazy Snake himself did the shooting, but nothing definite could be proven against him. He himself was wounded, with another Indian who has since been reported dead. One of the negro outlaws (Samuel Brown) was also shot and died at Muskogee. After the fight reported there was another skirmish between the Indians and the sheriff's forces, but no one was injured. Soon afterward the state militia was called out to assist the civil authorities, but, in spite of their united efforts, Crazy Snake remains at liberty, although in hiding. But in these disturbances, as in all else which calls for a cool bravery and determined action, the sheriff has been found "right there."

In March, 1886, Mr. Odom married Miss Mary Lenning, then a resident of Arkansas, but a native of Georgia. One son and one daughter were born to them, Olah and Herman, both deceased—the latter in the brave discharge of his duty, as already noted. Mrs. Mary Odom, who was a devoted member of the Methodist church, South, died in 1897. In 1898 Mr. Odom married Miss Ruth Cleveland, of Oklahoma, daughter of Lafayette and Mima (Miller) Cleveland. The father secured a home in old Oklahoma in 1889, although he had resided in the Chickasaw Nation long before the "opening." He and his wife became the parents of nine children, all of whom, except Mrs. Odom, reside in New Mexico. They are as follows: Larkin and Lee; Ruth, Mrs. Odom; Lola, now the wife of Sidney Trout; Thomas; Maud, Mrs. John Trout; Laura, who married Pleas Trout; Rezin and Ella, who live at home. By his second marriage the sheriff is the father of one child, Martin. Besides standing high as an officer of the peace and an old-time stockman, Mr. Odom is an active and respected Mason, being a member of Checotah Lodge No. 74. His interest in the Democratic

party does not prevent him taking deep pride in all that contributes to the growth of Oklahoma, irrespective of party credit.

JAMES G. DAVIDSON. McIntosh county, Oklahoma, offers ideal conditions for the pursuit of agriculture, and among the leading young farmers of that county is to be found James G. Davidson. He was born in Johnson county, Arkansas, in 1874, and is a son of S. H. and Rebecca (Hendrix) Davidson, who were among the early settlers of the last-named county. His parents died when he was small and, being an only child, he acquired little knowledge of his parents or their ancestors, either maternal or paternal.

James G. Davidson grew to manhood among comparative strangers, and received only a limited education. When a young man he came to what was then the Choctaw Nation, where he worked on a ranch several years. In 1896 he was made deputy United States marshal and worked principally among the Cherokee and Choctaw tribes. He was an able officer, and had little difficulty with the so-called "bad men" of the territory. At present Mr. Davidson takes no active part in political matters, but is an ardent Democrat and takes considerable interest in the success of his party. He is a self-made man, and has been successful in carrying on his present farm. He has some seventy acres of land in cultivation and about ninety acres of pasture land. He has a comfortable house and pleasant surroundings, and is considered one of the enterprising men of the community.

In 1900 Mr. Davidson married Angie Sloan, who was born in Eufaula, McIntosh county, formerly part of the Creek territory. She is a daughter of R. S. and Emma G. (Bosac) Sloan, natives of Alabama and Georgia, respectively, who were married in Mississippi and came to Oklahoma in 1897. Mr. Sloan was engaged in the stock business; he and his wife are both deceased. They were the parents of six children, two of whom now survive, Angie, now Mrs. Davidson, and W. R., of Colorado. Mr. Davidson and his wife have one son, Hiram, aged six years. Mrs.

Davidson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

S. L. STALEY, a successful farmer and stockman of McIntosh county, Oklahoma, whose home is near the village and post-office of Fawn, was born in Alabama in 1864. He is a son of D. C. and Sarah (Vaughan) Staley, both natives of Marshall county, Alabama, where their parents settled about 1826, being among the earliest white persons living there. At this point the Creek and Cherokee Indians had their famous ball-grounds where the champion athletes entertained the people of the two tribes. S. L. Staley came to Oklahoma in 1890, and settled in what was then the Chickasaw Nation, where he engaged in farming in a small way. Like most of the white residents in those days he also engaged in raising cattle and stock dealing, in which he met with gratifying success. In 1901 Mr. Staley removed to what is now McIntosh county, where he located on one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he leased until 1907, when he made its purchase. This farm has many improvements and contains a good home and comfortable outbuildings.

In 1886 Mr. Staley married Alice, daughter of L. D. and C. S. Brown, and to this union have been born children as follows: James D., Susan L. and Rebecca B. All three children reside with their parents and, with them, worship at the Baptist church at Fawn. Politically Mr. Staley is a supporter of the Independent party, although he generally votes the Democratic ticket. He is well known in the community as an able, industrious farmer, and is accounted one of the leading citizens. He has seen many improvements and changes in the vicinity of his present home, and keeps fully abreast of the times in all things.

THOMAS E. SHEFFIELD, one of the first settlers of Westville and one of the early builders and merchants of the place, was born in Henry county, Virginia, February 19, 1846. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the Old Dominion, the progenitor of the family in America being his great grandfather, John Sheffield, who came from Eng-







*Horace B. Rembert.*

land in colonial times and became a merchant. He served in the Revolution as colonel in a Virginia regiment. Among John Sheffield's children was Leonard, the grandfather of Thomas, who married Lucy Woten and died in middle life. His children were: William, Leonard, Thomas J., Jonas, Samuel, Martha, Lucy and Susan. Martha married Edward Beeker; Susan became Mrs. Carter and later Mrs. Withers; and Lucy.

Thomas J. Sheffield was born in Henry county, Virginia, and died in Benton county, Arkansas. He was a farmer all his life and lived in his state until 1859, when he removed with his family to Dallas county, Texas. In 1866 he made a further move and settled in Benton county, Arkansas, where he is buried. He married Martha Martin, daughter of Stephen Martin, of Virginia, who passed away in 1894, the mother of: Leonard, who died young; George W., of Benton county, Arkansas; Thomas E., of this biography, and Jesse W., of Beckham county, Oklahoma.

Thomas E. Sheffield was a youth of thirteen years at the time he left his native state and had acquired a limited education in the country schools. He spent some time as a Confederate soldier, under the command of General E. Kirby Smith, for whom he was courier several months. At the close of the war General Smith declined to surrender, preferring to expatriate himself instead, and when he left for Mexico Mr. Sheffield declined an urgent invitation to accompany him.

After the war Mr. Sheffield accompanied his parents to Benton county, Arkansas, where he became engaged in farming and later in selling goods. He resided there until he moved into the Cherokee country and became a resident of the new town of Westville. He engaged in mercantile business there, building the first brick business house in the city. He has since erected other business and resident structures, and owns some very desirable business property as well as dwellings; he is third owner of the electric light franchise of Westville, and in the plant recently erected. Mr. Sheffield retired from mercantile affairs in 1907, and has recently become associated with his son in the line

of real estate. He has served twice in the common council and is affiliated with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, also of the Methodist church.

January 24, 1867, he married Mary, daughter of Jesse Walker, a farmer, formerly of Bedford county, Tennessee, and the issue of the union was: Jesse T., a business man of Westville, married Mollie Lemmons; William Leonard, a merchant of Westville, married Connie Wasson, a Cherokee lady; Ellen Jo, wife of James T. Hodges, in business at Welling, Oklahoma, but whose home is in Westville.

HON. HORACE B. REUBELT, county attorney of McIntosh county, resident at Checotah, is one of the ablest lawyers and staunchest citizens of Oklahoma. He was elected to his present office a year prior to the coming of statehood, and in that capacity performed an invaluable service to his section of the state by harmonizing the conflicting land interests of the Indians and white settlers. The dissatisfaction of the latter over their allotments culminated in the serious uprising of the Creek Indians, under their able but reckless leader, a full blood named Chitto Harjo, or Crazy Snake; it is, therefore, popularly known as the Crazy Snake war. The real object of the lawless element of the Creeks was, by their rebellion, to force the government to rescind the order for allotments and to return the Indians to their status as it existed prior to statehood. During this period of riot and general insecurity, most delicate and difficult duties devolved upon the county attorney, and his office was in a state of almost daily siege by either an Indian or a white man's faction. It was mainly through his decision and diplomacy that the many dangers were tided over, the Indians placated, the whites satisfied that justice had been done, and the government sustained at all points. His notable work in this state crisis gained him a firm and high position as a lawyer and a citizen.

Mr. Reubelt is a Kentuckian, a native of Henderson, born in the year 1871 to John A. and Maria (Beck) Reubelt. His paternal ancestry is Bavarian German, and his



mother's people came from northern Ohio. His father was an honored educator of Alabama, Pennsylvania and Kentucky; was an ardent Republican and a close associate of Horace Greeley. Just prior to the breaking out of the Civil war he was a professor of ancient languages in an institution at Greensboro, Alabama, but when hostilities actually commenced returned to Pennsylvania, where he had previously resided, and went to the front as a chaplain of one of the regiments raised in that state. He served in that capacity during nearly the entire period of the war, and near its close joined the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune*. There his scholarly, especially his linguistic attainments, were highly appreciated, and he also assisted Horace Greeley in the preparation of his "Great American Conflict," afterward translating that celebrated work into German. Still later Mr. Reubelt engaged in educational work in the states of Indiana and Kentucky, his specialty being the languages, both ancient and modern. He established a boys' academy or preparatory school at Henderson, in the latter state, and conducted it for many years. John A. Reubelt also wrote and edited a number of philosophical and linguistic works which at the time of their publication attracted marked notice and which are still read and highly valued by scholars. He moved from Kentucky to Tennessee in 1889, and died in that state in 1904, leaving a widow and the following offspring; H. B., of this notice; Grace, wife of W. D. Mooney, who is a resident of Harriman, Tennessee; and Frank, who is a professor of Latin and German in a South Dakota school.

Horace B. Reubelt was mostly educated under the tutelage of his father, at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, and the University of Chicago. Graduating from the law department of the Tennessee University, he engaged in the practice of his profession at Carthage and Nashville, prior to migrating to Oklahoma in 1905. Mr. Reubelt at once located in Checotah, and had the good fortune at the outset of his career to form a partnership with the celebrated Creek attorney, Cheesie McIntosh. The following year he was elected

county attorney of McIntosh county, and commenced that notable service which has already been described and fittingly commended. In 1909, at Springfield, Missouri, he was married to Miss Ollie Stephens, daughter of Rev. William Stephens and his wife (nee Perkins). Mrs. Reubelt is the second of six children, the other five being Otis, Ernest, Roy, Jennie and Edward. She is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church and, with her husband, is a valued social member of the community.

**HARDEN H. GREEN.** The proprietor of the Racket Store in Tahlequah, Harden H. Green, is one of the oldest merchants of the town, having resided there since 1886. He came here, a young shoemaker, from Cincinnati, Arkansas, where he grew up from boyhood. He was born in Honey Grove, Texas, December 26, 1858, a son of Paris Green, a stockman, who settled in Texas ten years earlier. Paris Green was born in North Carolina, but was reared in Tennessee, in the vicinity of Nashville, the year of his nativity being 1809. He was a man of more than ordinary education for his day and locality, and his knowledge was gained through his own efforts, mostly by the light of a candle or torch. He was a son of John W. Green, of North Carolina, whose only children were Paris and Tamsey.

Paris Green married Louisa, a daughter of Andrew Jackson, of the same family as "Old Hickory," of historical fame, and she died in 1884, at Miami, Oklahoma, whither the family had removed some time before, and had resided for a time. Mr. Green left Texas and located at Cincinnati, Arkansas. The children of this union were: Mrs. S. A. McSpadden, of Chelsea, Oklahoma; Mrs. Pauline Mason, of Westville; Harden H., hereafter mentioned; A. L. P., of Wagoner; Harmon, of Grady, New Mexico; Mrs. C. P. Williams, of Miami, Oklahoma; and Albert J., of Chickasha, Oklahoma.

Harden H. Green received his education in subscription schools in Cincinnati, Arkansas, and during this time spent his summer seasons raising a crop on rented land near the village. He early began learning the

trade of shoemaker, and established and conducted a shop in Cincinnati some time before his removal to Oklahoma. After his arrival in Tahlequah he conducted a shoe store for six years and then embarked in the retail shoe business, in a small way, and he conducted this store four years. At the end of that time he changed the character of his store, enlarging it considerably, and including a general line of dry goods, millinery and notions; he has gradually expanded from this beginning, and now occupies a double store, fifty by one hundred feet, his establishment being one of the most important centers of trade in the capital. Until over thirty years old he was without resources other than the earnings of his labor.

Mr. Green is a citizen of good standing and influence, and interested in the well-being of the city and its upbuilding. He holds the office of alderman for the Third ward. His family allotments of land have been taken, and consist of four hundred acres near Miami and three hundred acres near Tahlequah. Socially he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Foresters, Knights of Pythias, and Woodmen of the World, and has passed through the chairs of all these societies, also has represented the Knights of Pythias in Grand Lodge.

April 15, 1903, Mr. Green was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of Spencer Shelton, a Cherokee farmer, and a niece of old "Zeke" Proctor, who was a well-known character in the Cherokee Nation until his death in 1906. The latter seems to have been driven to a species of outlawry, and by his daring and bravery escaped capture by the United States marshals, until finally the government treated with him and he returned to the reservation. Mr. and Mrs. Green's children are: Bertha, Harden H., Jr., Marguerite S., and Ima.

CHARLES EDWARD LEWIS, the leading barber and senior partner of the firm of Lewis & Wicker of Checotah, was born in Jerseyville, Illinois, May 26, 1884. He is a son of James Z. and Clory M. (Sandidge) Lewis, natives of Missouri and Illinois. The Lewis family came originally from Ger-

many. The founder of the family in America was the great-grandfather of Charles Edward, who came direct from Germany. The mother's family (Sandidge) came from England and settled in Kansas in 1874, but afterwards moved to Illinois where she and Mr. Lewis were married. After marriage they moved to Missouri and remained there for a short time and then moved to Waverly and afterwards to Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Lewis was a farmer by occupation. He owned a fine farm near the town of Springfield, on which he principally reared his family of four children, namely: William; Abbie M., wife of Albert Morris, of Breckenridge, Illinois; Barney A., of Seymour, Texas; Charles E., of this sketch. Mr. Lewis died in 1906, his wife having preceded him to her long rest in 1898, October 2nd.

Charles E. Lewis was left an orphan at the early age of fourteen and commenced life for himself first as a farm hand for one year. In 1899 came to Checotah, Oklahoma, and was employed on a cow ranch where he worked for some six months; from here he went to Chandler (Old Oklahoma), where he was engaged on the farm until his seventeenth year, when he enlisted in the U. S. army at Ft. Reno, Oklahoma, where he drilled two weeks. From there he was sent to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, and was assigned to Company B of the Fourteenth Cavalry, U. S. A. and from there he was transferred to Ft. Riley, Kansas, for nine months, then to Ft. Huachuca, Arizona, remaining there for one year.

From there was ordered to the Philippine Islands with Company B of the Fourteenth Cavalry, sailing on September 5, 1903, and serving in the Island two years and three months. During that time he was stationed at Malabang, Mindanao, and Mr. Lewis' company was engaged in many expeditions, skirmishes and engagements in which he took part personally and in all of which he came out without any accident. But while on a hunting trip with some of the boys of his company, he was accidentally shot, losing the index finger of his right hand. Mr. Lewis served almost a year as a private, but being inclined towards music he was ap-

pointed trumpeter of his troop, which position he filled until his discharge April 3rd, 1906. Upon receiving his discharge at Ft. Walla Walla, Washington, he went direct to Springfield, Missouri, remaining there for a short time. He visited his old home at Springfield, Illinois, going from there to Oklahoma City in 1906, and in the same year he came to this city (Checotah) and soon afterwards purchased a barber shop and learned the trade. To-day he and his partner are doing the business of the town, having a shop of four chairs. They also have in connection one of the finest pool rooms to be found in Eastern Oklahoma.

Mr. Lewis was married April 17, 1907, to Miss Ada M. Woolum of Arkansas, a daughter of T. H. and Ada (Baley) Woolum. Mrs. Lewis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally Mr. Lewis is a member of A. F. & A. M. Checotah Lodge, and politically he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM X. FLEMING, was born in Scott county, Missouri, in 1859, being a son of Robert and Mary (Williams) Fleming, early settlers of Scott county. Robert Fleming was a farmer until he came to the Indian Territory in 1879, settling first in the Chickasaw Nation, where he leased land. He raised considerable stock and became prosperous. In 1890 he moved to what is now the Choctaw Nation and settled near where the town of Kinta now stands. He lived in the Choctaw Nation several years, having only two or three white neighbors, and they were four to six miles away. He died about 1896. He was from southeastern Missouri and served a short time in the militia of that vicinity. Mr. Fleming never took an active part in political or public affairs, either before coming to the Indian Territory or afterward. His widow survived him a few years and passed away about 1905. Of their six children only two reached maturity; William X. and Alice G., wife of L. Fullenwider, of Sealey, Texas.

At an early age William X. Fleming began to assist with the work on the farm and he received but a limited education. He was interested in the stock business from boyhood and after reaching manhood followed

this industry in connection with his father. For many years they prospered well in this enterprise, but as the country came to be more thickly settled and farming was more extensively carried on, (his father in the meantime having died), he abandoned the business and paid close attention to his farming.

Mr. Fleming married Miss Susan McKinney, a quarter Creek lady, daughter of J. D. and Susan McKinney, both half-blood Creeks. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming had four children, namely: Dewitt G., Helen C., Walter B. and Hortense. In national elections Mr. Fleming supported the Republican party, but in state and local affairs he voted rather for the man than for the party. He was highly esteemed in the community and well known, having been a type of the better class of citizens of Oklahoma, and had a large circle of friends.

HERMAN MUEHLEISEN is prominently known throughout this part of Oklahoma as a contractor and builder of Guthrie and Stillwater, as well as a brick maker. He came to this state in 1904, first locating at Fort Cobb, then at Oklahoma City, and for some time has resided in Guthrie. He was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, a son of Fred Muehleisen, an early pioneer of St. Joseph, who was born, however, in Germany, but emigrated from there when a young man to the United States, and for many years he has been engaged in mining in the Black Hills, where he is located at the present time. He served four years in the United States army, from 1861 to 1865, and took part in many of the hard fought battles of the Civil war, although he escaped unhurt. His wife was, before marriage, Mary Lang, also from Germany, from whence she came from Berlin to the United States. They were married in St. Joseph, Missouri, and fourteen children were born to them there and eight yet reside in that city.

Herman Muehleisen, the next to the youngest in that large family, was educated in the public schools of St. Joseph, but prior to entering the high school he put aside his books and learned his trade of bricklaying, in which he proved very suc-



cessful, and he is now numbered among the leaders of his line of work in this section of Oklahoma. At the present time he is assisting in the erection of two new buildings for the A. and M. College at Stillwater, and several of the fine business houses and residences in Oklahoma City and in various other portions of the state stand as monuments to his splendid ability.

He married in 1902 Miss Ida M. Walters, also of St. Joseph, a daughter of William Walters, one of the early residents of that city. Of the six children born to Mr. Walters by his first wife Mrs. Muehleisen was the second born. Her mother died in 1891, and her father subsequently again married, and he yet resides in St. Joseph. To the second union were born three children. Mr. and Mrs. Muehleisen have three children, Thelma A., Herman, Jr. and Ira M. The family are members of the Christian church, and Mr. Muehleisen affiliates with the Republican party.

CHARLES S. SMITH, one of the oldest living citizens of Eufaula, Oklahoma, is Charles S. Smith, who was born in the Creek Nation, ten miles southwest of Eufaula, in 1849. He is a son of John G. and Lucinda Smith, the former one-quarter Creek and the latter full Creek. The mother's maiden name was Yarger. Both came with their parents from Alabama, in 1836. Charles Smith's grandfather, Samuel Smith, was half Creek and his wife was a white woman, Eliza Fryer. His father a white man, who married a full blood Creek woman, was of English parentage. John G. Smith's wife had no mixed blood in her veins. Her great-grandfather was known at Tustnaclonugie, meaning a big warrior, he was a chief of the Creeks. He was friendly to the whites and was not a participator in the last Creek war. His son, Captain Yarger, had charge of the Creeks when they left Alabama and held the honorary title of captain. He was a second chief in the Indian Territory, a position somewhat similar to the present office of lieutenant governor. His son, the father of Charles S. Smith, was a minister of the Baptist church, also a trader and a merchant. He carried on his trading in 1848 at his farm near Eufaula,

and was also engaged by the government as interpreter, besides working in this capacity for private parties. About 1859-60 he was a delegate to Washington, also served his people in the council and was the treasurer of the nation, before they had a written constitution. After the adoption of their constitution he was the first elected as supreme judge of the Creeks. He also served as representative of the Creek Nation in the treaty of peace signed by the United States government and the Creeks at Fort Smith. In fact, Mr. Smith filled nearly all the important offices in the Creek Nation. He was highly respected by both the Indians and the whites, and was a man of superior intelligence and education. He died in 1870, leaving a widow and six children, namely: Charles S.; John F., deceased, whose family reside in Dustin; Eliza, deceased, wife of R. D. Burton, a white man and a native of Mississippi; Nathaniel, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of John N. Rhyme, of Eufaula; Louis, deceased, whose family live in McIntosh county.

Charles S. Smith was educated at Canehill, Arkansas, although he had attended school prior to this. His father died while he was attending college and his education was thus interrupted. At the time he began working on his own account there were few white men in the vicinity. Although Mr. Smith is five-sixths Creek, one would easily suppose he was full white. On both maternal and paternal sides he is descended from leaders in the Creek Nation, in the Indian Territory as well as in other states before they came to the Nation.

Mr. Smith has devoted most of his life to farming and stock-raising, although since the advent of statehood he has carried on his farm in a different way than before. He has now only 320 acres, the allotments made to him and his wife, and about 160 of this is under cultivation. He has a handsome home on the edge of Eufaula, fitted with modern comforts and conveniences. He has equipments of modern machinery and is an enterprising, progressive farmer. Mr. Smith filled the office of clerk of the House of Warriors eight years under the Creek government, and eight years as creditor of the

Nation. He also served two terms as judge of the supreme court. He was also a member of the Council of the House of Warriors. He also served as a member of the board of education. Since the advent of statehood he has taken no active part in public affairs, but has rather turned his attention to the successful conduct of his farm and other business affairs.

In 1872 Mr. Smith married Miss Louisa Grayson, daughter of James and Jane (Winn) Grayson, among the earliest settlers of the Creek Nation from Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four children, viz.: Ada, widow of Dr. A. W. Brown, has three children, Athlina, Claude and Eva May; Jay D., at home; Horace G., of Eufaula; and Lucile.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Eufaula, Lodge No. 31, and politically is a Democrat.

JOSEPH G. SCHOFIELD came from old English and Colonial ancestry on his father's side and from Scotch-Irish on his mother's side. The Schofield family in America are descended from Dutch ancestors, the head of the English line having come to England with William of Orange, he being one of the officers who came from the native land to assist and support the claims of William and Anne to the English throne. The Schofields in England became manufacturers and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch emigrated from York, England, about the beginning of the preceding century and settled at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in woolen manufacturing and set up and operated the first spinning jenny ever erected west of the Susquehannah River. Here he married Elizabeth Brown, whose father was a merchant and served with the Colonial troops in the War of the Revolution. In 1828, this couple, with their family, removed to the then far West, and settled in what was then Morgan county (now Noble county), Ohio, near Olive, said to be the second oldest town in that state. He purchased a farm and woolen and grain mill, for carding and spinning wool and grinding corn, the motive power being animal, and the Schofield Horse Mill

became widely known and liberally patronized until supplanted by the water mill erected, some years afterward, on the nearby stream. Here they reared their family and here the father died in 1856, leaving a widow, who died in 1870, and the surviving children of this union. They were: Mary, married John Eagler; Martha, married O. T. Koch; Lydia, married Johnson Jones; William, father of Judge F. L. Schofield, of Hannibal, Missouri; Nancy, married Hamilton Wiley; Joseph C.; James B.; Frances, and David H., all of whom are now dead.

Joseph C. Schofield, father of the subject of this sketch, followed in the business of his father in early manhood, and engaged in woolen manufacturing at Lowell, Ohio. Upon the organization of Noble county, he was selected as the first sheriff of the new county, and afterward twice elected, serving until 1857. Upon the expiration of his terms he engaged in newspaper work until the beginning of the Civil war. When the first call was made for troops he organized a company of Three Months' Volunteers in Noble county, and was elected captain of the company, but the quota from Ohio had been already filled and his company was not accepted. He afterward enlisted in Company K, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private and served in West Virginia until that part of the army was transferred south to participate in the siege of Vicksburg. He died in the service at Youngs Point, Louisiana, February 17, 1863, and his remains were brought to his home by the Masons and Odd Fellows fraternities, of which he was an active member. He had been buried on the levee a short time, but the lodges to which he belonged had his body removed to his home and re-interred in the Olive cemetery among the remains of his family who had preceded him in the journey to the Great Beyond.

Joseph C. Schofield was twice married. His first wife was Anna Miller. Her father was a native of Ireland, born near Belfast, of Scotch parentage, and emigrated to the United States in 1812. He first settled in New Jersey, but shortly afterward removed to Ohio, where he met and married Mary

Reed, who was also a native of Ireland, born of Scotch parentage near Belfast, and came with her parents to this country. By this first marriage Joseph C. was the father of three children: William, born September 22, 1843; James T., who lost his life at Vicksburg in the Civil war, born September 22, 1845; and Joseph G., subject of this sketch, born September 22, 1847. His first wife died March 21, 1849, and some years later he married Ruth Dudley, who died in 1909. By this marriage he had five children: Lydia, wife of David Hutchins, Caldwell, Ohio; Anna and Mary, deceased; Martha, wife of Orrin Hutchins; and William C., of Caldwell, Ohio.

The early days of Joseph G. Schofield were spent in his native county, and he received his education in the common schools of Ohio, the Caldwell Normal School and the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He taught school for several years both in Ohio and in Kansas; was superintendent of the schools at Belpre and at Caldwell, and was principal of the Caldwell Normal School for several years; he was afterward superintendent of city schools at Seneca, Kansas. He served on the State Board of Public Instruction in Kansas during Governor Morrill's administration and was for over four years county superintendent of public instruction of Nemaha county, Kansas. He possesses a life certificate to teach in any school in Ohio, and among the positions of honor he has held in educational lines was vice president of the Department of Superintendents of the National Educational Association. He studied law under the old firm of Spriggs & Foreman, and was admitted while in their office. Afterward he was admitted to the bar at Seneca, Kansas, where he established himself in his profession; he remained in Kansas until 1903, during which time he acquired a good reputation and met with success. In 1903 he removed to the Indian Territory, locating at Checotah, where he has since resided. He first came as United States Commissioner of Courts, a position he filled until statehood, and since then has devoted his time to the practice of his profession. He stands well in the community and is recognized as a

lawyer of ability. Politically, Mr. Schofield is a Republican, and takes an active interest in public affairs. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being affiliated with Checotah Lodge No. 86; Checotah Chapter No. 49, of which he has been the high priest since the organization of the Chapter; Seneca Commandery No. 41, Seneca, Kansas, and Abdallah Shrine, Leavenworth, Kansas; he is also a member of Checotah Chapter, Eastern Star, and Checotah Camp, M. W. A.

Mr. Schofield married Anna, daughter of James and Martha (Toler) Miller, natives of Ohio and Virginia, both old Colonial families, well known in Ohio. Mr. Miller and wife had only two children, Anna, Mrs. Schofield, and Jennie, deceased, who married Edward Marquis, of Sharon, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Schofield have two children now living, Cara L. and Ethel M., both graduates of Seneca (Kansas) High School and successful teachers of schools in this state.

GEORGE W. MANN, M.D. The oldest physician of Eufaula in point of practice, is Dr. George W. Mann, who was born in Callaway county, Missouri. He was educated in the Kirksville Normal and graduated from the State University of Colorado. At the age of twenty-five years he entered the Missouri Medical college, from which he graduated with the class of 1890, coming to his present location immediately after his graduation. At the time Dr. Mann located in the county there were three other physicians in the surrounding country, which was given up to stock-raising and considered as being on the frontier. Stock-raising was then extensively carried on and there was but little land under cultivation.

The practice of Dr. Mann in the beginning covered a radius of some seventy miles in all directions. During his professional career he has encountered most of the so-called "bad men" of the community. The most desperate character he ever treated was at Tulsa, when he administered remedies to Gube Childress, a full blood Creek, who was wounded while trying to commit a murder. He had committed many murders and was injured while trying to kill Perryman, who



afterward killed him. The last victim before his own demise was a woman. For some time Dr. Mann served as railway surgeon of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. He is well known throughout the part of the state where he resides and was well acquainted with some of the old prominent families, among them being the McIntosh and Steadham families, both of Indian blood.

Dr. Mann is highly respected and has won the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. He is a member of the Insanity Board of the county and is physician of the jail. At the time of the Crazy Snake uprising, in 1908, he was the surgeon in charge of the troops which were sent by the United States government to quell the disturbance. He is probably better known throughout the state as a whole than any other physician, and belongs to several medical societies, namely: State Medical and American Medical societies, the Medical Society of the Southwest and McIntosh County Medical Society. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and is past master of Eufaula Lodge No. 1. He has taken thirty-two degrees in the order, being affiliated with Consistory No. 2, of McAlester. He is also a member of Eufaula Lodge No. 31, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Mann has been twice married, first, in 1892, to Miss Mattie Ballard, and two children were born of this union,—George W., Jr. and Elizabeth B. He married (second) in July, 1908, Mrs. Lula Bungale, of Eufaula.

The father of Dr. Mann, John Duvall Mann, married Elizabeth Newland and they came from Kentucky to Missouri before their marriage and reared their family near Fulton, Missouri. He was born in 1796 and served in the War of 1812. In 1833 he located in Callaway county, Missouri, being among the pioneer families of that portion of Missouri. He died in 1881 and his wife in 1865. They were farmers and reared three children, as follows: Samuel A., who lives near McCredie, Missouri, George W., M.D., and George G.

**COL. A. D. ORCUTT.** A founder of the New Oklahoma; a hearty, able pioneer of the old territory; a father of growing towns, as well as of mature and useful men and women; an active Republican, and an honored, albeit, unwilling, legislator of the infant commonwealth—Colonel Orcutt is now a resident of Coweta, southeast of Tulsa, Wagoner county, where he is chiefly employed in the care and development of his important land interests in that locality. He is of the genial, progressive Kentucky type, his birthplace being Vanceburg, Lewis county, the ancestral home of the Orcutts, and the date, August 17, 1846. The colonel is a son of Dr. A. C. and Mary (Crull) Orcutt, the former being a native of New York and the latter of Scioto county, Ohio. About 1857 they removed to Doniphan county, Kansas, and, after residing there for a short time located, with their family, in Coles county, Illinois, in the early seventies, settling at Oakland, Marion county, Arkansas.

These migrations of the Orcutt family determined the localities which were the scenes of the son's education. At the outbreak of the Civil war, Colonel Orcutt enlisted in the Second Nebraska Cavalry for service against the Indians who were then threatening the western frontiers. He participated in the battle of White Stone Hill, Wyoming, and later enlisted from Illinois with the Eighteenth Regiment of that state, winning distinguished honors and promotion to the rank of captaincy. Colonel Orcutt is considered an able campaign speaker and one of the best organizers in the Republican party in the Third Congressional District.

In 1873, Colonel Orcutt and his family located at Coffeyville, Kansas, but in the spring of the following year they started for the country of the Creek Nation, in old Indian Territory. On the 19th of June, 1874, they arrived at what is now the site of the city of Tulsa, establishing their home on a ranch six miles south of that location. This vicinity has been the home of the Orcutts ever since, making them one of the oldest white families in this section of Oklahoma. Colonel Orcutt established a large stock ranch and also engaged in general merchandise,



*W. D. Knibb*





in the early days, hauling all his goods from Coffeyville. With the advent of new settlers and the probable establishment of a new town, he also suggested the name which was finally adopted—Tulsa being given it in honor of an old and honored Indian family of that name. Colonel Orcutt hauled the supplies for the civil engineer and staff who laid out the route of the old Atlantic & Pacific Railroad (now the Frisco System) from Vinita to Tulsa and Red Fork, and, with the assistance of the engineer mentioned, made the survey of the first street in the town of Tulsa. Later, under the firm name of A. D. Orcutt & Company, he established the first exclusive implement and hardware store in the place, and conducted a growing and profitable business for many years. His cattle interests also increased until he was classed as among the largest dealers in the territory, it being his custom, in the earlier years of his activity, to bring large herds from Texas, pasture them on Oklahoma lands and ship them to the northern markets.

In 1899, prior to the building of the Midland Valley Railroad, Colonel Orcutt founded the town of Coweta, and since it became a station on the line, centered also in a rich agricultural region, it has been continuously progressing as an enterprising and thriving little city. This has since been his residence town, where, in a large and modern residence he is leading a comfortable and honored life, engaged in the care of his broad acres and in the dispensing of a broad hospitality and benevolence which is so characteristic of a true Kentuckian. Although he has never sought political advancement, and was even opposed to being nominated for membership in the first state legislature, his numerous friends of the Republican party insisted upon his making the canvass, with the result that he was one of only eighteen Republicans who was sent to Guthrie to participate in the historic session of the new commonwealth. Although his duties were performed with entire satisfaction to his constituents, who tendered him a re-nomination, the colonel absolutely refused to continue his career as a state legislator. It is quite natural, however, that he should be an act-

tive participant in fraternal and social life. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of the Lucius Fairchild Post, G. A. R., of Tulsa, and is also identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Colonel Orcutt's first wife was Mary Jock, a native of Holt county, Missouri, where they were married. She died at the age of thirty-three years, the mother of the following six children: Augustus; Nettie, who married George Marshall, died at the age of twenty-four and left one child, Violet; Katie, who died at the age of eight; Garfield, who served in the Philippines during the Spanish American war and is now a soldier in the regular army; Daisy, now the wife of Frank Gregory, a resident of Tulsa; and Josie, who died in infancy. In 1886, Colonel Orcutt wedded as his second wife, Miss Addie Hodge, daughter of Judge Alvin T. Hodge, of Tulsa. Her father is Scotch extraction and her mother of Cherokee blood. Mrs. Orcutt has enjoyed thorough educational advantages and is a cultured lady. She is the mother of nine living children, and as each has an allotment of land, under the law, the Orcutt estate consists of some fourteen hundred acres of valuable land. The children of whom Colonel and Mrs. Orcutt have become parents are as follows: Anna, now Mrs. Bedford Godwin, of Tulsa; Alvin Hodge, Elem Blaine, David M., Ollie and Christina, living home; William McKinley, who died when five years of age, Guy B. and Pearl, also at home, one who died unnamed, and Dennis Flinn, the youngest, who lives with his parents.

HARRY MCQUOWN, M.D. Both as a physician and surgeon Dr. Harry McQuown has won distinction in Lincoln county, where he has practiced in Fallis since 1904, and though but a few years have passed since he became a permanent resident of this community he enjoys an extensive and remunerative practice. He is progressive in all his methods, constantly reading and studying, and keeps in close touch with the spirit of the times.

Dr. McQuown was born in Hill county, Texas, in 1874, his family having moved

to that state from Kentucky two years previously, in 1872. His father, the Rev. H. C. McQuown, is now living in Fort Worth, Texas. Dr. McQuown was reared both in Texas and in Parkville, Missouri, attending the Park College at the latter place. From there he entered the Fort Worth Medical College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1901, and from that year until his removal to Fallis he was in practice at Walter, Oklahoma.

At the age of twenty-five years Dr. McQuown was married in Fort Worth, Texas, to Lulu Johnson, a graduate of the high school there, and they have three children,—Mattie, Lottie and Roy B. The Doctor's political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are church members. He is now in the prime of life, a finely educated and successful physician and surgeon. Genial in manner, the soul of honesty in his professional and business life, he has won and retained many friends, and is one of Fallis' best known and most valued citizens.

MRS. SARAH WHISTLER, government Indian interpreter at the Sac and Fox Agency, was appointed to this position in 1907, but during a number of years previously she had been in the government employ as a teacher in the Indian school here, and her ability and fitness for leadership there led to her present important position. She is numbered among the Oklahoma pioneers of 1884, and is a native daughter of Iowa. Her father, John Goodell, was born in Connecticut, but was reared in the state of New York, and although a white man he in time became thoroughly familiar with the language, manner and customs of the Indians and served as a government interpreter in Iowa and Kansas for a number of years. His wife to whom he was married in Burlington, Iowa, in 1840, was of French and Indian blood, and previous to her marriage to Mr. Goodell her name was Mrs. Julia Mitchell, she having married an Indian trader. She is spoken in the history of the Black Hawk war as the woman, who in 1832 swam the Mississippi river with her babe on her back. This daughter is now Mary Keokuk, the

widow of Chief Keokuk, a woman hale and hearty at the age of seventy-eight years and a resident of this village. She was born in Wisconsin in 1828, on the Skunk river. She was adopted by Dr. Moore, a surgeon in the U. S. Army, and was educated in Philadelphia. Chief Keokuk died at the agency here at the age of eighty-eight years. Mrs. Goodell also died at the government agency here at the age of seventy-five years.

In her early life Mrs. Whistler received an excellent educational training in the mission school at Westport, Missouri, and when but fifteen years of age she gave her hand in marriage to William Whistler, who was born at the historic old Fort Dearborn in Illinois. When a lad of thirteen he came to Kansas and in time became one of the most prominent men of the state in those days. He served the commonwealth as a legislator and later was a candidate for state senator, but death cut short his life so full of richness and bright promises in its early prime. He was but thirty-eight years at his death, and he left three children, two of whom are living, Mrs. Gertrude Kirtley, residing east of Cushing, Oklahoma, and Leo Whistler, of the Sac and Fox Agency. Mrs. Whistler is a woman of unusual business and executive ability, her advice being often sought and freely given, and being courteous and pleasing in her manner she has won many friends in Oklahoma.

SAM BAKER, one of the oldest white settlers of McIntosh county, has lived a life of venture and daring, his career on the extreme border of civilization having been full of action and thrilling experiences. For the past few years he has devoted his time and attention to the peaceful vocations of life, being employed principally in agricultural pursuits on his well-kept farm in Checotah. He was born, January 24, 1859, in northern Alabama, a son of Thomas Baker. A native of North Carolina, Thomas Baker moved when young to Georgia, and about 1831 married, in Atlanta, Polly Long, a native of Georgia, and immediately located in the northern part of Alabama, settling there just before the removal of the Creek and Cherokee Indians to the Indian Territory. He

enlisted during the Civil war in an Alabama regiment, and served in the Union army in many engagements of importance, including the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Shiloh, the battle at Cumberland, where his brother was killed, and in various other engagements in different parts of the country. At the close of the war he was appointed guardian of the widows and orphans of Winston county, Alabama, for the families of the United States soldiers. His wife died in 1892, and in 1898 he came to Oklahoma, and spent the remainder of his life with his son Sam, dying in 1898, aged eighty years. He reared a family of eleven children, as follows: William, who died in Alabama, where his family now lives; Ruth C., deceased; John W., who died in Alabama; Sam, the subject of this sketch; Alonzo, deceased; Mary J., wife of W. Bordon of Oklahoma; Clementine, wife of John Turner; Calvin, deceased; Benjamin F., of Oklahoma; David, deceased; and Rosalie, wife of Henry Shuts, of Oklahoma.

Sam Baker received a limited education in the schools of Alabama, which, just after the war were in a rather demoralized condition, and he remained in his native state until 1879. Coming then to the Indian Territory, he remained there a year or more, and then located in what is now McIntosh county, Oklahoma, but was then the Creek Nation. The population at that time was almost entirely negroes, there being very few white people here. Roughs and desperadoes of all kinds were frequently seen, especially the James and Younger Brothers, who made this part of the country a resting place, although they never seriously interfered with the people hereabout. The Dalton gang likewise came here occasionally for seclusion, and Mr. Baker had a personal acquaintance with some of the most desperate characters of the country. He was at South West City when, in 1894, the Dalton gang robbed the bank. He saw Dynamite Dick's horse shot from under him, and saw the said Dick mount behind one of the Dalton boys, and after he was mounted saw him shoot the ex-sheriff of the county, afterwards riding out of town with the gang. On one occasion Mr. Baker was lined up at the town of Che-

cotah by Bill Cook and Cherokee Bill while they robbed Lafayette Brothers' general store, and, as he says, he walked the line without even once thinking of leaving or trying to break away.

For many years Mr. Baker served as United States marshal, and was with other marshals when the Buck gang, consisting of five men, were captured, all of whom were afterwards hanged at Fort Smith, Arkansas. He has captured many desperadoes, and arrested the first two Snake Indians found breaking the United States laws, to which they very unwillingly submitted. Crazy Snake, chief of the tribe at that time, is the same Snake who caused the uprising in 1907. Mr. Baker has, without doubt, captured and placed in jail more men than any other marshal in the country. He has been shot at various times, twice through the body, first with an old Colt's cap and ball, and later with a fifty-five, the ball passing through his body one and one-fourth inches from his heart, the other thirteen times being wounded with smaller guns. The last time that he was shot he and his wife were riding in the evening. While passing the spot at which the Indians were having a stamp dance a man came out from the bushes and fired, shooting him in the shoulder, while Mrs. Baker received a shot in the muscle of her right arm. After getting his wife out of the buggy, Mr. Baker attended to his man. In 1898 the gang of Mose Miller, a Cherokee, had planned to rob the First National Bank of Checotah, and a posse of marshals and citizens, under command of Mr. Baker, overtook them about daylight and surrounded the house in which it was thought the gang had found refuge. Soon the pursued men opened fire on those surrounding the house, but, although in an exposed position, Mr. Baker and his posse captured all of the robbers with the exception of one that was killed and one that was wounded, capturing five men. The one that escaped was Henry Starr. Of the posse with Mr. Baker, one man, Mr. Turk, of Checotah, received a bullet in his suspenders. For the past seven years Mr. Baker has been essentially a home man, devoting his time and attention to his extensive farming interests.



his home in Checotah being attractive and pleasant.

Mr. Baker married first, in 1879, in Alabama, Fannie Brooks, a daughter of Willis and Jane (Bates) Brooks, and to them ten children were born, namely: Emma J., wife of Linn Grady; Columbus; Charles H.; Bill M.; Ella, wife of Emory Hughes; Dora, wife of Roy Freeman; Ruth, deceased; Agnes, living at home; Hattie, deceased; and Homer, deceased. Mr. Baker married for his second wife Ella Blanche Freeman, who

was born in Louisiana, a daughter of Floyd C. and Josephine (Howell) Freeman, who reared eight of their family of thirteen children, as follows: Roy; Floy and Emma, twins; Ella B., wife of Mr. Baker; Theodore; Carlyle; and Lyn and Bessie, twins. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have three children, Eula B., Teddie and Beulah. Politically Mr. Baker is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and in both national and local issues does his duty at the polls as a loyal and trustworthy citizen.

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